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# CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO

# BURMAH

SINCE

# THE ACCESSION OF KING THEEBAW

IN

OCTOBER, 1878.

CX. K. 68
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all

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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# BURMAH. (1886.)

## Correspondence relating to Burmah since the Accession of King Theebaw in October 1878.

### No. 1.

### LORD LYONS to the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

(Extract.)

My Lord, Paris, July 19, 1878.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the arrival at Paris of Pangyet Woon, as Burmese Ambassador, is announced.

I asked M. Waddington yesterday whether he was aware of the arrival of Pangyet Woon, and whether this Burmese gentleman possessed any diplomatic character, or had come on any mission from the Government of Burmah to that of France.

M. Waddington said that he had not before heard even of his arrival, but that he would make inquiries.

I took the opportunity of speaking briefly to M. Waddington of the very objectionable Treaty which was made by M. de Rochechouart with Burmah in 1874, and of the promise of the French Government that this Treaty should not be ratified.

I also mentioned to M. Waddington the objections to allowing purchases of arms to be made by Burmese Agents.

I am, &c.

(Signed) LYONS.

### No. 2.

### LORD LYONS to the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

(Extract.)

My Lord, Paris, July 25, 1878.

I have the honour to report to your Lordship that yesterday I spoke to M. Waddington respecting the arrival of Pangyet Woon at Paris, and the report that he had come in the character of an Ambassador from Burmah.

M. Waddington answered that all he could say was that up to this time no Burmese Embassy had announced its arrival to him, and that no communication had as yet been received by him either from Pangyet Woon or any other Burmese.

M. Waddington proceeded to ask whether he was to understand that if in fact a Diplomatic Mission from Burmah arrived at Paris, Her Majesty's Government would be disposed to take exception to its being received officially.

I answered that I did not know that any objection would be raised to the simple reception of such a Mission. But, I added, that considering the geographical situation of Burmah, and its political relations with British India, Her Majesty's Government would no doubt object to any special alliance or understanding between the Burmese Government and any other Power, and would certainly take exception to any such arrangements as M. de Rochechouart had attempted to make by the abortive Treaty of 1874.

Moreover, I reminded M. Waddington that Her Majesty's Government desired that facilities for purchasing arms should not be given to the Burmese.

In fact so recently as in 1872 and 1874 Burmese Embassies were received in France without any remonstrances on the part of Her Majesty's Government, and by the first of these Embassies a Convention was signed at Paris with the French Government.

The ratification of this Franco-Burmese Convention was authorised by the French National Assembly, but I do not know that the exchange of ratifications between France and Burmah has taken place. It was to arrange the question of the ratifications with the Government of Burmah that M. de Rochechouart was sent to that country; but instead of insisting upon the confirmation of the Convention already concluded at Paris, he took upon himself to sign as a substitute for it, or as a supplement to it, the new and objectionable Treaty above mentioned.

I am, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

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No. 3.

No. 105 of 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD, Simla, October 17, 1878.

ON the 14th September last we telegraphed to your Lordship that the King of Burmah was supposed to be dying, and that his death was likely to be followed by internal dissensions and a war for the succession in Upper Burmah. We also indicated briefly the precautions which the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah had been authorised to take, or to prepare for taking, for the protection of the Mandalay Residency and of British subjects, in the event of an outbreak at the capital. For some time after receipt of news of the King's illness we were without certain information of the result; His Majesty's condition was kept carefully secret; but the alarm in the city of Mandalay continued, and two Princes, sons of the King, sought refuge in the British Residency, alleging that their lives were in danger. The Burmese Government moved troops toward the frontiers in various quarters; some forces being despatched southward, in apprehension [as the Resident telegraphed] of interference on that frontier by the British Government. On the 21st September Mr. Shaw telegraphed that he had congratulated the Thebaw Prince, who had been declared heir-apparent; and on the 1st October authentic intelligence of the King's death was at last received by the Resident. Apparently the succession of the Thebaw Prince has taken place without opposition, for the telegrams report that all is quiet. The late King's obsequies were fixed for the 7th October, and all persons, Europeans as well as natives, have been admitted to see the body lying in state. It has been announced that certain commercial taxes will be remitted.

2. This being the present situation—and since there are are no signs of immediate trouble or danger either upon our frontier with Upper Burmah, or at the capital—we have, acting upon the advice telegraphed by the Chief Commissioner at Rangoon and by the Resident, held in reserve the chief precautionary measures that had been determined upon in the contingency of a disputed succession, and of civil order. The military guard which was in readiness to go up to Mandalay for protection of the Residency will not be sent; and the "Irrawaddy," which has had its armament strengthened, will not pass up the river beyond Thayetmyo unless it is summoned by the Resident. We append copies of correspondence, and of telegraphic orders and reports, which will give some information regarding the course of events at Mandalay. The Thebaw Prince, who has succeeded the late King, is the youngest of the four principal sons of the King now living at Mandalay; he is, however, said to be the only son of Royal blood on both sides, and to have been the favourite of his father. He is about 20 years of age, and has taken a high degree in examination.

3. Upon the general policy to be henceforward observed in the conduct of our relations with Upper Burmah, we propose to address your Lordship so soon as we shall have received from the Chief Commissioner and the Resident their reports [which have been called for] on the present state and prospect of affairs, and on the disposition of the new King and his Ministry toward the British Government. The latest telegrams from Mandalay appear to deprecate any immediate steps; and it would be imprudent to move prematurely, without full knowledge of the situation; although the opportunity

afforded by the King's accession should give a favourable opportunity for improving our relations with his Government. We believe the first steps necessary are to strengthen, morally and materially, the position and influence of our Resident at that Court. And to this end it appears to us of primary importance that he should be assured free access to the King himself; that he should be received in proper style, and that his representations should be understood to carry weight, and to require due and formal consideration by the Burmese Government. We also consider that the Resident ought to have at Mandalay a residence, guard, and escort more suited to his rank and office than are at present allowed to him. We are of opinion that these are preliminary steps necessary for the establishment of the legitimate diplomatic influence of the British Government in Upper Burmah. The interests of our Government in that country are mainly commercial, but they are of large and growing importance; and they are affected by the insecurity of life and property which still prevails at Mandalay, by the difficulty and delays which are opposed to applications for injuries or redress, and by the disregard, on the part of the late King of Burmah, of existing treaties. Neither the grievances of British subjects in Upper Burmah, nor the evasion of public engagements, have hitherto been pressed to a formal issue with the Burmese Government; and we believe that the time has now come for adopting a different mode of dealing with such questions. The enclosures to this despatch contain correspondence upon two cases in which British subjects have been maltreated, and which our Resident has been instructed to discuss seriously with the King's Government.

4. Upon these considerations, and with these views, we have empowered Mr. Shaw to use any opportunity of intimating at Mandalay, that the friendly understanding which we are ready to establish with the present King must depend on a proper recognition, by His Majesty, of the position and influence of the British Resident.

We have, &c.

(Signed) LYTTON.
" F. P. HAINES.
" A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
" A. CLARKE.
" W. STOKES.
" A. R. THOMPSON.
" S. J. BROWNE.

## Enclosure 1 in No. 3.

TELEGRAM to RESIDENT, Mandalay, dated October 3, 1878.

You are authorised to intimate to Ministers that general recognition and support of the Heir-Apparent by the Government of India will be proportioned in degree to his adoption of a new policy towards British Government, especially regarding free access to King, and greater consideration for position and influence of Resident.

## Enclosure 2 in No. 3.

From R. B. SHAW, Esq., C.I.E., Resident at Mandalay, to A. C. LYALL, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Mandalay, September 4, 1878.

WITH reference to my report of the ill-treatment of two dhobies (British subjects), I have the honour to report that they have been released by order of the Minister after an inquiry. He informs me that they were merely guilty of being out at improper hours without a lantern, but the circumstances under which this took place, viz., that they were returning from helping the police in catching and conveying to a police station some thieves, are confirmed by the Minister's letter. He does not refer to their subsequent ill-treatment in his letter. My account of this has to be modified so far that instead of the stocks being suspended freely by ropes which were hauled up, they were rigid horizontally, but movable virtually between two uprights. They were raised by pegs to such a height that the men had to support the whole weight of their bodies on their two hands placed behind their backs, to avoid dislocation or injury to their ancles in the raised stocks.

2. I regret to have to report that another case of tyrannical treatment, this time to an Englishman, occurred on the morning of the 2nd. Mr. Doyle, Commander of the Irrawaddy Flotilla S.S. "Chindwin," a very quiet and respectable man, accidentally trespassed on the river bund, crossing it to avoid a miry piece of road. There was

nothing to show that the beaten pathway across the bund was of forbidden access, but when called to by the Burmese police, he at once came down without disputing. He was then taken and put standing in the stocks, where he was kept for two hours in the rain until the arrival of Mr. Andreino, the Agent of the Flotilla Company. They came and complained to me.

3. I wrote to the Minister at the time requesting that the officials concerned might be punished unless there were any accusation against Mr. Doyle. The Minister replied verbally that Mr. Doyle might return te the steamer and would be summoned if wanted. But the Minister has taken no notice of my request for inquiry and punishment either in the case of the dhobies or in that of Mr. Doyle.

## Enclosure 3 in No. 3.

From R. B. SHAW, Esq., C.I.E., Resident at Mandalay, to His Excellency the MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mandalay, September 4, 1878.

THE Resident begs to express his thanks to the Minister for discharging the dhobies. The Resident now wishes to draw Minister's attention seriously to the ill-treatment suffered by the dhobies to which his Excellency makes no reference in his letter, and to the ill-treatment suffered by Mr. Doyle, Captain of the "Chindwin" steamer, which Resident has already reported to Minister, asking for inquiry and punishment.

The dhobies had, with other inhabitants of the quarter, been doing their duty by assisting the police in catching some thieves. They were returning alone from this work when they were seized by other police on the charge of going about at improper hours without lanterns. If the police had contented themselves with confining these men until the facts could be ascertained, Resident would not have felt it necessary to take any notice of this. But having got them in confinement, and before any trial had been held or sentence delivered, and when in fact the men were innocent (as Minister allows) of any offence but that of straying from the rest of their party while returning from catching some thieves, the police subjected them to torture for the sake of extorting money. They fastened their feet in stocks and then hauled their stocks up so high that their feet were above their heads, and refused to abstain from doing this unless they were paid six rupees. The men had to give their turbans in pledge in order to avoid further ill-treatment. This treatment of British subjects without fault and without sentence is a matter that the British Government will feel aggrieved by.

Secondly, the Captain of a steamer who took a path over the bund seemingly frequented, and not closed by a barrier, but which it appears is forbidden, was called back by the Burmese police. He did not disobey the call or resist, but came down at once, as several witnesses testify. Not content with this, the police took him and put his feet in the stocks, and kept him there in the sight of all the people for two hours. The Minister will understand that to take into custody and inflict a degrading punishment of this kind on an Englishman for an action in itself harmless and done out of mere ignorance, and in which the Captain did not persist as soon as he was told that it was forbidden, is highly improper and tyrannical. In both these cases the British Government will feel itself aggrieved.

But these are probably the unauthorised acts of underlings. If the Burmese Government proves that this is the case by punishing them sufficiently and speedily for their unauthorised acts, the grievance will be quite wiped out; and, moreover, the prompt action of the Burmese Government will be taken as a proof of friendship. I have no doubt the Burmese Government will be glad of this opportunity of proving its friendship.

To save time, the Resident begs to intimate that if the Minister wishes to do this, it will be sufficient if the head of the guard which tortured the dhobies will come and profess his sorrow in presence of the Resident, and will pay to each of the two dhobies the sum of Rupees 5 as compensation; and in the case of the steamer Captain, if the head of the guard who put him in the stocks is himself put in the stocks for two hours at the same place and in the same manner as the Captain was confined, or else that his offence be proclaimed in front of him in the western suburb and at the ghâts, and if he afterwards come and beg the pardon of the Resident, and of Mr. Andreino, the Agent of the Steamer Company, Resident undertakes that if this be done at once the British Government will say no more about these cases.

But if by refusing to punish the acts of the underlings the Burmese Government makes their acts its own, this will not be in accordance with the friendship which has hitherto reigned between the two countries.

Enclosure 4 in No. 3.

TELEGRAM to RESIDENT, Mandalay, dated October 12, 1878.

YOUR letter, 4th September, reporting two cases of serious ill-usage of British subjects. Government of India desire you to press firmly for proper amends, and satisfactory assurances for the future. You have discretion to intimate to Burmese Government that their reply and acts in this matter will be regarded as testing disposition of new King toward British Government, and that you trust opportunity will be taken of proving friendliness and establishing advantageous relations at beginning of new reign; while ill-usage of our subjects, and refusal of justice, must necessarily denote unfriendly policy towards India.

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No. 4.

No. 152 of 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD, Camp Lahore, December 12, 1878.

IN continuation of Despatch No. 105, dated 17th October 1878, and with reference to paragraph 2 thereof, I have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copy of correspondence, from which it will be observed that redress has been obtained from the Burmese Government for ill-treatment to which certain British subjects had been subjected in Upper Burma.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYTTON.

Enclosure 1 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM from the RESIDENT at Mandalay, dated 5th November 1878.

OFFICIALS concerned in ill-usage British subjects condemned to-day—in Dhobi case to ten stripes and restitution twice sum extorted; in Doyle's case Captain of Gateway degraded from post and imprisoned. Public admonition given at Criminal Court to Police not to ill-treat Europeans, as they are subjects of friendly Governments.

Enclosure 2 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM to the RESIDENT at Mandalay, dated Simla, November 7, 1878.

YOUR telegram 5th November about ill-treatment of British subjects. Redress appears satisfactory, though you state no opinion. If Burmese Government is really doing its best, we do not desire to embarrass, but substantial proofs of intentions are necessary.

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No. 5.

No. 153 of 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD, Camp Lahore, December 12, 1878.

IN connection with my other despatches, regarding the affairs of Upper Burma, I have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of papers, reporting the forcible seizure by armed men subordinate to the Governor of Mingyan, a Burmese official, of certain persons from on board a steamer belonging to the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company.

2. Immediately on the matter becoming known to the Government of India, instructions were issued to the Resident at Mandalay to insist on prompt inquiry into the circumstances of the affair, and to require redress for any unauthorised violence that might have been used. The Resident was further desired to inform the Government of Burma that if redress were not given in reasonable time, the British Government would have to act independently for the protection of its subjects. And Mr. Shaw was instructed, in the event of unreasonable demur to our demands, to express regret at the adoption by the Burmese Government of a policy so injurious to the prospects of the new King. The effect of this action was that the Governor has been summoned to Mandalay to answer for his conduct; and the result of the investigation is now awaited.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYTTON.

Enclosure 1 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM from RESIDENT at Mandalay, dated November 4, 1878.

A BODY of 200 armed men belonging to Governor, Mingyan, violently took 30 passengers off Flotilla steamer on night 31st to 1st November, disregarding Captain's demand for written warrants. The order sent by Burmese Government to Governor was merely this—Ask Captain for surrender of men. I am demanding inquiry and punishment.

Enclosure 2 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM to RESIDENT at Mandalay, dated Simla, 6th November 1878.

YOUR telegram about arrest of passengers on steamer. You should insist on immediate redress. If this not given within reasonable time state plainly that British Government must act for protection of British rights and subjects with entire disregard for interests of the new Government. Express regret at policy so injurious to prospects of new King. See my telegram 12th October. Report result speedily.

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No. 6.

DESPATCH to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, No. 4, dated, India Office, February 13, 1879.

MY LORD,

1. I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of the letters dated 17th October and 12th December 1878 of your Excellency's Government, on the subject of affairs in Upper Burmah.

2. I entirely concur in the approval which you have expressed of the proceedings of your Resident at Mandalay, and of the firm and conciliatory attitude assumed by Mr. Shaw, during the recent grave crisis at the Burmese capital, occasioned by the decease of the late King.

3. I reserve any further observations on the papers before me until I am in receipt of the report, promised in your Letter, No. 105, of the 17th October last, upon the general policy to be henceforward pursued in the conduct of our relations with Upper Burmah. I have merely to observe that the general principles on which you intimate that you are prepared to proceed with a view to the improvement of your relations with the Court of Mandalay have my full approval.

I feel no doubt that your Excellency's Government will show the utmost consideration towards the new King in any re-adjustment of those relations for which an opportunity now seems to have presented itself under most favourable auspices.

(Signed) CRANBROOK.

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No. 7.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE,
dated February 21, 1879.

MANDALAY Resident reports slaughter of late King's sons, with mothers, wives and children, took place successive nights at prison by order of King. Ministers said to have disapproved; people greatly alarmed. I have ordered Resident to deliver to King forcible remonstrance against these barbarities, and to intimate that such conduct raises question of British Resident remaining at capital.

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No. 8.

TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY,
dated February 21, 1879.

YOU cannot remonstrate too strongly against King's barbarity. Withdrawal of Resident however might give further scope to his cruelty and bad government.

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No. 9.

No. 28 of 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD, Fort William, February 28, 1879.

WE have transmitted to Your Lordship by telegraph the substance of the reports received up to date from our Resident at Mandalay, of the numerous executions that have taken place in the King's palace within the last fortnight.

2. We now inclose copies of the telegrams received up to date from Rangoon and Mandalay, and of the orders that have been issued to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, and to the Resident.

We have, &c.

(Signed) LYTTON.
" A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
" A. CLARKE.
" J. STRACHEY.
" E. B. JOHNSON.
" W. STOKES.
" A. R. THOMPSON.

Enclosure 1 in No. 9.

TELEGRAM, dated February 19, 1879.

From RESIDENT, Mandalay, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, Calcutta.

GENERAL slaughter late King's sons with their mothers, wives, children, some 80 souls, took place successive nights at prison by order of King. No provocation, conspiracy, or otherwise. Ministers supposed to disapprove; people alarmed, horrified. I threatened haul down flag if slaughter repeated.

Enclosure 2 in No. 9.

TELEGRAM, dated February 19, 1879.

From CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burmah, Rangoon, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, Calcutta.

FOLLOWING from Shaw:—

I RESPECTFULLY submit stern remonstrance ought to be made; and it is for consideration whether friendly relations ought to be maintained with so brutal and barbarous a King, and whether Resident ought not to be at once withdrawn.

Enclosure 3 in No. 9.

TELEGRAM, dated February 20, 1879.

From FOREIGN SECRETARY, Calcutta, to RESIDENT, Mandalay.

You should deliver a forcible remonstrance to the King from Government of India against offering any further violence to widows of late King. I will telegraph again immediately.

Enclosure 4 in No. 9.

TELEGRAM, dated February 21, 1879.

From FOREIGN SECRETARY, Calcutta, to RESIDENT at Mandalay.

YOUR telegram 19th. Government of India direct you immediately to convey to King of Burmah a public remonstrance in forcible language against these barbarous executions of late King's relatives. You should exert yourself to obtain protection and release of those who still remain in danger, by protests and by warning that disregard of your intervention cannot fail to alienate British Government from the present ruler, and by declaring such barbarous conduct as he has been guilty of cannot fail to raise for consideration the question of a British Resident remaining at the capital.

Enclosure 5 in No. 9.

TELEGRAM, dated February 22, 1879.

From FOREIGN SECRETARY, Calcutta, to CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burmah, Rangoon.

FOLLOWING telegram sent to Shaw yesterday. Message begins:—Your telegram 19th. Government of India direct you immediately to convey to King of Burmah a public remonstrance in forcible language against these barbarous executions of late King's relatives. You should exert yourself to obtain protection and release of those who still remain in danger, by protests and by warning that disregard of your intervention cannot fail to alienate British Government from the present ruler, and by declaring that such barbarous conduct as he has been guilty of cannot fail to raise for consideration the question of a British Resident remaining at the capital. Message ends.

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No. 10.

No. 58 of 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD, Fort William, March 7, 1879.

WE transmit copy of a letter from the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, dated 30th November 1878, enclosing correspondence relative to the assault made on the Commander of the I. F. Company's Steamer "Yankeentoung," and the forcible abduction of certain passengers from the vessel while at Meingyan on the night of 31st October 1878.

We have, &c.

(Signed) LYTTON.
„ A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
„ A. CLARKE.
„ J. STRACHEY.
„ E. B. JOHNSON.
„ W. STOKES.
„ A. R. THOMPSON.

Enclosure 1 in No. 10.

From R. Hope Pilcher, Esq., B.C.S., Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, to A. C. Lyall, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Rangoon, November 30, 1878.

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, correspondence relative to the assault made on the Commander of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's Steamer "Yankeentoung" and the forcible abduction of certain passengers from the vessel while at Meingyan on the night of 31st October last.

From G. J. Swann, Esq., Manager, Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited, to C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S.I., LL.D., Chief Commissioner, British Burmah.

Rangoon, November 8, 1878.

Underneath I have the honour to bring to your notice reports which have been made to me by the Company's Agent at Meingyan in Upper Burmah, and the Commander of the Steamer "Yankeentoung," with regard to the conduct of officials connected with the Burmese Government.

The former states:—The "Yankeentoung" arrived Thursday evening and anchored to take in cargo. About 7 p.m. I received a note from the Governor, which apparently was a telegram from the Ministers instructing the Woon to seize 30 men, passengers by the "Yankeentoung."

I sent the Governor word that I could not insist upon the Commander of the steamer delivering these men, unless he forwarded a warrant or written order. Captain Paterson was at my place, and when returning to the steamer about 9 p.m., he was rather rudely handled by the Governor's men who had mustered about 100 strong on the bank.

Towards morning, after several telegrams (I believe) had passed between the Hloot and Woon, two of the principal Magistrates or Thogees with 100 to 200 men boarded the steamer, informed Captain Paterson that if he made any resistance to their taking the men away, they would seize and imprison him. Captain Paterson could not do otherwise than let them do as they wished.

Eleven men and about eighteen women and children were seized.

Captain Paterson reports:—On the evening of the 31st October about 9 p.m., on coming down from the Agent's house at Meingyan, I was seized near the steamer by a large body of Burmans (some of whom were armed with dahs) and was dragged off the steamer's shore planks. In the course of the scuffle I had my ankle sprained and a gold ring was stolen from off my finger.

At 3 a.m. on the 1st instant upwards of two hundred men, every one armed with a dah, came on board the steamer and demanded the surrender of thirty passengers. I asked the spokesman of the party to show his authority or warrant for their arrest, but he merely replied that the Woon sent him. I then told him that without written authority from the Burmese Government I could not give them up, and he then said he must have them, and as I was of course unable to resist the force brought on board, I was compelled to let the passengers be taken away.

The passengers consisted of eleven men, eighteen women, and children.

In bringing this matter before you, I am, in the interests which I represent, compelled to ask the assistance of the British Government in obtaining from that of Upper Burmah such redress as is due for the gross outrage that has been perpetrated on board of a steamer carrying Her Majesty's mails and sailing under the British flag, and I must also ask for indemnity from the Burmese Government for such loss of trade as must inevitably arise through the illegality of their acts. That our trade must suffer if passengers are to be permitted to be taken by force of arms from on board British steamers without any authority whatever, but that of power, I need hardly point out to you, and I trust that the Government which you represent will not only obtain redress for the wrong already done to the Company, but will also lend its aid to the protection of trade interests in the future.

From R. Hope Pilcher, Esq., B.C.S., Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, to G. J. Swann, Esq., Manager, Irrawaddy Flotilla Compay, Limited.

Rangoon, November 30, 1878.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, on the subject of the assault made on the Commander of the Steamer "Yankeentoung" and

the forcible abduction of certain passengers from the vessel on the night of 31st October at Meingyan. I am to inform you in reply that the Resident has been instructed by the Government of India to demand redress, and that the Governor of Meingyan has been summoned to Mandalay to answer for his proceedings.

Enclosure 2 in No. 10.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from His Excellency the MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS to the RESIDENT at Mandalay, dated 25th November 1878.

IN accordance with Resident's letter, on the circumstances arising between the "Yangentoung" Steamer, Captain Patterson and the Talop Myo Wun* at Myingyan, the Talop Myo Wun, Thenatsare, Overseer of Ghât, (and) witnesses deputed, on the one side, and the Steamer Agent, Captain, Mate, Khalassis, Sukanni, Interpreter, and Syrang on the other, were confronted and questioned. On examining the deposition it is clear that, as regards (the circumstances) which ought not to have arisen between the Talop Myo Wun and the Captain, they thus arose, because the Talop Myo Wun and the Thenatsare were simply lax and careless in their direction and retention. Captain Patterson also, when the "Yangentoung" Steamer was at the Go-wein Ghât at Mandalay, and the Steamer Agent, Andrieno, and the people sent by the Burmese Government spoke and asked for the Royal-money-bought-servants on board in order that they should not be carried away, failed to deliver them up. That these were persons who should not be carried the Steamer Agent and the Captain ought to have known; and notwithstanding that he should have given permission for the men to be taken away (the latter) did not give the permission, (but on the contrary) entertained and carried the men away in the "Yangentoung" Steamer. On the Steamer Agent, in accordance with the spirit of the instructions of the Burmese Government, telling the Captain that the Royal-money-bought-servants should not be carried but given back, the latter did not heed, but carried (the men) and went down. On arriving at Myingyan, the Talop Myo Wun sent men to ask that the Royal-money-bought-servants on board should not be carried, and to show the order by telegraph from the Hlut to ask for (the said men), but he failed to deliver them up. On account of servants who ought not to have been carried,—at the Go-wein Ghât and at the Myingyan Ghât, at both these places,—the orders of the Burmese Government being repeated and the order by telegraph shown, and demand made, (the Captain) did not make delivery or act amicably (or harmoniously), but made pretexts on other grounds. (?) Accordingly it being clear this matter, which should not have arisen, arose on account of the Captain, both the Talop Myo Wun and the Captain are to be punished, and it is requested therefore the Resident will issue orders and send the Captain to the Hlut.

* Governor.

Enclosure 3 in No. 10.

From R. B. SHAW, Esq., C.I.E., Resident at Mandalay, to His Excellency the MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mandalay, December 28, 1878.

RESIDENT has received Minister's letter (24th December 1878), regarding the case of the Myingyan Governor and "Yangentoung" Steamer Captain. When the surrender of certain passengers was asked for at Mandalay, the Captain of the "Yangentoung," according to the custom of civilized countries, reasonably asked for a written order from some competent Burmese authority. None being shown him, and nothing further being said, he at the proper time started for the next station in Upper Burmah, *i.e.*, Myingyan There he was again asked to surrender the passengers, and a paper was shown to him which bore no indication of its origin, although it was verbally stated to be from the Hlut. The Captain then again asked for some written authority on receipt of which he promised to give up the men. The Governor, instead of giving any written warrant, or of explaining the matter, and without even informing the Captain that he would not give a warrant, sent down a large force to the steamer to intimidate the Captain. The Captain was ill-treated and insulted, and the steamer was for a time taken possession of by the force. The Captain allowed them thus to take away the men. In all these matters the Captain is not blameable, nor was any complaint made to the Resident against him at the time, and therefore he cannot be punished.

Resident now requests His Excellency the Minister definitely to inform him whether or no the Burmese Government will carry out the demands made for redress according to the manner stated in Resident's memorandum dated 16th December 1878.

No. 11.

No. 59 of 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD, Fort William, March 7, 1879.

THE recent massacres at Mandalay, and the horror, indignation, and alarm excited throughout British Burmah by the news of them, have already been briefly reported to your Lordship. In the course of our present letter we shall endeavour to explain more fully the circumstances, so far as they are yet known to us, in which the Thebau Prince succeeded, without opposition, to the throne of Upper Burmah, and those which subsequently led to the outrages already reported.

2. The present condition of affairs in Upper Burmah is, however, so pregnant with elements of instability and agitation, and so indicative of contingencies on which the Government of India may, at any moment, be compelled to take prompt and decisive action, that, before entering into any detailed examination of this anxious condition of affairs, we desire to submit to your Lordship a general statement of our past and present relations with the Court of Mandalay; more especially of those questions which, in connexion therewith have long pressed, and are now pressing with increased urgency, for some comprehensive settlement. Such a settlement can only be effected by the adoption of a more decided policy on the part of the Government of India, or of a more conciliatory policy on the part of the Government of Upper Burmah; but a spontaneous change for the better in the conduct and demeanour of the latter Government we have at present no reason to anticipate.

3. The history of the engagements at present existing between the Government of India and the King of Upper Burmah may, for the purposes of the present letter, be thus briefly summarized. The Yandaboo Treaty of 1826 ratified the terms upon which peace was concluded between the two States after the war of 1825; and it contains, among other matters, the important stipulation that an accredited Minister, with a guard and suitable residence, shall be placed by each Government at the Court of the other. In the same year a commercial agreement, subsidiary to the main Treaty, was also signed. The records of our transactions with Burmah for many years subsequent to the date of these Treaties show that, after repeated failures, the Government of India at last abandoned the endeavour to maintain a representative at the capital, and to cultivate the germs of civilized intercourse with the Government, of Burmah. After the close of the second Burmese war a special Mission was sent to Ava and was well received; nevertheless it may be stated broadly that the regular diplomatic representation of the British Government at the Burmese Court was suspended in 1839, and not resumed until after a very long interval. In 1862 the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah negotiated, on behalf of the Government of India, a Commercial Treaty with Upper Burmah, and left an Agent of his own at Mandalay to see that the clauses relating to customs dues and free river navigation were observed. This Treaty provides that traders from British territory shall be allowed to travel in Upper Burmese territory through the whole extent of the Irrawaddy River in such manner as they please, without hindrance from the Burmese Ruler, and to purchase whatever they may require. A corresponding provision guarantees free travel and trade to Burmese traders along the Irrawaddy in British territory. The working of this Treaty was by no means successful. Although the British Government abolished certain customs duties on its side of the frontier, the Burmese indefinitely delayed performance of their part of the agreement, while the royal monopolies continued to operate greatly in restraint of the development of trade. In 1867 another Commercial Treaty was concluded, which, notwithstanding certain defects, pledged the Mandalay Government, for a term of years, to several valuable commercial arrangements, among others to the restriction of the King's monopolies. It declared that the Treaty of 1862 remained in full force, while it also conferred upon the British Resident certain civil jurisdiction, in Upper Burmese territory, over cases concerning British subjects; and thenceforward a British Resident has continuously resided at the Upper Burmese capital. Under the terms of the same Treaty a Political Agent, subordinate to the Resident, has been stationed at Bhamo.

4. If, therefore, the year 1862 be taken as the period from which our diplomatic relations with Upper Burmah were revived, it may be observed that at least some

progress has been made beyond the condition of affairs anterior to that date. The commercial and fiscal arrangements between the two countries have been placed upon a basis of reciprocity which, though evaded in practice, is accepted in theory by the Upper Burmese Government; and a British representative is now established at Mandalay, with recognized powers to watch over British interests.

5. Our relations with Upper Burmah are, nevertheless, still incomplete, unsatisfactory, and ill-assured. From time to time there have arisen various questions between the two States, some of which have been solved provisionally, in a manner needing early revision; while others press more and more every year for a speedy settlement. Thus, the principal concessions secured to us under our commercial treaties are temporary, and have never been fairly carried out; while for the strict and substantial observance of agreements in force our existing guarantees are altogether inadequate. Other questions still unsettled have reference to territorial discussions, to the proper treatment of our subjects within Upper Burmese territory, and to the necessity for a better and more effective system of diplomatic intercourse. These questions vary in degrees of importance and urgency; but they may be all classed in one category of pending cases which it is increasingly necessary to bring to a practical decision. Such a decision the Government of India has been reluctant to seek by force; but all attempts to obtain it by means of friendly negotiation have hitherto proved futile, and their repeated failure has certainly not increased the probability of a respectful response to proposals, or to remonstrances, renewed in a similar spirit of forbearance. We are, therefore, of opinion that the time has now come for considering collectively all the questions above indicated, as a preliminary to the adoption, and prosecution, of some settled policy in dealing with the present condition of affairs in Upper Burmah.

6. The only territorial question now actually in debate between our Government and that of Upper Burmah relates to a manifest and recent encroachment by the Burmese upon our Aracan frontier. The papers explaining this affair were submitted for the information of Her Majesty's Government. Lord Salisbury, while agreeing that it was not at the time worth while to provoke complications with the Mandalay Government by proposing a thorough demarcation of our boundary on that side, at the same time approved our intention to insist on the removal of the Burmese outpost which had recently been advanced across our known frontier. Since then we have been unable to induce the Upper Burmese Government to take any heed whatever of our request for the removal of this outpost. All that we have elicited is the expression of a strong doubt, on the part of the Ministers at Mandalay, as to the validity of the Yandaboo Treaty, which is alleged by them to be obsolete; and we may notice, in passing, that the same contention was set up against our claim to place a guard with our Resident under Article VII. of that Treaty. Upon the question of the guard the Ministers have, under close pressure, given way; so it is now unnecessary to examine their special argument that Article VII. has been superseded by later agreements regarding the Resident. But the Government of India cannot afford to allow any controversy upon the general validity of this Treaty, which is our permanent deed of settlement regarding the cession of the territory to which it relates and the description of the boundaries of the ceded districts. As, however, the whole line has never been precisely defined, the most satisfactory way of settling the dispute would, doubtless, be by a friendly agreement for laying down the boundary. Portions of the debateable lands are very mountainous and difficult of access; and it is clear that, without a mutual desire for amicable settlement, the attempt to survey and mark out a line would infallibly lead to delays and complications. It is just here, however, that we are met with a passive but pertinacious obstructiveness on the part of the Burmese authorities, who will neither satisfy legitimate claims, nor assist us in the friendly adjustment of disputed questions. In these circumstances our next step must depend to some extent upon the general course of action adopted with regard to our future dealings with the Mandalay Government. We ought very soon to give formal notice that, after a fixed interval, the outpost will be removed by the British Government, if not withdrawn by the Burmese; though, if it be resolved to present to the Mandalay Government any comprehensive demand for a full settlement of outstanding questions, this matter may be included in our general requisition.

7. Another, and in some respects a more important, question connected with our Burmese frontier has been formally settled on a basis extremely inconvenient, and deficient in every element of durability. When defeated in the second Burmese War of 1852, the King of Burmah refused to cede any portion of the territory conquered by the British Government; and, after some ineffectual attempts to conclude a Treaty with His Majesty, Lord Dalhousie resolved to settle the matter by arbitrarily defining the

future boundary between Upper and British Burmah. For this purpose a surveying party, under Major Allan, protected by a military escort, laid down the boundary from West to East—with little or no reference to the geographical configuration, or social condition, of the country—along a certain parallel of latitude, which had been previously selected as the limit of British possession. Lord Dalhousie had determined that the Salween river should be the eastern boundary of the annexed territory, and towards this stream the line was carried in a straight direction through a dense jungle. When, however, the survey officers, charged with the demarcation of this line, had reached the district marked on our maps as Western Karennee, they were stopped by claims on the part of its inhabitants to the recognition of their independence, an independence which the Western Karennees asserted to have been always respected by the King of Burmah. At this point, therefore, the survey operations were suspended. But Lord Dalhousie, whilst agreeing to respect the alleged independence of the Western Karennees, decided that if at any time an attempt should be made by the Ava Government to obtain possession of the Karennee country, the British Government should interpose to defeat that attempt. Now, the Western Karennee country, which contains valuable forests, is surrounded on the north by Upper Burmese territory, and the officials of Upper Burmah have frequently endeavoured to stir up trouble upon our frontier by instigating the Western Karennees to annoy us. In 1873 the late King of Burmah suddenly put forward a claim to suzerainty over the Karennees, from whom His Majesty asserted that he had always received tribute. This claim gave rise to a correspondence between the two Governments which lasted for two years. At the end of that time the late Viceroy ordered military preparations for preventing, if it should become necessary, the interference of the Upper Burmese in Western Karennee. Sir Douglas Forsyth was sent on a special mission to Mandalay, with authority to inform the King that any attempt to establish his power in Western Karennee would be dealt with as an act of war. Sir Douglas Forsyth, however, concluded an amicable agreement of which the full text is given on the margin. Thereupon the Government of India ordered the demarcation of the boundary between Western Karennee and Upper Burmah, and the King was invited to co-operate in the work; but His Majesty tacitly declined, and the operation was carried out by the British survey party alone, in the face of many difficulties raised by the Karennees at the instigation of Burmese agents. Although the immediate question was thus temporarily settled, the Government of India, acting under the express direction of Her Majesty's Government, reserved to itself the right of prolonging the British boundary on its present line to the Salween river, should it ever appear desirable to do so; and our officers in British and Upper Burmah were instructed accordingly.

AGREEMENT.—It is hereby agreed between the British and Burmese Governments that the State of Western Karennee shall remain separate and independent, and that no sovereignty or governing authority of any description shall be claimed or exercised over that State.

8. Both Sir Douglas Forsyth's agreement and the demarcated boundary referred to the country of Western Karennee, and, until the demarcation came to be settled, no question had been raised respecting Eastern Karennee, which lies between Western Karennee and the Salween river. In that part of the country the King of Burmah's influence had been always understood to prevail, though his actual claim to any definite hold upon Eastern Karennee had never come into debate with the British Government. In 1875 the Secretary of State instructed the Government of India that in the event of a right of sovereignty over Eastern Karennee being formally asserted by the King's Government, the officer making the claim should be informed that it could not be recognised. The Government of India accordingly directed the Resident at Mandalay to lose no opportunity, either by friendly negotiation or protest, of preventing the King of Burmah from establishing actual sovereignty over Eastern Karennee, or at any rate over the portion of Eastern Karennee which lies south of the parellel of six miles north of Meaday. The question has not, however, been yet raised by any action on the part of the Mandalay authorities, and the point is chiefly mentioned here as one that must be kept in view whenever our position in connexion with Karennee is reconsidered.

Sir D. Forsyth's agreement with Burmah has not had the effect of improving our relations with the Western Karennees themselves. It has always been apprehended that an arrangement which prevents the British Government from controlling the Karennees upon its border, and which leaves the tribes practically under no authority at all, would prove detrimental to the tranquillity of our frontier; and in fact the position and present state of this country enable the Karennees adjoining our border to commit dacoities with impunity and to baffle our police. Nor was it to be expected that the rule of

absolute non-interference would be observed with equal scrupulousness by both contracting parties; we have, indeed, constantly received reports of intrigues and encroachments from the Burmese side. In a recent letter the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah reports that an officer from Upper Burmah has sent several hundred men into the Western Karennee country and has urged the Chief to go to Mandalay. So long as the attitude of the Mandalay Court continues to be unconciliatory, and so long as Upper Burmah continues to be subject to unremedied misrule and chronic disquietude, the unsettled condition of this and similar questions cannot fail to perpetuate political uneasiness in our own territory. Moreover, the difficulty of satisfactorily terminating such questions will certainly be increased by the continued postponement of all serious endeavours to settle them.

9. The external relations of the Mandalay Court with other States besides India are, for the present, of minor concern to us. The interests chiefly affected by the character of our relations with Burmah are, therefore, commercial, rather than political. We have a large and active trade with that country, a trade which already employs much capital, and which is capable of rapid and wide development under improved conditions. This trade is materially dependent for its prosperity upon the fair and honest fulfilment of commercial engagements by the Upper Burmese Government, upon our power and determination to enforce the observance of those engagements, and upon the personal influence which our Resident at Mandalay can exert for the protection of British subjects and their property.

10. We have now, therefore, to bring under your Lordship's notice the present condition of our commercial relations with Upper Burmah. Your Lordship is aware that the Government of India has long desired the revision of the existing treaties of 1862 and 1867, but the overtures made with that object in 1877 and 1878 were not successful, and the negotiations were dropped under circumstances and for reasons already reported to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Were there any reasonable prospect of securing, by means of friendly negotiations, a fresh treaty clearly affirming and defining the contracts and arrangements which the King now manages to evade, we should deem it, on all accounts, desirable to await some little time longer the chance of a favourable opportunity for renewing such negotiations. But, whilst on the one hand no chance of such an opportunity is offered by the present condition of affairs in Upper Burmah, on the other hand, it is clear, from the experience of the last five years, that all overtures, remonstrances, and reclamations on the part of the Government of India will, as heretofore, be disregarded by the Court of Mandalay, unless they are urged in peremptory terms and supported, in case of need, by adequate material pressure. The manner in which the King is able to evade the spirit of the treaties which relate to trade may be thus briefly explained. Before the conclusion of the Treaty of 1867 the Burmese Government used from time to time arbitrarily to set apart any article of commerce, and to declare the trade in it, within Upper Burmah, to be a royal monopoly. The effect of the declaration was to debar the private trader from purchasing direct from the producer any of the reserved articles. He was compelled to buy from the Government agents, to whom the producers were obliged to sell their goods at a fixed price. By the Treaty of 1867 it was provided that, "save and except "earth-oil, timber, and precious stones, which are hereby reserved as royal monopolies," all other goods and merchandise should be subject to a duty at the Burmese custom-houses of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* for a period of ten years. The intention of this provision was to prevent the application of the old system of trade to any goods except the three articles named; and it was anticipated that the Burmese Government would not interfere with the general commerce between Upper and British Burmah in any greater degree than was essential to the collection of the prescribed rate of duty. But this intention was defeated by the unjustifiable conduct of the late King, who found means to evade fulfilling the object and substantial obligation of the treaty without any positive infraction of the letter. Although no articles other than those sanctioned by the treaty were declared to be royal monopolies, and although the King used to assert that every trader was at liberty to buy whatever he wanted, the fact really was that all purchases had to be made from the King himself, or from his authorised agents. The King was by far the largest dealer in produce in his dominions, and, until his requirements were fully met, none of his subjects were in a position to transact business with private traders. Further, in the case of goods imported from British Burmah into Upper Burmah, the Rangoon merchants complained that pressure was brought to bear upon the independent dealers to induce them to sell goods to the royal brokers, from whom alone the King's subjects were permitted to purchase what they required. The tendency of these measures has been to reduce the entire trade in the staple commodities

passing between Upper and British Burmah to a close monopoly in the hands of the King and of the few merchants able to deal with him on his own terms.

Under this system private traders are practically shut out, or are liable at any time to be shut out, from the market, for they are unable, with any degree of certainty, either to dispose of their imports from British Burmah, at remunerative rates, or to purchase raw produce for export from Upper Burmah to Rangoon. It is to be remembered that on our part considerable sacrifices have been made to develop the trade with Upper Burmah, and to secure that freedom from arbitrary interference which was a main object of the Treaty of 1867. Our frontier duties, at the time of their abolition in 1863, were yielding upwards of six lacs of rupees, and it was their contemplated restoration which induced the King to revive the negotiations for the new treaty concluded by Colonel Fytche in 1867. If the duties had been restored the present amount of income from them would exceed ten lacs of rupees. Again, under the Treaty of 1862, foreign goods brought to the port of Rangoon for consumption in Upper Burmah are chargeable with a British duty of only one per cent., while such goods* imported into British Burmah, for consumption by our own people, are chargeable with a duty of 5 per cent. This concession alone involves an annual sacrifice of revenue to the amount of some three lacs of rupees. In the matter of rice also the Burmese Government are specially favoured. This staple passes up the Irrawaddy free of duty, whereas all exports by sea are assessed with a duty of Rs. 5-1-10 per ton. During the last ten years the shipments of rice to Upper Burmah have nearly aggregated 600,000 tons, and as this amount would otherwise have been available for foreign trade, the concession represents an annual loss of upwards of three lacs of rupees.

11. We have little doubt that your Lordship will agree with us that these considerations fully justify the conclusion that either the treaty engagements of the British Government with Burmah ought to be revised, or that the King shall be brought to deal with those engagements according to their manifest meaning and intention. The merchants of Rangoon have complained frequently and strenuously against the persistent and systematic disregard of these agreements by the King and his officials at Mandalay, especially of the King's proceedings in the matter of his monopolies, which operate seriously to the detriment of our open trade. It is not probable that we shall be able to abstain much longer from strong remonstrances upon the evasion of these treaties, unless the administration at Mandalay undergoes some radical change; but we cannot remonstrate effectively unless we show a determination to insist upon reform and redress. Whenever we are resolved to take this attitude, the revision of the treaties themselves is not likely to be a matter of difficulty, especially if the proposal to revise them forms part of a general scheme for the rehabilitation of our treaty relations with Mandalay. We should take care, upon such an occasion, to bring more definitely and indisputably under our control the traffic in arms between Upper Burmah and our seaboard.

12. One other matter calls for serious consideration, and that is the disparity between the laws and official usages of British India and those of Upper Burmah, so far as this disparity concerns British subjects under Burmese jurisdiction. Instances of its injurious effect upon British subjects and foreigners in Upper Burmah have recently been furnished by the barbarous treatment to which Colonel Wyndham was subjected last year, the torture of two Indian washermen, the indignity wantonly inflicted upon one of the Captains of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, the forcible removal of some passengers from one of the Company's steamers, and other incidents which, with a Government less patient than our own, or in a different temper of the public mind, might have ended in an actual rupture with the Court of Mandalay. In all these cases our procedure has been to press, through our Resident at Mandalay, for explanation and redress; but these have never been conceded without delays so protracted as greatly to neutralise the practical value of their concession. There is strong reason to believe that it has always been the deliberate intention, as it has undoubtedly been the political effect, of such delays to exhibit the King of Upper Burmah to his own subjects as a sovereign strong enough to inflict indignity and damage upon British subjects without any fear of consequences injurious to himself. This spirit of bravado has been conspicuously manifested by the Court of Mandalay in the conduct of all its relations with the British Government for many years past. We, therefore, submit to your Lordship our opinion that the time is now come when the indulgence of this spirit should be effectually checked. If the Burmese Government persists in subjecting British subjects, whether Europeans or Natives, to barbarous laws, one remedy may possibly be

* With the exception of spirituous liquors, the duty on which is about 100 per cent.

found in the enforcement of extra-territorial rights for all British subjects in Burmah, and the establishment of British Courts for the administration of justice in all cases which affect British subjects. Such courts and such extra-territorial rights are no novelty in Oriental countries. However willing we may be to avoid interference with the jurisdiction of the Burmese Government, our duty to our subjects is paramount. Of course all necessity for recourse to so radical a remedy would be avoided by reasonable reforms in the Burmese judicial administration; but of such reforms there is, at present, no prospect. On the contrary, great difficulty is still experienced in obtaining any remedy for injustice, and any definite settlement of suits, through the interminable delays of the law courts and the careless indifference of the Mandalay officials.

13. In concluding this summary of our relations with the Court of Mandalay up to the date of the late King's death, it remains for us to point out what we believe to have been the principal cause of the failure of the efforts made by the Government of India to place those relations on a footing more consistent with its own dignity, and more conducive to the protection and development of the interests committed to its charge. We are convinced that the preliminary obstacle to success in this matter has hitherto been the extremely unsatisfactory position of our Resident at the Court of Upper Burmah. This obstacle must be effectually removed before we can reasonably hope to secure, by negotiation, the adequate settlement of those long unsettled questions to which reference has been made in the preceding paragraphs of our present letter.

14. Up to the year 1875 it had been the custom for the British representative at Mandalay, on the occasion of official visits to the palace, to submit to the enforcement of a ceremonial which required him to take off his shoes and to sit before the King of Upper Burmah upon the floor. When Sir Douglas Forsyth went to Mandalay upon his Mission in 1875, it was decided that he should not stand out upon questions of form which might interfere with the substantial success of his negociations; but that he might use his discretion as to following precedent in his interview with the King. He accordingly divested himself of shoes and sword before entering the palace, and in the presence of the King he seated himself on the floor in the usual posture, with his feet behind him. When the Mission had been terminated, the question of continuing to submit to this ceremonial was raised in Sir Douglas Forsyth's report; and at the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India the opportunity was taken to discuss the matter with the Envoy of the Upper Burmese Government, who had been sent to Calcutta by the King to greet His Royal Highness. Accordingly a communication was made to the Envoy to the effect that, as the Supreme Government had assumed direct control of political relations with Upper Burmah, it was necessary that the Resident should be received in a manner suitable to his high rank, and more in conformity with the manner in which the King's representative was received by the Viceroy. At the same time Colonel Duncan was instructed not to take off his shoes or sit on the floor at future interviews with the King. A few days later, also, His Excellency the Viceroy received the Burmese Mission, who were wearing hats and shoes, and were permitted to sit on chairs "in the same manner as His Excellency himself." "It was impossible," His Excellency said, "that the custom observed at the Court of Mandalay should continue any longer." The matter was not to be pressed in a manner distasteful to the King, "still it would be carried through." From that time the question has practically remained in abeyance; for the Resident has never since been received by the King, who declined on his side to abate any part of the ceremonial procedure which had previously been observed. The consequence has been that for the past four years our Resident has been entirely debarred from access to the King. He now sees only the Ministers; or the Sub-Ministers; and this suspension of direct personal intercourse has been materially detrimental to British influence at the Court. With Governments in which, as in Upper Burmah, the power of the monarch is absolute, the authority and consideration which a foreign Resident can command, and the effect of all diplomatic representations, depend almost entirely upon the influence and arguments which he can bring to bear upon the King in person; and this renders the right of access to the King at Mandalay a point of cardinal importance. When the Resident is compelled to deal with the head of such a Government through the medium of subordinate agents, who are generally interested and untrustworthy, he finds that his endeavours to come to any real understanding are distorted and frustrated; while upon critical occasions he has no power of prompt and energetic interference.

All attempts to convince the Mandalay Ministers, by argument, of the impolicy and unreasonableness of insisting upon a derogatory ceremonial, have been futile. It has been pointed out to them that their custom regarding the reception of foreign representatives had been adopted at a time when the King did not himself send embassies to other countries, and when their ignorance of the rudiments of civilized diplomacy

afforded more excuse for their regarding such matters as important. But lately Burmese envoys have visited European Courts, and have been received on the same footing, and with the same consideration, as other envoys. Consequently, a practice which may have been intelligible while the Mandalay Court was isolated in position and unacquainted with the customs of other countries, has now become both inexcusable and intolerable. But the Ministers have always shown themselves greatly averse to discuss the question, and resolutely determined not to yield to ordinary pressure upon it. We are of opinion, therefore, that it is of primary and essential importance to establish for our Resident the full privilege of access to the King upon terms, and according to a ceremonial, which shall not be derogatory to a British officer, or to the Government which he represents. We consider that it was politic and necessary, in 1876, to renounce further compliance with a degrading custom; though it may be doubted whether this resolution should have been declared before the Government of India were prepared to insist effectively upon the substitution of another form of reception.

15. Such was the general condition of our relations with the Court of Mandalay at the period of the late King's death. It was our hope that this event might offer us an early opportunity of adequately correcting the unsatisfactory character of those relations. It was well known that the late King felt a very great personal reluctance to put his signature to any treaty which should record, or in any way acknowledge, the cession of any part of the territories that formerly belonged to his crown; and it was understood that this sentiment greatly strengthened his aversion to entertain any proposal for a general revision of our treaty relations. His strong and peculiar predilection for engaging in trade, which led him to extend and abuse the practice of monopolies, was also looked upon as an idiosyncrasy, producing temporary evils that might greatly diminish under his successor. But as yet nothing has occurred, either to justify the expectation of spontaneous and sincere overtures from the Government of the present King for the improvement of its relations with the Government of India, or to render any such overtures on our part consistent with the sentiment inspired by the sanguinary acts with which His Majesty has inaugurated his reign. It is true that, under strong and persistent pressure from the Government of India, the King's Ministers have been forced to withdraw their opposition to a measure which we had an undoubted treaty right to insist upon, and which the disturbed condition of Upper Burmah had rendered clearly necessary for the protection of our Resident at Mandalay. It is also true that, immediately previous to the recent massacres, there were some indications of a disposition on the part of the King's Ministers to make advances toward social intercourse with the British Resident at Mandalay; but the shocking events which speedily followed the temporary indication of this disposition appear to us to forbid all reliance on its sincerity. In every other respect the prospect of satisfactory relations with the Court of Mandalay has been prejudiced, rather than improved, by the conduct of the Court since the present King's accession to the throne.

16. The circumstances of that accession, and those of the horrible massacres by which it was so promptly followed, deserve consideration. These circumstances, so far as they are yet known to us, we shall now endeavour to explain to your Lordship. But we must premise that our knowledge of them is derived partly from popular report, and partly from the personal statements of the Nyoungyan Prince; statements which must, of course, be accepted only as those of an informant personally interested in the matters to which they refer. The late King of Burmah had about thirty sons; of whom the Nyoungyan Prince, now a refugee on British territory, was one, and the Thebaw Prince, now on the throne of Upper Burmah, was another. We are informed that doubts have always been entertained, rightly or wrongly, regarding the paternity of the Thebaw Prince; and the late King is said to have repeatedly expressed his determination that this Prince should never succeed him as his selected heir. On the other hand, the Nyoungyan Prince, of whose legitimacy there is no question, has always been, so far as we can ascertain, very popular in Upper Burmah, and was much esteemed and trusted by the late King on account of his intellectual qualities and humane disposition. According to the custom of the country, the succession to the throne follows the selection of an heir, by the reigning Sovereign, from amongst the number of the King's sons. Each of the King's sons aspired to the succession; and each of them had a political following. The late King, fearing that his selection of an heir, if prematurely proclaimed, might be the signal for civil war, and possibly for his own assassination, postponed the performance of that duty to the last moments of his life. But it is popularly believed that he frequently indicated his intention of selecting the Nyoungyan Prince as his successor; and we are informed by this last-named Prince that, in compliance with a proposal made by him to his brothers, a family compact was signed

by the late King's thirty sons, binding each of them to respect the King's selection on whomsoever it might fall. The object of this compact was to save the country from the horrors of civil war. On his death-bed the late King sent for the Nyoungyan Prince; but, in the meanwhile, the mother of the present King had made herself mistress of the palace; and the Nyoungyan Prince, apprehensive of treachery, delayed compliance with the King's summons. Shortly afterwards the mother and ministers of the present Sovereign proclaimed the regency of the Thebaw Prince; and subsequently they announced the King's death, and the Prince's accession. The Nyoungyan Prince and his younger brother sought refuge in the British Residency. The Ministers tried in vain to induce Mr. Shaw to surrender them; and at last requested that the two Princes might be removed into British territory, representing the danger and disturbance to which the throne of the new Sovereign might be exposed from their presence in or near Upper Burmah. This request was complied with; and the Princes were removed to Calcutta, where they have been living at the expense, and under the protection, of the British Government. The King's first subsequent act has been the massacre of the Royal family, as already reported to your Lordship. We are unable to say how many of the near relatives of Prince Nyoungyan have perished in this massacre. It was reported to us that no less than 80 members of the Royal family had been deliberately put to death, by the King's orders, in the course of a single night, and that the chief victims had been the relatives of the Nyoungyan Prince. It has been stated in subsequent reports that the number of the murders perpetrated on that occasion did not exceed 32, and that the Prince's mother and some other female relations, had escaped. Upon the assumption, however, that many of the Prince's near kinsfolk have been thus executed, the King's conduct is an outrage upon humanity; and considering that, at the time when these massacres took place, this Prince had, in compliance with the King's request, been removed by the British Government from the vicinity of the Burmese frontier, where his presence might possibly have prevented the slaughter of his kinsfolk, we are of opinion that these executions were intended to be a deliberate affront to the Government of India. There have been other indications which corroborate our belief that the present King of Mandalay is capable of acting with unscrupulous disregard of international obligations. Almost simultaneously with the news of the murders at Mandalay, our Resident there reported to us the prevalence of a belief at the capital of Upper Burmah that secret emissaries had been despatched to Calcutta for the assassination of the Nyoungyan Prince, upon British territory, and under the protection of the British Government. Scarcely had this information reached us, when the Prince himself represented to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that he was living in fear of an attempt upon his life by the King's emissaries; and on inquiries being instituted the Calcutta police discovered that certain persons, who were unable to give any satisfactory account of themselves, had recently arrived here from Upper Burmah, and had been making suspicious inquiries about the Prince's place of residence. When these persons were told by the police that they were being watched, they immediately left again for Burmah.

17. The cessation, for the present, of the shocking massacres against which our Resident was instructed to protest, may possibly be due to his remonstrances; although the Ministers in their official reply to these remonstrances apparently pretended to the right of disregarding them. Since then, in consequence of the reports received by telegram from the Resident of rumours of disturbances, warlike preparations, and insecurity to foreigners at Mandalay, we proposed to despatch the "Irrawaddy" to Mandalay, without further loss of time, for their protection. But Mr. Shaw has deprecated this measure on the ground that it will, in his opinion, be insufficient to ensure adequate protection against the irritation it might possibly provoke on the part of the Mandalay authorities. We shall, therefore, for the present, confine our precautions to a reinforcement of the garrison of British Burmah.

18. We cannot doubt that, upon a full review of all the facts and considerations now submitted to your serious attention, your Lordship will be disposed to share our conclusion that it is in the highest degree impolitic, and indeed scarcely possible, to acquiesce much longer in the existing condition of our relations with the Court of Mandalay. Up to the present moment, no request of the least importance, no representation however earnest or reasonable, no complaint however well founded, on the part of our Resident at that Court, has been entertained or satisfied without such pressure as to convince the Government of Upper Burmah that further resistance would be unsafe to itself. At this point the Burmese Government will always yield to our demands; but, in relations maintained under such inconvenient conditions, every trivial misunderstanding may lead to serious complications. It is possible, no doubt, that some

unlooked-for turn of political affairs in Upper Burmah may at any moment bring into power an administration more enlightened and better disposed towards the British Government. But of such an event we can, at present, discern no prospect; and unless it speedily occurs, we conceive that our duty will be to avail ourselves of the first convenient opportunity for imposing upon the Mandalay Government a comprehensive re-adjustment of our political relations with it. In any such re-adjustment, the position of our Resident will claim our first consideration; and it will be necessary to demand for him full and free access to the King for the transaction of public business, under conditions suitable to his own official rank, to the importance of the interests under his protection, and to the dignity of the Government he represents. Whenever these conditions have been completely secured, we shall anticipate no serious impediment to the satisfactory solution of the various questions indicated in the preceding paragraphs of our present letter.

We submit, therefore, that it has become expedient to take an early occasion of conveying to the King of Upper Burmah a clear exposition of our views and expectations, and to intimate decidedly that we look for a change in his policy towards us. We propose to inform His Majesty that we desire to arrange for the improvement of our Resident's position at his Court, for a general settlement of pending differences and grievances, and for a revision of our treaty relations with his Government. We are confident that this course of action alone offers any practical issue from the difficulties of the situation which we have described in this letter; and for this course, accordingly, we ask your Lordship's sanction and support.

We have, &c.

(Signed) LYTTON.
„ A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
„ A. CLARKE.
„ J. STRACHEY.
„ E. B. JOHNSON.
„ W. STOKES.
„ A. R. THOMPSON.

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No. 12.

No. 65 of 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

(Extract.)

MY LORD, Camp Lahore, March 20, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship copies of the telegrams relating to the affairs of Upper Burma that have been issued and received by the Government of India since the date of our last despatch, 7th March, upon this subject. I also enclose copies of the diaries submitted by the Resident at Mandalay, which give some detailed account of the massacres perpetrated there in February last.

2. The Government of India are still without any precise knowledge of the names and exact number of the persons who have been executed; but there can be no doubt that many persons have been put to death under circumstances of great barbarity, without any colourable pretext or excuse. There is reason to believe that these crimes were disapproved by the Ministers, who may, nevertheless, have been unable to fulfil the official assurance regarding the Princesses, of which the Resident reminded them in the conversation he has reported. The chief executive power is understood to have passed from the senior Ministers into the hands of a violent and reckless party at the Court, regarding whom the Resident has written privately that there is no calculating what they may do. This change in the real direction of affairs at the capital has prolonged the sensation of disquietude and insecurity caused by the massacres, and sensation which has been necessarily felt to some extent on our frontier, and throughout British Burma.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYTTON.

Enclosure 1 in No. 12.

TELEGRAM, dated March 7, 1879.

From CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Rangoon, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, Calcutta.

FOLLOWING from Shaw:—Secretly warned mischief intended us twelfth instant—given for what worth.

Enclosure 2 in No. 12.

TELEGRAM, dated March 7, 1879.

From FOREIGN SECRETARY, Calcutta, to CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Rangoon.

YOUR telegram 7th, repeating message from Shaw. What steps for precaution would you propose under circumstances. Consult Shaw?

Enclosure 3 in No. 12.

TELEGRAM, dated March 8, 1879.

From FOREIGN SECRETARY, Calcutta, to CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burmah.

FOLLOWING sent to Shaw to-day:—

Begins. Your telegram to Rangoon about warning given for 12th March. Viceroy gives you full discretion to withdraw from Mandalay, taking assistants and guard, whenever you think this course expedient for your personal safety. You must use your judgment as to time and manner of withdrawing, but run no unnecessary risks by staying, if going is safer. If you decide to go warn the Europeans. Message ends.

Enclosure 4 in No. 12.

TELEGRAM, dated March 10, 1879.

From CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burmah, Rangoon, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, Calcutta.

YOUR telegram of the 7th. In my judgment, if Shaw withdraws further action on the part of the Government of India will be rendered unavoidable, but that is really independent of the present question, which depends solely on whether or not Shaw is in a critical position. It is practicable either for us to protect him or for him to withdraw, if the situation is such as Shaw describes, and I believe that to be the real situation. His position is critical. He has declined assistance, as likely to endanger him. He ought, therefore, in my opinion, to withdraw with all who adhere to him, unless withdrawal is more dangerous than remaining. Continuance in this critical position in which we cannot help him is neither prudent nor dignified, and is politically mischievous.

Enclosure 5 in No. 12.

MANDALAY CONFIDENTIAL DIARY, 1879.

FEBRUARY 17th.—Rumours began to spread that the two uncles of the Nyoungyan Prince (one of whom was the Governor of Rangoon at the commencement of the last war) had been privately executed with one or two others.

February 18th.—These rumours were confirmed, and it began to be reported that some of the Princes and Princesses who were in confinement had also been removed from the palace to the jail and had been killed. Similar reports had, however, several times prevailed before regarding individual Princes, and had proved untrue. But as the evening passed the report became more and more definite, and it was asserted that the entire number of the brothers of the present King, with the ladies of their families and even the children, were dead.

February 19th.—This morning brought full confirmation of these terrible news, which it appears are no longer denied. From the various accounts, I gather that on Saturday night the removal of the political prisoners to the jail (which had been cleared for them) commenced. Some were killed on that night and the rest on the two succeeding nights. A large hole had been dug in the jail precincts. Into this their bodies were thrown. Touching tales are told of how the women and children pleaded for their lives in vain.

Their outcries were stifled by the hands of the executioners grasping their necks till they were strangled. Others were killed with bludgeons, which in the hands of half-drunken men often required to be used repeatedly before the victims were put out of their pain. The executioners were some of the worst ruffians released for the purpose from the jail which was now the scene of their cruelties. Of the Princes, the eldest, Thongzé, alone showed courage. He is said to have laughed and said to his brothers:—"See, I told you we should have no release but death." On Sunday night (the 16th) eight cart-loads of the bodies of the Princes of the blood are said to have been conveyed out of the city by the western (or funeral) gate, and thrown into the river according to the custom. The other ladies were all thrown into the hole already dug in the jail.

No conspiracy or other provocation to such a deed has been reported. The present Ministers are said to have tried to dissuade the King, but in vain. It is supposed that this slaughter was in view when the King removed the Yenangyoung and Magwé Ministers from office, as they would have opposed it. By their removal the power of the Ministers was much weakened. The King's mother is said to have urged the King to it, but chiefly a violent military Chief lately promoted to be an Atwen Wun or Privy Councillor, and a great favourite of the King. His son, who took his place as General of the Southern Guard, was also a party to the crime, as well as the Ex-Chief of the War-boats lately promoted to be Town Governor.

Some few members of the Royal family are believed to be still alive (though reports vary), amongst them the mother of the Princes now in Calcutta, the Princess Salen Su-pya (favourite daughter of the late King), and some children of the late heir-apparent (who was killed in 1866). The terrible events that had taken place on the nights of the 15th, 16th, and 17th were not confirmed or even indicated in their full extent till after I had sent off my telegram on the evening of the 18th. I had now to think of the safety of the survivors, as great fears were entertained for them. I sent for the Sub-Minister, but after some delay he sent an excuse promising to come to-morrow. I therefore immediately sent off a letter (already prepared) to the Prime Minister (late Minister for Foreign Affairs), in which I entreated him to exert himself to save the survivors, and stated that if any further slaughter occurred, I should have to haul down my flag. I also sent Mr. Phayre to the Minister with a similar message in order to impress the matter more urgently on his mind, and to guard against a miscarriage of the letter. The Minister received Mr. Phayre courteously, but did not give any direct answer, merely saying that he would send a reply to my letter.

Mr. Phayre had just returned from a few days' shooting trip. He was escorted by officials and treated with the greatest politeness. No constraint whatever was put on his movements; on the contrary, everything was done to aid him in getting about. He has made some useful observations in the neighbourhood of Sagain. The Minister gave him a letter which ensured him every attention.

(Signed) R. B. Shaw,
Resident at Mandalay.

## Enclosure 6 in No. 12.

From R. B. Shaw, Esq., C.I.E., Resident at Mandalay, to His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mandalay, February 19, 1879.

Resident has heard with the deepest horror of the slaying of the Princes and Princesses of the Royal family and others. Resident has not had time to ascertain who are the authors of this massacre, which will excite the horror of every nation in Europe. But he entreats the Minister to use his utmost endeavours to save the lives of the survivors. Should any further slaughter take place, Resident would not be justified in keeping the British flag flying any longer here.

## Enclosure 7 in No. 12.

### Mandalay Confidential Diary, 1879.

February 20th.—Fresh details were received regarding the previous murders, but it could not be ascertained for certain whether any more had taken place last night, though some asserted this. The previous murders appear to have been carried out in the most barbarous manner. Infants were taken from their mothers' arms and their brains were

dashed out against the wall. Others were struck on the head and thrown only half-dead on to the heap of bodies in the pit. The Queens and Princesses were stripped in order to search their clothes for secreted jewels. Some, it is said, were dishonoured before being killed, though this is perhaps untrue. All was effected under the superintendence of the personal followers of the King. No official of the Hlut or Ministers' Court was present. The remaining Ministers themselves are said to be in fear of their lives and to have no power left, although they still attend the King as usual.

An answer came from the Ken-wun-Mengji (Foreign or Prime Minister). It had been prepared under instructions from the King, I understand. In it the right of the King of Burmah as an independent Sovereign was asserted, to take such measures to prevent disturbance in his country as might be desirable, without regard to the blame of others.

I again wrote in consequence of the telegram from Government of the 19th instant, interceding in the name of the Government of India for the lives of the Queens and Princesses, and offering to convey out of the country any whose presence might be feared here. The Italian Consul called on me to-day and told me that he also had protested strongly. He asked whether I could suggest anything further. I suggested intercession for the survivors, and added that the Burmese Government might perhaps be prevailed on to hand over to me those whose presence here they feared, instead of killing them. Mr. Andreino has since suggested this to the Minister, and the suggestion met with a not unfavourable reception from him.

Enclosure 8 in No. 12.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from His Excellency the MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS to the RESIDENT at Mandalay, dated February 20, 1879.

HAVING received and carefully perused Resident's letter, dated 19th February 1879, the Minister intimates that the Royal dominions of Burmah being governed by a distinct independent crowned head, should there be (reason to fear) a disturbance in the country, it is usual for it to perform (such) acts as, according to its own views as to advantages or evils in connexion with Church and State interests, it has a right to according to the custom of the State.

Should there be a matter which will bring on a disturbance to the country, it is not proper to pay attention to whether (the action to be taken thereon) will be the subject of some censure and blame, but it is proper to act only according to the interests of Church and State.

(For the above two reasons), having in mind only the interests of Church and State, (this) business has been done according to custom. This is intimated in conformity with the Grand Friendship, for Resident to note.

Enclosure 9 in No. 12.

From R. B. SHAW, Esq., Resident at Mandalay, to His Excellency the MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mandalay, February 20, 1879.

RESIDENT has received Minister's letter. According to instructions from his Excellency the Viceroy, he begs Minister to convey to His Majesty the special request of the Viceroy that, as a favour to the British Government, he will be pleased to spare the lives of those that remain, especially women and children. If it be the pleasure of the Burmese Government, the Resident would take charge of any such from whom disturbance to the State may be feared, and would convey them out of reach of harm-doing.

Enclosure 10 in No. 12.

From R. B. SHAW, Esq., Resident at Mandalay, to His Excellency the MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mandalay, February 21, 1879.

RESIDENT has the honour to inform Minister that he has just received instructions from the Government of India to present the most urgent remonstrances to His Majesty the King, in the name of the Government of India, on behalf of the Queens and Princesses,

the widows and female relatives and others, the servants of His late Majesty, the good friend and ally of the English Government, and the relatives and servants also of His Majesty the present King. Resident earnestly begs the Minister to represent in the most urgent manner to His Majesty what has occurred, so that His Majesty may interfere and issue orders to prevent any more slaughter.

Enclosure 11 in No. 12.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from His Excellency the MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS to the RESIDENT at Mandalay, dated February 22, 1879.

THE Minister has safely received Resident's letters, dated respectively 20th and 21st February 1879. Since the Grand Friendship Treaty entered into during the reign of His late Majesty in the year 1224 (1862) between the Burmese and British Governments, there has existed a real Royal friendship, and in conformity therewith the Burmese Government always desire and hope that the dominions of the British Government may be in peace and without disturbance; and the Minister trusts and believes that the British Government do also desire and hope the same with respect to the dominions of the Burmese Government. In regard to the clearing and keeping-by matter,* (Minister would remark) that such action is taken in consideration of the past and the future, only when there should exist a cause for disturbance. It is not desired to clear away and keep-by those whom it is not feared would cause any disturbance to the country, but the wish towards them is that they may live happily and contentedly. With reference to the clause contained in Resident's letter, viz:, that those whom it is not desired should live within the Royal dominions, should be made over to the Resident for safe keeping, this (sentiment) being in exact accordance with the marks of Grand Friendship, the Minister most gladly thanks the Resident.

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No. 13.

DESPATCH to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.
No. 11, dated, India Office, April 3, 1879.

MY LORD,

1. I HAVE received and attentively considered your despatch, No. 59, of the 7th March last, describing the present condition of affairs in Upper Burmah and submitting certain proposals of your Excellency in Council as to the policy to be pursued towards the Mandalay Government.

2. The recital of events in your despatch makes it clear that our relations with the King of Burmah are at present in a very precarious position, and Her Majesty's Government quite understand your desire to place them on a footing more advantageous to both Governments, and more conformable to the dignity of this country.

3. It is to be observed, however, that the grievances which we have tolerated from former rulers of Burmah have not been aggravated as yet by the present King, and that no action has been taken on his part which calls for a distinct change of policy on ours. The precautions which your Excellency has taken may not improbably modify any hostile intentions he may have entertained, and may possibly lead to a change for the better in his conduct and demeanour.

4. I am of opinion that the time for such a decided intimation of policy as you contemplate would not be well chosen while the young prince is in the first excitement of the possession of unbridled power, and surrounded by the worst class of counsellors. If, in such circumstances, he abstains from aggressive measures, it may be not unreasonably hoped that the display of readiness to meet them on the part of the Government of India, combined with a firm but not menacing tone, may after a time induce him to make advances which may result in a better understanding upon the various points to which your despatch adverts. Anything like an ultimatum based upon former grievances would at the present juncture appear to Her Majesty's Government highly impolitic, and calculated to give the impression that your Excellency's Government are seeking hostilities rather than more friendly relations.

(Signed) CRANBROOK.

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* Viz., killing and imprisonment.

No. 14.

No. 126 of 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD, Simla, May 22, 1879.

WE have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copy of a diary from the Resident at Mandalay.

We have, &c.

(Signed) LYTTON.
" F. P. HAINES.
" A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
" A. CLARKE.
" J. STRACHEY.
" E. B. JOHNSON.
" W. STOKES.
" A. R. THOMPSON.

Enclosure 1 in No. 14.

MANDALAY CONFIDENTIAL DIARY, 1879.

April 14th and 15th.—The Captain of the "Shin-tsaw-boo" came and made his statement* before me on the 14th, and his Chief Officer and Engineer on the 15th. It appears that the quarrel between the Burmese passengers and the local coolies arose from the latter commencing to pile up loads of ngapi (dried fish) on the bedding and personal effects of the former. The coolies are represented as being quite out of hand, and not paying the slightest attention to the directions given them. But apparently on this occasion the remonstrances came not from the steamer people, but from the Burmese passengers; and the coolies resented them by using their bamboos, as well as pieces of firewood, on the heads of the passengers. When the Captain endeavoured to cast off his mooring-line so as to cause the combatants to separate, the coolies on shore most unjustifiably interposed to prevent what he had every right to do; and when their interference was rendered unavailing by the cutting of the line on board the steamer, they revenged themselves by seizing the lascars of another flat (not belonging to the same steamer) which was lying at the ghât discharging salt. This they did apparently under the direction of an official.

I have written to the Minister on the subject of the affray.

This is not the only recent case or the kind. A steamer only a day or two before on her downward trip had, I learn, to cast off suddenly from Myingyan, being unable to complete the landing of her cargo on account of the violence of the coolies.

It is said that a report of all the arms, serviceable and unserviceable, in the arsenals was read out before the King. This is denied by some, but statements have been made to me as to the number of fire-arms. These are variously stated at 10,000 to 15,000 in a serviceable state, with many more in a partly or entirely unserviceable state.

It appears that the King has now lost faith in the miracle-working "weiza," or seer, and has even imprisoned the attendant or disciple whom he left behind him. It is said that a rival sorcerer at Menhla (whence this seer came) has declared that the seer is no seer at all, but only quite an ordinary demon, who has been made to put on the appearance of a man (for the purpose of obtaining money) by the magic arts of a sorcerer, who is no other than his supposed attendant now incarcerated. The King now declares that although he does not trust in the seer, yet he trusts in his own glory or supernatural prestige.

The disunion continues in the palace. The Queen-mother appeals to the Dowager Chief-Queen to save her son from committing follies. The latter says she is tired of advising him. The young Queen has quarrelled with the King's sister, and apparently is no longer on good terms with his mother or her own. The old Ministers are all said

to be dissatisfied with the King's soldiering proclivities, but lack power to check them, Their explanation, given beforehand to me, about the intended reviews agree with this view of their feelings, but would also be consistent with a supposition that they approved, and yet did not wish us to take umbrage.

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List showing approximate Number of Men in the various Regiments in and about Mandalay.

**Infantry.**

| | | North and South Wings. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| "Inner" | Maraphin | 850 + 350 = 1,200 | |
| | Dawè | 600 + 500 = 1,100 | |
| | Tayá-ngá-zè | 700 + 500 = 1,200 | |
| | Shwé-pyí-magin | 800 | |
| | Nat-shin-ywé | 800 | |
| | | | 5,100 |
| | | **Right and Left Wings.** | |
| "Outer" | Gyaung | 600 + 700 = 1,300 | |
| | Ywé | 550 + 650 = 1,200 | |
| | Natsu | 750 + 550 = 1,300 | |
| | | | 3,800 |
| Miscellaneous | Shwé-hlan | 350 | |
| | Kindah | 350 | |
| | Shwé-pyí | 400 | |
| | Thurè | 600 | |
| | Linzin | 350 | |
| | Kulabyo | probably 400 ? | |
| | Dine | do. 400 ? | |
| | Win | do. 400 ? | |
| | Tagani | do. 400 ? | |
| | Hlay, Yégyi | much larger number stated, but probable estimate 700 ? these corps but lately drilled. | |
| | | | 4,350 |

**Cavalry.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shwé-pyí-tagun | probably | 500 ? |
| Shwé-pyí-yan-oung | do. | 500 ? |
| Yè-bek | do. | 500 ? |
| Kathè | do. | 500 ? |
| Other regiments | say | 500 ? |
| | | 2,500 |

**Artillery.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Menglá Amyauk | probably | 500 ? |
| | | 500 |
| Grand Total | | 16,250 |

Say 15,000, all told.

(Signed) F. Ridley, Head Assistant,
Residency Office, Mandalay.

April 19, 1879.

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Statement of Captain Morgan, Commander of the Steamer "Shin-tsaw-boo."

We anchored at Simbinjun on the 8th instant; and whilst the coolies were discharging the ship's cargo, some of them dropped a portion on the property of the Burmese passengers. The passengers remonstrated, and, words ensuing, the coolies attacked the passengers with sticks. Some of my crew interfered—that is, they tried to stop the coolies from assaulting the passengers; upon which the coolies attacked my crew also, and took full possession of the flat. I mean by taking full possession that they drove away my crew, or rather that the crew ran to the steamer for protection. One

of the lascars hurriedly reported the disturbance to me, and I accordingly made my way to the scene of action, revolver in hand. My Chief Officer, who at the time of the disturbance was collecting freight on the gangway, followed my example. The Chief Engineer was there likewise. I saw two coolies armed with sticks rush across the gangway into the steamer after a number of passengers who were running away for protection. I immediately stationed myself on the gangway—the two coolies were then on board the steamer—and, presenting my revolver at the remaining coolies on the flat, threatened to shoot the first man that attempted to come across. In the meantime, my Chief Engineer and one or two others seized and took forward the two coolies who had come after the passengers on to the steamer. The coolies on the flat, however, girded up their putsos, and, brandishing their clubs, called out to their fellow-coolies on shore for assistance. Seeing that a large body on shore was gathering with the view of boarding the vessel, I gave the order to the Simbinjun Agent to let go my line. Some of the coolies, seeing my intention, rushed up to where the line was made fast; and, standing guard over it, threatened the Agent if he attempted to let it go. I accordingly gave the order to cut the line, and I sheered out into mid-stream. Whilst doing so, I saw the coolies seize the crew of a flat which had been moored alongside the bank, and removing them ashore. The syrang of the flat halloed out that, if I did not come, he and the others would be murdered. I hove up my anchor, and told the syrang to keep quiet, or do anything they told him; and that as soon as I got up to Mandalay I would have the affair settled. The two coolies on board the steamer I handcuffed with the intention of taking them to Mandalay; but, on second thoughts, I considered that my so bringing them away might be hurtful to the crew of the flat whom I had seen seized. I accordingly landed them when I anchored that night some hour and a half after leaving Simbinjun, after exacting a promise from them that, when they returned, they would influence the other coolies there to release the crew who had been seized.

After leaving Simbinjun some of the Burmese passengers—about four of them—came up to me and showed me their wounds, which they said had been inflicted by the coolies. The wounds appear to have been inflicted with sticks or billets of firewood. One had a nasty cut across the forehead; the others were contused wounds with blood issuing.

THIS statement was made in my presence by Captain Morgan, this day, the 14th of April 1879.

(Signed) R. B. SHAW,
Resident at Mandalay.

## Enclosure 2 in No. 14.

### MEMORANDUM from R. B. SHAW, Esq., Resident at Mandalay, to His Excellency the BURMESE MINISTER for FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mandalay, April 16, 1879.

RESIDENT has the honour to inform his Excellency the Minister that he has received a report from the Captain of the steamer "Shin-tsaw-boo," which is corroborated by the statement of his officers, regarding an affray that took place on the 8th instant at Simbinjun. It appears that in this affray the people of the steamer had no part whatever, either as assailants or assailed. It was entirely between the Burmese coolies who were unloading the cargo and the Burmese passengers on board the flat. Owing to some misunderstanding between them, the coolies attacked the passengers with sticks and bamboos, and wounded several of them. In order to prevent his vessel and cargo from being injured by the continuance of a fight on board, the Captain gave orders to cast off the mooring-line, which was attached to a pole on shore; but the Burmese coolies assembled round the pole and prevented this. The Captain then had to cut his mooring-line in order to get away. Two of the coolies, who were most violent, and had pursued some passengers who fled into the steamer, were seized and handcuffed, with the view of delivering them over to the Burmese authorities; but they were afterwards released, on their promising to go and stop the ill-treatment of the Indian lascars of a flat belonging to another steamer which was lying at Simbinjun discharging cargo, which lascars the coolies had seized when the steamer cut her line. A man on a pony, apparently an official, was seen directing the seizure of these lascars. As for the cargo which the "Shin-tsaw-boo" had brought up for delivery at Simbinjun, the Captain was unable to discharge it owing to the violence of the coolies, and brought it on to Mandalay.

As such an affray will unsettle people's minds, and will encourage the belief that order is not maintained at present as heretofore in Upper Burma, and that unruly men are able to have their own way, Resident feels confident that the Burmese Government will properly inquire into the matter, and do what is right therein.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from His Excellency the BURMESE MINISTER for FOREIGN AFFAIRS to the RESIDENT at Mandalay.

WITH reference to Resident's letter, dated 16th April 1879, on the subject of an affray which took place on the 8th April 1879 on board the steamer "Shin-tsaw-boo" between certain coolies and passengers and lascars while she was at anchor at Simbinjun within the Royal dominions, and requesting accordingly that an inquiry may be held in and the matter rightly adjusted:

The Foreign Minister intimates that, on inquiries having been made, it was ascertained that the affray took place, not at Simbinjun, but at Toungpaloozun village. Orders have accordingly been issued to the authorities of that place to hold an inquiry as to the coolies concerned in the affray, likewise as to the person on pony-back alleged to have been giving orders, and to bring them up to the Hlut without delay.

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No. 15.

No. 146 of 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD, Simla, June 16, 1879.

WE have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of telegrams reporting further outrages and indignities committed by His Majesty the King of Burmah on some of his relatives.

We have, &c.

(Signed) LYTTON.
" F. P. HAINES.
" A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
" A. CLARKE.
" JOHN STRACHEY.
" E. B. JOHNSON.
" W. STOKES.
" A. R. THOMPSON.

Enclosure 1 in No. 15.

TELEGRAM, dated 7th June 1879, from FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla, to RESIDENT, Mandalay.

FOLLOWING telegram from Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, dated 3rd. Message begins.—"I have very reliable information that imprisoned mother and sister of "Nyaungyan Prince have been loaded with irons, and it is feared will shortly succumb "to the treatment they are subjected to." Message ends. Does your information corroborate, if so, remonstrate.

Enclosure 2 in No. 15.

TELEGRAM, dated June 4, 1879, from RESIDENT, Mandalay, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

I HEAR that late Crown Prince's sons secretly killed within last four days.

Refugee Prince's mother and sister alive; but only saved by influence of Dowager Queen (s?) prompted by Ken Wun Minister.

King's coronation fixed for 8th. Much anxiety felt on account of anticipated events to follow.

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No. 16.

No. 156 of 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD, Simla, June 30, 1879.

IN continuation of our despatch No. 146, dated the 16th of June 1879, we have the honour to enclose, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, diaries received from the Resident at Mandalay, in which some further account is given of the inhuman treatment to which certain members of the Royal family at Mandalay are reported to have been subjected by order of the King of Burmah.

2. We also forward copy of a telegraphic correspondence which passed between the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah and the Resident at Mandalay, in the month of May last, on the subject of the alleged torture of the Theinnee Princess and the murder of her son. Colonel Horace Browne, who is now holding charge of the Mandalay Residency, has been authorized to express in distinct terms to the King's Ministers the disgust and aversion with which these repeated outrages are regarded by the Government of India.

3. The Resident's diary, under date the 26th of May, reports an indignity offered to Mr. Phayre, the Assistant Resident, by some Burmese. The Resident brought the matter to the notice of the Ministers, and redress was afforded by the punishment of the principal offender.

We have, &c.

(Signed) LYTTON.
" F. P. HAINES.
" A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
" A. CLARKE.
" JOHN STRACHEY.
" E. B. JOHNSON.
" W. STOKES.
" A. R. THOMPSON.

Enclosure 1 in No. 16.

MANDALAY CONFIDENTIAL DIARY, 1879.

26TH MAY.—This morning, when the Assistant Resident, Mr. Phayre, was returning from a ride, as he was passing a group of young men (Burmese) he was jeered at and called insulting names. Being at the time attended by a small retinue bearing the usual marks of an official, viz., large umbrella and fan, Mr. Phayre must have been known to be an official. He was also accompanied by two of the police guard furnished by the Burmese Government. He complained at a neighbouring police post, and the headman sent out and ascertained the name and address of the chief offender. Such insulting conduct towards the officers of the Residency, of which there had been few or no complaints before since I have been here, have become rather common during the last month or two, but it is usually difficult to identify the offenders. I am addressing the Minister on the subject, requesting that advantage may be taken of the present instance to endeavour by suitable punishment to put a stop to such conduct.

The Sub-Minister came in after Court. He reports that the Ken Wun Minister is very unwell and unable to transact business at present. This has been stated for some days. With reference to my letter of the 24th, in reply to the Burmese Government's request for the withdrawal of our troops, he asked whether my final paragraph implied that I wished to speak to the Minister on the subject. I said that if the Minister wished to consult with me on the subject of the restoration of confidence, I was quite ready to meet him for the purpose, as I also had at heart the attainment of the same result. The Sub-Minister then said that the Minister was extremely anxious to meet me with this object, but that just at present illness prevented his doing so.

I accordingly spoke somewhat more fully to the Sub-Minister, asking him to repeat what I said. He promised to do so, but added that my own personal communication with the Minister would be more effective,

After repeating that the British Government could not discuss with the Burmese Government the disposition of the troops in British territory, as this was a matter that rested solely with the British Government to order as it judged proper and necessary, I went on to say that its judgment would necessarily be affected by the state of affairs in the neighbouring State. The warlike and blustering talk, which was constantly reported from the Palace, would not, I feared, influence the judgment of Government in the direction which the Minister desired.

Moreover, when one was asked to alter one's arrangments or plans for the benefit of another person, one naturally asked oneself: Does that other person show readiness to oblige us? If one had a friend who was always seeking means of pleasing us and obliging us, one would be ready to go out of one's way and even to incur some inconvenience to oblige him. I asked the Sub-Minister to reflect whether the conduct of the Burmese Government towards us was of such a kind as to put us under a friendly obligation. Was their conduct obliging or friendly when they sought far-fetched excuses to break their word to me in the matter of a Residency site? Was it pleasing to the English Government that, after assuring me officially that they had no wish to hurt or restrain any persons but those from whom a danger to the State was apprehended, they should still be keeping in irons the harmless female relations of the two Princes who were our guests? Was it friendly to raise up claims to sovereignty in Eastern Karennee which they knew we had always declined to recognise? I then instanced smaller matters which tended to irritate the newly developed hostile tone of the common people in Mandalay towards Englishmen, which obviously had its origin in the blustering talk of their superiors, and which could and ought to be put down. (This the Sub-Minister promised, with great apparent zeal, to take in hand, expressing his pleasure at my having reported it, and saying I might always count on him in anything that was in his own power personally to effect.) Finally I instanced the gross partiality shown in their mode of aiding Burmese subjects in the recovery of their just dues from debtors compared with the treatment of the claims of British subjects. When a Burman was the claimant against a British subject, the Burmese Government interfered, regardless of the Treaty which gave jurisdiction in such cases to the Mixed Court, to detain and attach the latter's property (of this I gave two recent instances), while if a British subject were the claimant, even under a decree of the Mixed Court, they refused to allow his Burmese debtor's property to be attached, and even allowed the latter, contrary to right, to give a merely formal security and to go at large. (In the case of Muhammad Taki there mentioned, they have not imprisoned the surety, but after much pressure have imprisoned a coolie as substitute for the surety.)

I said I regretted all these marks of unfriendliness very much, and could not understand the conduct of the Burmese Government in this respect. For whereas many of them were productive of only minute advantage to the Burmese Government, they caused them to forfeit the far greater advantages of a sincere friendship with the British Government.

As another instance I may mention that the British subjects (Indians) who were permitted to occupy some land by the late King, and who had built houses and established themselves there at their own expense, have been turned out, their houses have been made over to some Burmans, and they have received neither compensation nor permission to remove the materials of the houses. This was verified by an inquiry and report made at my request by the head of the Burmese police guard attached to the Residency.

May 27th, 1879.—Some soldiers or palace guards were lately caught in immoral intrigues with certain of the maids of honour. These men have been beaten to death I hear. The women were threatened with death by being trodden under foot by elephants. But this appears to have been only a threat. A young palace attendant was also caught in an intrigue with the unmarried sister of the King. But he fled to the house of the Queen Mother who protected him and refused to give him up.

(Signed) R. B. Shaw,
Resident at Mandalay.

## Enclosure 2 in No. 16.

### Mandalay Confidential Diary, 1879.

May 31st, 1879.—Certain female relatives of the Nyaungyan Prince had hitherto been the medium of communication with his mother in her prison and carried money from me for her support, informing me when more was wanted. When she was lately put in irons with her daughter, and placed in closer confinement, they were no longer able to

obtain access to her, and being afraid for themselves lay in concealment for some days, and finally went away to Rangoon at the beginning of this week. I gave them money for their passage. Communication with the ex-Queen is now cut off, but I hear she is alive, and I believe is being fed by the Queen-Mother.

June 5th, 1879.—There have been rumours of fresh murders. First, it reached me from several quarters that the remaining sons of the late Crown Prince had been killed. Then that two of their sisters, in endeavouring to escape by boat into British territory, had been caught not far from the frontier, and immediately drowned by being thrown overboard. That some Princesses have been caught escaping seems pretty certain. Then there was a rumour of the death of the refugee Princes' mother; but this is certainly untrue, though it is said that on the 26th orders were about to be issued for this, but were prevented by the intervention of the two Dowager Queens and of the Ken Wun Minister. Since then, one at least of the Crown Princes' sons has been seen alive in his confinement. It is very difficult to get at the truth.

The mother and sister of the Nyaungyan Prince are, I now ascertain, with two other ex-Queens, viz., the mother of the Princes who have been in India since 1866, and the ex-Queens, in a cell bricked up on all sides with the exception of a hole just sufficiently big to admit a man. They have two irons on each leg, and are insufficiently fed. The imprisonment of five persons in such a small space without proper ventilation, in a climate where the thermometer has often been over 105°, and is seldom in the daytime under 100°, is an act of gross inhumanity.

The Sub-Minister having come to see me after Court, I spoke to him about the harsh imprisonment of the Queens and Princesses, and told him of the disgust with which such treatment of Royal ladies was looked upon in Europe. He, as usual, by his manner seemed to agree with me, but said that if I asked the Minister when I saw him he would be able to inform me whether the reported facts were true or not.

## Enclosure 3 in No. 16.

TELEGRAM, dated May 24, 1879, from CHIEF COMMISSIONER to RESIDENT.

IT is confidently asserted, son of Theinee Princess murdered since date of your remonstrance, also Princess herself tortured, if not murdered. Any truth?

## Enclosure 4 in No. 16.

TELEGRAM, dated May 25, 1879, from RESIDENT to CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

YOUR telegram of the 24th. I fear probably true; nothing definite ascertainable, but they have slipped out of sight.

## Enclosure 5 in No. 16.

From UNDER-SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Foreign Department, to RESIDENT at Mandalay.

Simla, June 23, 1879.

I AM directed to forward, for ready reference, copy of the telegraphic correspondence noted on the margin, which recently passed between the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah and your predecessor.

Telegram to Resident at Mandalay, dated 24th May 1879.
Telegram to Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, dated 25th May 1879.

2. I am to say that unless you have reason to believe the reports contained in this correspondence to be not authentic, you should take early occasion to allude to them in speaking with the Burmese Ministers, and express in distinct terms the disgust and aversion with which these continued murders are regarded by the British Government.

No. 17.

No. 165 of 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD, Simla, July 21, 1879.

WE have the honour to forward copies of correspondence with the Chief Commissioner of Rangoon, relating to the course of events and the aspect of affairs in Upper Burmah, to the condition of trade between Upper and Lower Burmah, and to the present state of our relations with the Mandalay Government.

We have, &c.

(Signed) LYTTON.
F. P. HAINES.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
A. CLARKE.
JOHN STRACHEY.
E. B. JOHNSON.
W. STOKES.
A. R. THOMPSON.

Enclosure 1 in No. 17.

From R. B. SHAW, Esq., Resident, Mandalay, to C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

Mandalay, April 27, 1879.

1. I understand that the object of Government in stationing extra troops on the frontier of British Burmah is twofold: (1) for the protection of our frontier from attack; (2) for the indirect support of our influence at Mandalay during a critical time.

2. I am not aware how far facilities for immediate forward movement are essential for the purpose of simple defence. This is of course a military question on which I am not competent to form an opinion. But I may say that the effect of the arrival of the troops on the frontier has already been considerable, and that I do not in existing circumstances anticipate any sudden attack by the Burmese on our territories. How long it would take to collect the means of transport again in case of need; to what extent the troops would be crippled in their defensive action for want of them; and, therefore, how far the improbability of a sudden attack may diminish the necessity for undergoing the expense of keeping the means of transport available for immediate use, are questions which I can only indicate.

3. As regards the second object, viz., the indirect support of our influence here,—the policy which that influence may be brought to bear on may be purely preventive, *e.g.*, to avert insults to the British Representative, or a renewal of the late barbarous massacres in defiance of our protests, or it may be directed to enforcing certain definite demands for our rights. In the former case the necessity would arise suddenly (though I do not consider it probable while we show that we are prepared for action), and this would pro tanto indicate the desirableness of having means of transport at hand. In the latter case, as the initiative would proceed from ourselves, we should be able to choose our own time, and make our preparations accordingly.

4. Thus there are three possible causes for a sudden move on the part of our troops, viz., to resist an attack on our frontier, to prevent or arrest certain occurrences at Mandalay, and to enforce our demands here. Of these the latter depends on the policy of Government itself, and regarding this, of course, I am not qualified to speak. As for the two former cases, though they are not particularly likely to occur, yet it is in great part our military preparedness which has rendered them improbable, and so far the sums spent save us far greater expenditure and worse evils which would have attended the necessity for using our forces actively. But I cannot say that the continued presence of transport and of other requirements for immediate forward movement is now essential to the effect produced. While I would venture to deprecate any too plain and sudden measure of demobilisation, I think that the steamers, &c. might be spared by degrees

and in an unconspicuous manner without encouraging the Burmese Government to defy us. It would know what an ever-handy resource we have in the steamers of the Flotilla Company. In giving this opinion, I am merely referring to the two causes for possible early movement which do not depend on the choice of Government. Of course I cannot speak regarding what may be required by the policy of Government in the matter of demanding our rights, &c.

## Enclosure 2 in No. 17.

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., B.C.S., Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, to A. C. LYALL, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Simla.

Rangoon, May 7, 1879.

I AM directed to inform you that the Chief Commissioner, after consultation with the military authorities, has determined that the three steamers and six flats now lying at Thayetmyo under charter for the conveyance of the troops in case of the necessity for active measures arising, may be dispensed with for the present. It is calculated that the steamers and flats could be re-assembled, and that everything could be ready for a forward movement, should such be called for, in about 10 days, and the military authorities consider that a delay of so short a time would not be likely to be materially prejudicial. Arrangements will therefore be made at once to terminate the charter of the vessels now engaged at Thayetmyo. The Resident has already declined the renewal of the charter of the steamer employed to lie at Mandalay, and the arrangement concerning it ceased to have effect on the 28th ultimo. In this way the most fruitful sources of expense have been stopped.

2. With respect to the general question of the maintenance of a state of preparation, I am to say that although the Resident's letter does not contain a definite answer to the inquiries made by the Chief Commissioner, it indicates the continuance of a very precarious condition of affairs at Mandalay. The Resident states that the effect of the arrival of the troops on the frontier has already been considerable, and that he does not, in existing circumstances, anticipate any sudden attack by the Burmans on our territory, the apparent inference from which is that if the circumstances were altered by the withdrawal or weakening of the force, there might be grounds for fearing such an attack. Again, the Resident, in speaking of the second object of stationing extra troops on the frontier, namely, the indirect support of our influence at Mandalay for the purpose of averting insults to the British Representative, or a renewal of the late barbarous massacres, in defiance of our protests, says the necessity (for action) would arise suddenly, though he does not consider it probable, while we show that we are prepared for action. He thereby seems to imply that the necessity might arise if we were not prepared. He further says that although it is not particularly likely that we should be obliged to resist an attack on our frontier, or to prevent or arrest certain occurrences at Mandalay, yet it is in great part our military preparedness which has rendered these events improbable. He deprecates any too plain and sudden measure of demobilization, but thinks the steamers and flats might be spared by degrees in an unconspicuous manner without encouraging the Burmese Government to defy us.

3. The Chief Commissioner gathers from these passages, as well as from the general tenour of the Resident's letter that the Resident is of opinion there has been no material change in the disposition of the Burmese to warrant a greater relaxation of precaution than is involved in ceasing to keep ready a means of immediate transport.

4. If the Chief Commissioner is right in assuming this to be the Resident's view of the situation, he entirely concurs in it, having arrived at this conclusion from a consideration of the Resident's reports, and of the information he has obtained from a variety of sources, as already reported to you. The Chief Commissioner believes the temper of the Burmese to be such that it would be dangerous at present to withdraw any of the troops from the frontier, or materially to weaken our position. As long as the situation continues to be so exceedingly precarious, and until the Resident at Mandalay is in a position go give, with some confidence, an assurance of the peaceful disposition of the Burmese Government, the Chief Commissioner cannot advise the reduction of the strength of the garrison in this country by a single man, or the relaxation of our vigilance in the smallest degree.

Enclosure 3 in No. 17.

From G. D. Burgess, Esq., B.C.S., Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, to A. C. Lyall, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Simla.

Rangoon, May 22, 1879.

I am directed to forward, for the consideration and orders of the Government of India, the annexed letter from the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, together with the Chief Commissioner's reply thereto.

2. The Chamber of Commerce draw attention "to the serious depression in trade "which has now existed for some time, and threatens, if it continues much longer, to "be ruinous in its results." The Chief Commissioner regrets exceedingly this depressed condition of trade, and his anxiety on this account has led him already to bring the subject to the notice of the Government of India.

3. The Chief Commissioner, however, cannot concur with the Chamber of Commerce in attributing the commercial distress to the reinforcement of the garrison in British Burmah. The reinforcements were the result of the precarious situation at Mandalay after the inhuman massacres of 18th February. They were the effect, and not the cause, of the uncertainty of our relations with the Burmese Court, and of the danger to the peace of our own possessions, and to the lives of the Resident and the European community at Mandalay, created by the King's barbarous proceedings, and his extensive military preparations.

4. His Excellency in Council is aware that immediately after the massacres, the King began to make ready for war. On 21st February the Resident telegraphed that there was a rumour of warlike preparations by the King, and that it was asserted emissaries had been despatched to Calcutta to murder the King's rival, the Nyoung-Yan Prince. On the 24th February he telegraphed that there were rumours of mischief intended, and that fears were entertained for the safety of the European community. On the 27th February the Resident stated that a camp had been established outside the city; that there had been field manœuvres, and that the garrison of the river forts had been increased. The following day the Resident telegraphed that the infatuated party in power desired a rupture with the British Government, and wanted an excuse for overruling the moderate party. Such, indeed, was the attitude of the Court at the end of the month of February, that it was proposed to send up the Government steamer "Irrawaddy" for the protection of the Resident, an offer which Mr. Shaw was compelled to decline on the ground that it would evoke great danger to the European community.

5. The Resident's account of the situation was founded on concurrent reports and warnings which he had received. These reports were confirmed and supplemented by information derived by the Chief Commissioner from private trustworthy sources, according to which the King of Ava had called on seven Shan Chiefs for levies, and was collecting troops at Mosobo, troops were being drilled and sent to the frontier, guns had been mounted on the river fort at Sagain, a complete change had been made in the officers of the army, which had received an advance of a month's pay, and had been armed with rifles from the palace. Again, in his telegram of the 18th March, the Resident asserted positively that though the warlike preparations were denied by the Burmese, they were none the less true, though not overtly aggressive.

6. Inasmuch as the Ministers had informed Mr. Shaw that no internal disturbances in Upper Burmah were anticipated, it appeared clear to the Chief Commissioner that these formidable warlike preparations could only be directed against the British Government. So prevalent, indeed, was this conviction among the population of British Burmah, that the Chief Commissioner was unable to charter a river steamer for the Resident without a distinct guarantee against loss or damage that might be caused by the hostile proceedings of the Burmese.

7. It was under such circumstances, and after ascertaining from the Resident that reinforcements would not embarrass him, but would probably have a salutary effect upon the Burmese Court, that it was decided to strengthen the garrison of British Burmah. To have omitted such precautionary measures under the circumstances of the time would, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, have amounted to culpable negligence. To describe this increase to our forces as the cause of the uncertainty of our relations with Upper Burmah betrays a confusion of ideas which it is difficult to understand, and is inconsistent with other parts of the letter under consideration. The Chamber of Commerce go on to say that "it was at first supposed these additional troops were "brought here for the purpose of strengthening the hands of Government in carrying

" out some definitely arranged policy decided upon with the object of placing our " relations with Upper Burmah on a permanently secure basis." The Chief Commissioner does not know on what foundation the supposition referred to rests. A complete revision of our relations with the Burmese Court is undoubtedly much needed, and must be entered upon sooner or later. But he has received no intimation that any such revision was contemplated at the present juncture. The Chief Commissioner has always been of opinion that simultaneously with the increase of the troops explanation might with advantage have been demanded of the hostile preparations on the part of the Burmese, which rendered such a precautionary measure necessary, and he recommended this course. But that view does not appear to have commended itself to the Government of India, and, so far as the Chief Commissioner is aware, no ground has been given for the supposition that the reinforcements were intended for any other than defensive purposes. No doubt many unfounded rumours circulated by the public press gave rise in some quarters to a different impression. But the most circumstantial of these rumours were promptly contradicted by authority, and an announcement was publicly made explaining the strictly precautionary object with which the troops had been sent.

8. It is not easy to follow the argument of the Chamber that, in consequence of the announcement of the intention of the British Government not to interfere in the affairs of Upper Burmah, except under extreme provocation, " the measures which promised " a speedy solution of all difficulties have simply added a seriously disturbing element " to what would otherwise have only been a position of more or less uncertainty." What the Chamber of Commerce appear to the Chief Commissioner to mean is that the continued presence of a larger body of troops than is ordinarily employed in this country indicates the continued existence of unsatisfactory relations with the Court of Ava, and, in consequence, there are an uneasiness and insecurity, and an expectation of a possible collision, which naturally interfere with the usual operations of trade. That is quite true, and until there is a considerable change in the character of the reports from Mandalay, the Chief Commissioner cannot see much prospect of the recovery of public confidence. So long ago as the 12th April, the Chief Commissioner wrote to the Resident calling his attention to the great expense incurred in maintaining a state of military preparation, and asking whether there was any reasonable expectation that it would at an early date be safe and judicious to discontinue it. In the Resident's reply, no sign appeared of any material alteration of affairs for the better, and the Chief Commissioner, in my letter of the 7th May, to your address, expressed a very decided opinion that until an assurance of the peaceful intentions of the Burmese Government could be given with some confidence, it would be highly imprudent to relax our state of preparedness. Since that time nothing has occurred to change the Chief Commissioner's opinion.

9. While sympathizing deeply therefore with the mercantile community in their anxieties and losses, the Chief Commissioner cannot at present recommend any reduction of the reinforcements to which the Chamber of Commerce, erroneously in his opinion, attribute the depression of trade, and he must consider it his first duty to protect from peril, or the risk of peril, the lives and property of the general body of the people.

10. The statistics do not, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, support the argument of the Chamber that the falling off in trade is coincident with and due to the reinforcement of the troops in Burmah. The figures, taken in the gross, show, with reference to the Mandalay trade, a considerable increase in the export of one per cent. goods for the months of November, December, and January, a small increase in February, and a considerable decrease in March, April, and May, and with respect to the home trade, a considerable increase in the value of goods cleared from bond for the months of November, December, and January, a small decrease in February, and a large decrease in March, April, and May. But, when examined in detail, with reference to the dates of events at Mandalay and Rangoon, they show that the serious depression had commenced before reinforcements were thought of, and is due to other causes.

11. The first intimation of the massacres was received here on the 19th February, and the news was not generally known till next day. It was not till the 6th March that the Chief Commissioner asked for reinforcements, and the first detachment of troops did not arrive till the 12th. Reinforcements were not despatched to the frontier before the 21st March. Now, the value of the goods removed from bond for home consumption between the 1st and 20th February, was Rupees 8,84,256, which gives a daily average of Rupees 44,202, while, during the eight remaining days of the month, the value fell to Rupees 342,793, or an average of Rupees 42,862 a day. The average further fell during the first twelve days of March to Rupees 30,563, the total being Rupees 366,771. During

the rest of the month the value of the goods was Rupees 553,715, equivalent to an average daily of Rupees 29,142, or a little less than the average before the arrival of the troops. Similarly the value of goods removed from bond for export to Mandalay under the duty of one per cent. amounted from the 1st to the 20th of February to Rupees 5,28,861, equal to a daily average of Rupees 26,443. After the 20th the average fell to Rupees 15,995 a day, or a total of Rupees 1,27,960. The total value for March was only Rupees 2,40,277, or a daily average of Rupees 7,750. The figures, if compared with those of last year, are not less remarkable. In November the increase in the value of one per cent. goods is Rupees 1,96,558, in December Rupees 74,528, in January Rupees 2,96,035, but in February it falls to Rupees 32,199. In goods cleared for home consumption the value increased in November by Rupees 4,30,187, in December by Rupees 1,53,297, in January by Rupees 2,31,543, but in February there was actually a decrease of Rupees 5,967.

12. Exactly the same symptoms have been exhibited by the trade of the country on previous occasions of unusual political excitement at Mandalay. One of these occasions, the time succeeding the death of the late King, is mentioned in the letter of the Chamber of Commerce. In the month of October the export of dutiable goods to Upper Burmah fell off to the extent of Rupees 3,30,023. Another occasion was when the complications connected with Western Karennee led to the Mission of Sir Douglas Forsyth to Mandalay in 1875. In that year the trade in one per cent. goods stood thus in comparison with that of the preceding and the following years for the months of March, April, and May :—

| | March. | April. | May. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rs.* | *Rs.* | *Rs.* |
| 1874 - - - | 4,35,591 | 4,43,761 | 2,77,848 |
| 1875 - - - | 1,71,453 | 18,593 | 62,229 |
| 1876 - - - | 5,14,721 | 3,53,898 | 2,18,893 |

yet neither in October 1878 nor in 1875 were fresh forces brought to Burmah.

13. The truth is, Mandalay may be said to be the pivot on which the trade of the kind referred to by the Chamber of Commerce usually turns. If there are no disturbing elements at Mandalay, everthing works smoothly, but if there is the slightest derangement, the merchants refuse to send goods up country except for cash payment. Credit is stopped and commerce is immediately depressed in consequence.

14. The Chief Commissioner entirely agrees with the Chamber of Commerce that the only satisfactory guarantee against these recurring derangements of the commerce and revenues of the country, is a complete revision of our relations with Upper Burmah, and the establishment of these relations on a permanent basis.

After what has recently occurred, the sooner a definite understanding is come to with the Burmese Government the better for the interests and prosperity of this province. How long the present danger is likely to last is a question which has been put, but has not been answered. The Chief Commissioner cannot, therefore, reply to the inquiry of the Chamber of Commerce, whether there is any prospect of the present dead lock coming to an end. He agrees, however, with the observation of the Chamber of Commerce "that it would be a matter of serious regret if the present opportunity of "enforcing all measures that are considered necessary for placing our trade relations "with Upper Burmah on a sound and secure basis should not be" taken advantage of, and he has no doubt that the Government of India will be of the same mind.

Enclosure 4 in No. 17.

From SECRETARY, Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, to SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burmah.

Rangoon, May 16, 1879.

I AM desired by the Committee of this Chamber to draw the attention of the Chief Commissioner to the serious depression in trade which has now existed for some time and threatens, if it continues much longer, to be ruinous in its results. The returns of trade for the past few months show that this unusual stagnation is entirely due to the uncertainty of our relations with Upper Burmah consequent upon the recent action of Government in making a large addition to the military forces of the province and the feeling of insecurity which this has engendered.

2. It was at first supposed that these additional troops were brought here for the purpose of strengthening the hands of Government in carrying out some definitely arranged policy decided upon with the object of placing our relations with Upper Burmah on a permanently secure basis, but the publication of an official memorandum announcing that Government have no intention of interfering with the Burmese Government has dispelled these hopes, and it is now found that matters are to be allowed to go on as they were, and that the measures which promised a speedy solution of all difficulties have simply added a seriously disturbing element to what would otherwise have only been a position of more or less uncertainty. The result of this is that the natives see a large military force stationed on our frontier which they believe may at any moment be ordered to advance on Upper Burmah, and this ever-present dread of hostilities breaking out between the two countries has excited an amount of fear and distrust bordering upon panic which has seriously injured trade and threatens to paralyse industry throughout the province. It is difficult to imagine any state of matters that could be more disastrous in its results than this is likely to be.

I append statements of the value of goods exported to Upper Burmah and cleared from bond for home consumption from 1st October to 10th May, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, and it will be seen from these that the beginning of the present depression in trade was coincident with the introduction of additional troops into the province.

After the death of the old King there was a period of uncertainty and want of confidence, which had a marked effect upon the figures for the month of October, but the administration of the Ken Wun Mingye and the reforms which he proposed to introduce speedily restored confidence, and the result of this is seen in a large increase of trade for the months of November, December, and January as compared with the same period in 1877–78.

The returns for February do not show the same increase, but the exports to Mandalay for that month are slightly in excess of those for February 1878, and the value of goods cleared from bond is only a trifle under that of February last year.

It will thus be seen that, notwithstanding the internal dissensions at Mandalay, trade continued prosperous up till March, the month when the military forces of the province were largely augmented, and from that time till now it will be seen that there has been a most serious falling off both in the value of goods exported to Mandalay and cleared from bond for home consumption. The figures in the accompanying statements, however, although they indicate the nature of the disaster which has overtaken trade, by no means represent its full extent as there are of course large quantities of goods in second hands upon which the depression tells with equal severity.

I am desired to inquire whether there is any prospect of the present deadlock coming to an end.

The causes of the depression lie so entirely within the control of Government that the Chamber hesitates to recommend any particular line of action, but I am desired to say that it would be a matter of serious regret if the present opportunity of enforcing all measures that are considered necessary for placing our trade relations with Upper Burmah on a sound and secure basis should not be availed of.

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STATEMENT showing the value of one per cent. DUTIABLE GOODS exported to MANDALAY from 1st October 1878 to 7th May 1879, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

| Months. | 1877. | 1878. | Increase. | Decrease. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | |
| October - | 6,45,996 0 0 | 3,15,972 15 0 | — | 3,30,023 1 0 | |
| November - | 4,58,109 7 0 | 6,54,667 14 0 | 1,96,558 7 0 | | |
| December - | 5,52,199 8 0 | 6,26,728 2 0 | 74,528 12 0 | | |
| | 1878. | 1879. | | | |
| January - | 5,70,379 12 0 | 8,66,365 5 0 | 2,95,985 9 0 | | |
| February - | 5,55,071 2 0 | 5,87,270 6 0 | 32,199 4 0 | | |
| March - | 6,21,356 7 0 | 2,98,329 9 0 | — | 3,23,026 14 0 | Additional troops arrived in Burmah. |
| April - | 4,15,846 2 0 | 3,21,700 12 0 | — | 94,145 6 0 | |
| May 7th - | 1,23,573 9 0 | 34,017 7 0 | — | 89,556 2 0 | |

STATEMENT showing the value of GOODS cleared from bond for home consumption from 1st October 1878 to 10th May 1879, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

| Months. | 1877. | 1878. | Increase. | Decrease. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | |
| October - | 16,21,098 0 0 | 5,24,736 0 0 | — | 10,96,362 0 0 | |
| November - | 8,88,916 0 0 | 13,19,103 0 0 | 4,30,187 0 0 | | |
| December - | 12,77,163 0 0 | 14,30,460 0 0 | 1,53,297 0 0 | | |
| | 1878. | 1879. | | | |
| January - | 14,92,219 0 0 | 17,23,762 0 0 | 2,31,543 0 0 | | |
| February - | 19,41,962 0 0 | 19,35,995 0 0 | — | 5,967 0 0 | |
| March - | 17,00,178 0 0 | 12,92,381 0 0 | — | 4,07,797 0 0 | Additional troops arrived in Burmah. |
| April - | 14,07,181 0 0 | 7,09,897 0 0 | — | 6,97,284 0 0 | |
| May 10th - | 5,73,504 0 0 | 2,03,863 0 0 | — | 3,69,641 0 0 | |

## Enclosure 5 in No. 17.

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., B.C.S., Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, to SECRETARY, Rangoon Chamber of Commerce.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 16th instant, and to say that the Chief Commissioner will lay this important communication, with his opinion thereon, before the Government of India by the outgoing mail.

## Enclosure 6 in No. 17.

From the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BURMAH.

SIR, Simla, July 14, 1879.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, upon the condition of trade in British Burmah, and the present state of our relations with the Government at Mandalay.

2. Your Secretary's letter of the 22nd May forwards, for the consideration and orders of the Government of India, copy of a letter from the Chamber of Commerce at Rangoon representing that trade has been seriously depressed, and that the commercial stagnation now prevailing is entirely due to the uncertainty of our relations with Upper Burmah. The Chamber attribute this uncertainty mainly to the action of the Government in sending reinforcements to British Burmah, and in stationing upon our northern frontier a large military force which may at any time, according to general belief, advance on Upper Burmah, so that a continual expectation of imminent hostilities is maintained.

3. In forwarding this letter you remark that the commercial distress cannot properly be ascribed to the reinforcement of the garrison in British Burmah; inasmuch as the additional troops were sent in consequence of the uncertainty of our relations with Mandalay, and by reason of the danger thereby caused to our own possessions and to the lives of Europeans at Mandalay. Your view is that concurrent reports received during the months of February and March last attested the fact that the Mandalay Government were making formidable military preparations which could only be directed against the British Government; that, in such circumstances, the omission of precautionary measures for reinforcing the garrison of the province would have amounted to culpable negligence, and that to describe those measures as the cause of our uncertain relations with Mandalay is inconsistent and confusing.

4. It appears to his Excellency in Council that it would be superfluous to discuss with the Chamber of Commerce the question of our military dispositions for the general defence of British Burmah. The stagnation of trade must undoubtedly be attributed (whether directly or indirectly is not material) to the uncertainty of our relations with Mandalay. You are decidedly of opinion, not only that it was necessary to strengthen the garrison of British Burmah but also that any relaxation of military precautions would still be highly imprudent; so that, while you sympathise deeply with the mercantile community in their anxieties and losses, you consider that the reinforcements must be retained for the general protection of the Province from the risks and perils to which it

is still exposed. It is plain, indeed, that the situation is of a character which you continue to regard with considerable anxiety.

5. This being the general complexion and prospect of affairs, you have submitted your opinion that the Government of India should, as speedily as possible, come to some understanding with the Government of Upper Burmah; and, further, you agree with the Chamber that advantage should be taken of the present opportunity to enforce measures for the consolidation and security of commercial relations with Mandalay. Your latest letter concludes with a request for early instructions on all matters under reference in connection with the protection of the frontier and the improvement of relations with the Burmese Court.

6. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council believes that, taken together, all the opinions to which you have given expression in this correspondence may be rightly interpreted as indicating that there is but one line of action which in your judgment is open to the Government of India. Assuming the state of our relations with Mandalay to be still, as you reported them to be last June, so exceedingly precarious that this Government must maintain with unabated vigilance full preparations for a war which it has no desire to provoke; and accepting your conclusion that some early solution of this unsatisfactory situation should be sought, and advantage taken of the present opportunity to enforce a revision of commercial engagements with Upper Burmah—the necessary inference is that the course recommended on your telegrams of last March, and to which reference is renewed in your letter of the 22nd May, is the course you still advocate. That course is to demand from the Court of Mandalay immediate explanations of those military preparations which have depressed the trade and alarmed the commercial community of British Burmah.

7. If it has become essential to discover an immediate issue out of the predicament described in your correspondence now before the Government of India, without doubt this can be done expeditiously and effectually by requiring the Burmese King to explain his military preparations, on the express ground that they are a standing menace to the peace of our province. To such a demand the King might see fit to defer, by reducing his levies, and satisfying us that his intentions were peaceful. In that case, the reinforcements sent for the protection of British Burmah might be withdrawn, and public confidence would be restored; although, if we desired to push our advantage further, and to use the opportunity for insisting on a revision of our commercial relations, additional pressure would certainly be needed. But it is obvious that in his present temper the King of Burmah would only submit to our demands under the strongest conviction of our determination to enforce them by arms, if the remonstrances of our representative were disregarded. Without unmistakeable evidence of such a determination on the part of the British Government, he might refuse point-blank either to explain or discontinue his armaments; a refusal not unlikely to be followed by the more vigorous prosecution of them. In that case the step you suggest would have increased rather than diminished the commercial embarrassments complained of by the Chamber. The crisis would inevitably become sharper; especially if the Government's next step were to withdraw its Resident from Mandalay and to call on all British subjects to depart with him. If we are not prepared to act up to a hostile demonstration, if we intend to preserve a defensive attitude; in that case the formal recall of our Resident, following upon a demand for explanations, could only produce still greater uncertainty than now prevails as to our real policy and designs.

8. It appears to the Governor-General in Council that the adoption of both, or either, of these steps would more probably result in the unavoidable rupture, than in the immediate improvement, of relations between the Government of India and the Court of Mandalay. It need scarcely be observed that war is the natural, and in most cases the necessary, sequel to an open rupture of relations between contiguous States. More especially is this the case when, of the two Governments concerned, the one is civilized, the other barbarous, and demands deliberately put forward by the former have been decisively rejected by the latter. The question, therefore, raised by the facts you have reported and the opinions you have submitted to the Government of India, is whether they render necessary or expedient the adoption of a course calculated to increase the probability of a rupture of relations with the Court of Mandalay. The Governor-General in Council understands that your desire for speedy instructions on the whole case thus laid before his Excellency is tantamount to a request for an early and definite decision on this question.

9. In reply, I am to state that the Governor-General is unable to recognize in the present condition of relations with the Burmese Government any sufficient cause to modify the views already expressed for your guidance in regard to them. In letters

received from you, you have observed that it is impossible to remain indifferent to the King's disregard of public remonstrances elicited from the British Government by his barbarities. But the exposure of the lives of Her Majesty's subjects in an unprovoked war with the King of Burmah would not in the opinion of his Excellency in Council be justified by the fact that this Prince, whilst at peace with the British Government, has barbarously taken the lives of his own subjects or relatives. The British Government is not called upon to redress every wrong, or punish every misdeed, of which it has expressed abhorrence. Nor does the King's disregard of our remonstrances in this matter encourage recourse to remonstrance which the British Government is not prepared to support by force, with reference to the other matters mentioned in the correspondence here under review.

10. The questions connected with Karennee are local questions susceptible of local settlement. It is not desirable to complicate their treatment by associating them with others of a more general and far-reaching character. The issues raised by them are side issues to be dealt with on their own merits; and on the subject of them you have already received separate instructions.

11. The question of our commercial relations with Mandalay is much more important. The condition of these relations has been for many years increasingly unsatisfactory; nor is it surprising that it should cause considerable irritation to the representatives of the trade now suffering from it—a trade which seems susceptible of rapid and important development under any conditions less unfavourable than those which now afflict it. The Governor-General in Council recognises with regret the extent to which the trade of British Burmah has been depressed by the uncontrolled course of events beyond the frontiers of that province, and the improbability of its improvement until some serious effort has been made by the British Government for the attainment of that object. But his Excellency does not consider the present moment opportune either for undertaking the rectification of commercial relations, or for pushing to a practical issue the many minor differences still unsettled between the British Government and the Court of Mandalay. It only remains, therefore, to consider whether the King of Burmah's continued military preparations are of such a character as to necessitate or justify recourse to the steps recommended in your above-mentioned communications to this Department.

12. The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that these steps would be perfectly proper and expedient if the King's military preparations were so formidable as to be a serious danger to British territory or British lives. But such a conclusion could only be adopted on the clearest evidence.

13. It is of course impossible to calculate with confidence the probable acts or intentions of such a Government as that of Upper Burmah. Your position at Rangoon gives you special opportunities for observing and estimating the course of events: but the Viceroy can only estimate their character and tendency by careful reference to the information you have laid before him. This information has not convinced his Excellency that the Mandalay Government actually contemplates such a suicidal proceeding as an unprovoked attack upon British territory, or any serious insult or aggression, on a Government well known to be fully prepared not only to protect its possessions but also to inflict severe punishment on such an assailant. In February and March last, when the King was excited by his own barbarities, and greatly alarmed at the possible consequences of his disregard of our remonstrances, it became obviously prudent to secure the British frontier, and to support the British Resident then placed in a very critical position, by a display of military strength, and readiness to use it in an emergency. Accordingly, the Government of India, acting on the advice of yourself, Mr. Shaw, and others well acquainted with British Burmah, reinforced the garrison of the province. This measure undoubtedly fulfilled its immediate objects; for it placed our frontier beyond risk of violation; it inspired caution at Mandalay; and it probably added much to the security, and something to the influence, of the Resident. Mr. Shaw wrote in April that the effect of the arrival of the troops on the frontier had already been considerable. He said that it was, in great part, our military preparedness which had rendered improbable an attack on our Burmese border, and prevented "certain occurrences" at Mandalay. He did not then, he said, anticipate any sudden attack on British territory by the forces of the Burmese Government. The Mandalay Ministers, on their side, have not disguised their uneasiness at our attitude; they have since earnestly asked that the reinforcements might be withdrawn, and Mr. Shaw reported more than once that they were sedulously avoiding any act likely to give us serious offence. They have indeed shown, on more than one recent occasion, a desire to avoid

quarrel, and even to conciliate our representative in minor matters; though it is nevertheless thoroughly understood that upon any material question they are by no means disposed to friendly concessions. So far, in short, as the state of parties and feelings at Mandalay can be judged from reports and diaries, there is reason to believe that the Burmese are fully alive to the consequences of a rupture with the Government of India; that they have a profound distrust of the declarations made to them through the Resident that our military movements were strictly defensive and precautionary; and, that while preparing for the event of a collision, they have no inclination to provoke it.

14. The prevailing impression, indeed, on both sides of the frontier appears to be, not that the Burmese are meditating aggression upon the British possessions, but that the Government of India is contemplating some early and decisive change of its present declared policy of reserve and precaution. The Chamber of Commerce undoubtedly shared this opinion, and is much disappointed that its expectations have not been fulfilled; for the letter which you forward betrays no apprehension whatever of the Mandalay preparations; while it complains that our measures for the improvement of relations with Upper Burmah have stopped half-way. In British Burmah people have been evidently hoping, and in Upper Burmah they have probably been fearing, that we designed to use our power to force conclusions with the King upon the various matters of difference which unquestionably exist between the two Governments. The Chamber of Commerce expresses anxiety lest the present opportunity should pass without being seized by the Government of India to impose upon Upper Burmah a revision of our commercial relations; and the expression they have given to this anxiety is pointedly endorsed in your letter. It was natural, and probably inevitable, that our military movements should have produced these impressions; and they were sure to increase, for the time, the sense of agitation and political insecurity in both countries. But it is for this reason all the more essential to guard against the tendency of such apprehensions and anticipations to realize themselves; and this we can only do by steadily adhering to the line of policy already proclaimed.

15. In reply, therefore, to the letter from the Chamber of Commerce the Governor-General in Council can only instruct you to express his great regret that the course of affairs has been so unfavourable to the merchants of Rangoon, and that their trade has suffered so heavily from the strained character of relations with Mandalay. The Government fully understands that you, as Chief Commissioner of the Province, necessarily sympathize very closely with the distress and disappointment prevailing at the head-quarters of your administration, and the difficulties of your position are thoroughly appreciated. Nevertheless, it is necessary to remind the Chamber that, from the beginning of these complications, you have repeatedly declared the measures taken by the Government of India to be defensive and precautionary; and that there has at no time been any authorised foundation for the presumption that they were taken with ulterior intentions. Upon the statement, in the letter from the Chamber, that the causes of the depression of trade lie entirely within the control of Government, it may be observed that while the Government undertakes full responsibility for the security of British territory, it cannot answer for contingencies dependent on the behaviour of the King of Burmah; and that the responsibility for the present unstable and troublesome condition of affairs lies mainly with his Majesty. The Government of India by no means underrates the serious inconvenience of leaving its relations with Mandalay in a state of ambiguity and suspense; but so long as the continuance of peace is, in your judgment, very doubtful, it appears impossible that you should give the Chamber a more definite or satisfactory answer.

16. On the question, however, of the present condition and tendencies of our relations with the Court of Ava it will be well that you should consult Colonel Horace Browne, whose knowledge and experience of Burmese affairs give special weight to his opinion. If, after a careful study of the situation from both sides of the frontier, you are convinced by further evidence that the Burmese armaments are assuming such dangerous proportions as to render the continuance of our present attitude disadvantageous to the security of the Province, and the maintenance of peace upon its frontiers, your views and proposals should then be submitted, in full, for the consideration of the Government of India.

No. 18.

DESPATCH to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, dated India Office, No. 29, August 7, 1879.

My Lord,

1. I have to acknowledge the receipt of the Letter of your Excellency's Government, No 156, dated the 30th June last, with enclosed diaries from the late Resident at Mandalay, giving particulars of the inhuman treatment to which certain members of the Burmese Royal Family are reported to have been subjected by order of the King.

2. There is but too much reason to fear that further massacres have been committed, while it appears certain that several ladies of the Royal Family are treated with the grossest cruelty.

3. Her Majesty's Government share the disgust which is felt by your Excellency in Council at the King's proceedings, and approve of your having instructed the Resident at Mandalay to take an early opportunity of making their sentiments known to the Burmese Ministers.

(Signed) CRANBROOK.

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No. 19.

No. 178 of 1879.

Government of India.

Foreign Department.

To the Right Honourable VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

My Lord, Simla, August 11, 1879.

In continuation of our despatch No. 165, dated 21st July last, we have the honour to enclose, for your Lordship's information, further correspondence on the present state of our relations with the King of Burmah, and upon the position of our Resident at His Majesty's Court.

2. Upon the death, on the 15th June last, of Mr. R. B. Shaw at Mandalay, the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah proposed by telegram to send Colonel H. A. Browne immediately to take up the duties of the Residency, until permanent arrangements could be made; and to this the Government of India agreed. The Chief Commissioner had, however, represented previously, with some emphasis, his view that the treatment of our Resident by the Court of Mandalay was becoming more and more unsatisfactory, to a degree that exposed us to actual discredit; and the subject had for some time engaged our attention.

3. The question of withdrawing our Resident publicly and formally had been considered and set aside by the Government of India, chiefly upon reasons of general policy which are fully discussed in our letter of the 14th July last to the Chief Commissioner. But the vacancy in the office caused by Mr. Shaw's death placed this question before us under a new aspect; and rendered it very doubtful whether, under the circumstances described by Mr. Aitchison and others, it would be desirable to replace him by a permanent successor, if it should appear from the reports of those best qualified to form a judgment of the state of affairs on the spot that the presence of a British Resident at Mandalay is no longer advantageous, but the reverse. The Chief Commissioner was accordingly requested to report confidentially whether he would advise, as matters now stand, that a permanent Resident should be appointed to relieve Colonel Browne of his temporary charge; and Colonel Browne himself, whose long experience of Burmese affairs gives much weight to his opinion, was desired to advise the Government upon the same point, after careful survey of the situation as he might find it at Mandalay.

4. Mr. Aitchison's confidential memorandum on the question of withdrawing the Resident forms one of the enclosures to this letter. At the time of despatching his memorandum he had not received the letter addressed to him on 14th July from the Foreign Department, and on its receipt he telegraphed that the course suggested in his memorandum would be incompatible with the policy explained by that letter. In his subsequent letter, of the 24th July, he has stated that unless the withdrawal of the Resident is to be a step preliminary to a general settlement of our differences with Burmah, he cannot recommend it. The opinion of Colonel Browne, on the other hand,

is in favour of leaving the office temporarily vacant, a junior officer being retained to carry on routine business; and he supports his view by a forceable description of the actual state of affairs at Mandalay, and of the devices by which the influence and position of the British Resident are being systematically discredited and depressed.

5. After a full review of all the circumstances and considerations represented by this correspondence, we have come to the conclusion that Colonel Horace Browne should be directed to return from Mandalay at an early opportunity, and that no permanent Resident need, for the present, be appointed to replace him. Our reasons for this decision are indicated in the confidential letter addressed by our Secretary in the Foreign Department on the 5th August 1879 to the Chief Commissioner; and this letter conveys also to Mr. Aitchison the necessary instructions for arranging the manner of Colonel Browne's withdrawal. It appeared to us evident that the appointment of a new Resident to Mandalay, with the usual formalities implying amicable intercourse between the two Governments, would only add to the embarrassment of the existing situation. The appointment does not seem necessary; it would be attended with no advantage; and the King of Burmah, in his present temper, would almost certainly misconstrue the proceeding to our disparagement. Mr. St. Barbe, the Officiating Political Agent at Bhamo, who will remain at Mandalay for the present, is quite competent to transact ordinary business with the Burmese officials upon the footing to which the intercourse between the Residency and the Ministers has now been reduced.

We have, &c.

(Signed) LYTTON.
„ F. P. HAINES.
„ A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
„ A. CLARKE.
„ JOHN STRACHEY.
„ E. B. JOHNSON.
„ W. STOKES.
„ A. R. THOMPSON.

Enclosure 1 in No. 19.

LETTER from OFFICIATING RESIDENT at Mandalay to SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Foreign Department, dated Mandalay, 17th July 1879.

D.-O.—The question of withdrawing the Residency from Mandalay has been answered, I think by me in anticipation, in my letter of the 10th instant, in consequence of Mr. Atchison having previously asked me by telegram to give my views upon the matter.

You appear to have come to the same conclusion on the subject as I had, viz., that the complete withdrawal of the Residency at the present moment, unless we have some case which is considered by the Government of India sufficiently strong to warrant its taking energetic measures at once, might possibly compromise British interests.

Such a decisive step as the total withdrawal of the Residency might probably, and indeed in my opinion would almost certainly, precipitate a domestic crisis in Upper Burmah, but we must not leave out of our calculations the possibility of its not doing so—and then, as you remark, "it is not clear that the Burmese might not shut the door "behind the departing Resident in a manner that would make it difficult to find a "creditable pretext for returning."

Our complete departure without any prospect of ulterior measures being taken by the Indian Government, would (in the event of the King managing to tide over the excitement which such a step would cause) be a complete triumph for Theebaw, who does not conceal his desire to be rid of the presence of a British Resident in his capital, and who has been restrained from taking some steps to effect his purpose only by the urgent remonstrances, or rather the passive resistance, of the party of order, who believe that such a step would only result in bringing the Burmese monarchy to an untimely end.

The folly and ignorant arrogance of the Court party however is so great that, in the event of any successful intrigue placing the entire management of affairs in their hands, they would without doubt turn us all out, even if they did not resort to still more extreme measures.

I cannot say that I see any symptoms which would lead me to believe that there is any prospect of such an intrigue being immediately successful, but the longer the present King continues to reign, and to consolidate his power by the slaughter of all

those inimical to him, the greater will be the chance of such an intrigue coming to a head.

Although, therefore, I would not recommend the entire withdrawal of the British Residency, unless the Government of India considers that it has sufficient grounds for pushing matters to a conclusion immediately after such withdrawal, I certainly think that the retention of a high official here as Resident has anything but a good effect upon our prestige. It does not improve our position in the eyes of the people, for instance, to allow them to see me, a well-known official in British Burmah, and considered of some importance by our own subjects, reduced to a mere cipher under the shadow of the golden foot in absolute confinement as regards communication with other people, (not a single respectable non-official being allowed to approach me,) living in a compound surrounded by Burman guards and spies, and unable to obtain any information of what is going on around me, except in a roundabout and unsatisfactory manner, and generally quite unable to obtain any redress for British subjects.

Perhaps the best course to steer for the present would be a middle one between the retention of the present staff and total withdrawal. The Resident only might be withdrawn, and a minor officer left to act simply as a channel of communication between either the Government of India direct, or the Government of India through the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, and Upper Burmah.

This would give time to the few remaining British subjects (Indian or Chinese) to clear out of Mandalay, and they would not be slow I think to take the hint. In announcing this arrangement to the Burmese Government it might be stated, if the Indian Government thinks fit, that it is made in consequence of the unsatisfactory conduct and attitude of the Burman Government; or if the Indian Government does not think that the time has come for resorting to threatening and disquieting language, other excuses might be found. It might be said, for instance, that my services were required in Pegu, and no other Resident would be appointed until a new Residency has been erected for the accommodation of the Resident. The present Residency, it may be remarked, is a most uncomfortable place of residence for any one who has been accustomed to live in a decent house with a water-tight roof over his head.

I would recommend some course of this kind in preference to anything which could be construed as a menace, as the British subjects would then have a better chance of being allowed to clear out. There can be no doubt that, if any threatening language is used, every British subject will be seized and his property confiscated, and they will be lucky if they escape with their lives. This of course is supposing that the threat does not at once tumble King Theebaw off his tottering throne.

With regard to our grievances against the Burmese Government, I presume that the Government of India would not consider any personal grievances, such as gross denials of justice to British subjects, sufficient ground to pick a quarrel upon. We have borne with these so long that it would seem ungracious and inconsistent on our part to take them up seriously. Neither I fancy is the "shoe question" one for the settlement of which the Government would resort to forcible measures.

(Signed) HORACE A. BROWNE.

## Enclosure 2 in No. 19.

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM on MANDALAY AFFAIRS, received 26th July 1879, under demi-official cover, from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burmah.

I SUBMIT as requested my opinion on the question whether, under present circumstances, a Resident should be appointed to Mandalay in succession to the late Mr. Shaw.

2. My opinion is that no successor to Mr. Shaw should be appointed unless, and until, we receive from the Burmese Government satisfactory assurances of a change of attitude on their part and of their consent to a revision of our general relations with them. The re-appointment of a Resident at the present time without some such assurances would not only encourage the Burmese Government in their ungracious behaviour in those numerous little questions, on the satisfactory settlement of which harmonious relations greatly depend, but would be interpreted by them as a complete condonation of the disregard they have shown to our remonstrances against the inhuman executions at Mandalay.

3. Our present relations with the Burmese Government so far from being cordial or satisfactory are barely even friendly. While admitting the imperative force of the

circumstances which have compelled us for a time to accept the situation, one may be permitted to hope that the revision of our relations and the establishment of political and commercial affairs on a sound and permanent basis will not be postponed longer than those circumstances absolutely require. Every day's acquiescence in the present state of things adds to the difficulty of a quiet reform and makes us waiters upon accident. If, after all that has taken place within the last few months, we should now re-appoint a Resident or retain Colonel Browne indefinitely at Mandalay as if nothing untoward had happened, the Burmese Government could hardly fail to be inspired with the belief that we, for our part, are content to let things go on as they have been doing.

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EXTRACTS from demi-official LETTERS from COLONEL BROWNE, on Special Duty at Mandalay, dated 26th June and 7th July 1879 (Confidential).

"MILITARY display and bluster seem to be confined exclusively to the capital, and as long as the First Minister retains the control of the armed force, I don't think much harm will be done. But if the Palace party could oust the First Minister, as they no doubt would like to do, the danger will be great.

* * * * * *

"The interior of the Palace now seems to be the centre of political influence, and from that of course all foreigners are rigidly excluded. It is somewhat difficult to know what the existing Government of Burmah consists of. The First Minister, formerly known as the Keng Woon Mengyee, still manages to keep his head above water, and as long as he does so probably nothing very rash will be done as regards foreigners. But his influence inside the palace appears to be small. There the ignorant, arrogant, drunken boy-king is surrounded by a set of parvenu sycophants, the men of massacre and bloodshed, all of them ignorant and savage enough to urge him on to any further atrocities. The reinforcements in British Burmah appear to have been the only thing which has had any sobering influence on this set.

* * * * * *

"Though I have now been here a fortnight, I have not succeeded in having any personal communication with any leading members of the Government (beyond the first ceremonial visits). It is said the Court party is averse to allowing any one to hold personal intercourse with me without an interpreter. It is believed that I have come in the Nyoung Yan's interest, and that I really have the much-talked-of ultimatum in my pocket! Requests for a visit from the Myotha Woondouk, the usual medium of communication, have been followed by the disgrace of that official. No cause for this is openly assigned, but the general impression is that they have determined that no one shall be on as intimate terms with me as that unfortunate man was with Shaw.

* * * * * *

"I am afraid my deputation here has not been productive of much good. It seems rather to have retarded current business. The Mixed Court, for instance, has been practically closed in consequence of the refusal to allow the Myotha Woondouk to come here.

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"The object now is apparently to isolate the Resident, as was done in King Tharrawaddy's time, when they shut him up on an island so that he could communicate with no one."

Enclosure 3 in No. 19.

LETTER from the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Foreign Department, to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burmah, dated Simla, the 5th August 1879.

D.-O.—I have to acknowledge receipt of your confidential memorandum on Mandalay affairs, sent demi-officially; and I have also received from yourself and from Colonel Browne a series of demi-official letters, written at different dates in the month of July last, upon the present state of our relations with Upper Burmah.

All these papers have been attentively considered by his Excellency the Viceroy in Council, with special reference to the question of appointing a permanent successor to Mr. Shaw, as Resident at Mandalay. It appears that you and Colonel Browne substantially agree in the opinion that the British Residency at Mandalay ought not to be formally and entirely withdrawn, unless the Government of India are prepared for the

contingencies that may follow such a measure. It is to be expected that a public dissolution, by such an act, of our diplomatic intercourse with Upper Burmah would be generally interpreted as the forerunner of a rupture, or at least as the outcome of some serious change of policy—and the step would probably accelerate a crisis of some kind. Or else, on the other hand, the Mandalay Government, which according to Colonel Browne desires to be rid of the presence of our Resident, might accept and register the formal withdrawal as a final removal of the British representative from its capital; so that we might find ourselves precluded from replacing him hereafter, until some radical change of the whole situation should have supervened; and this might not happen for a long time.

Upon these considerations, and after receipt of my letter of the 14th July explaining the present policy of the Government of India, you advise against the withdrawal of the Resident, and you would accept the alternative of letting matters go on their way. Colonel Browne, however, is in favour of a middle course; he thinks, for reasons given in his letters, that whenever he can be spared to return to British Burmah, it will be sufficient, and even expedient, to leave a junior officer to carry on the routine duties.

His Excellency the Viceroy is quite of your opinion that we cannot openly break off diplomatic relations with Upper Burmah unless we have calculated, and are fully prepared to deal with, the probable consequences of such a proceeding. And if we had appointed a permanent successor to Mr. Shaw, it would be a serious question whether we should now in any way recall him. But the point immediately before the Government of India is whether, on the termination of Colonel Browne's temporary deputation, on an obvious emergency, to Mandalay, a new Resident should be accredited, with all the ordinary formalities implying an amicable intercourse between two Governments, to a Court which has been treating his predecessor with studied unfriendliness and undisguised attempts to humiliate him, and to neutralize his influence.

His Excellency the Viceroy would be most reluctant to take such a step, which cannot but appear derogatory to the Government of India at Rangoon and Mandalay, unless it has been proved that it is unavoidable; and it does not appear to his Excellency, from the correspondence now before the Government, that the necessity has been established. At this moment the position of Colonel Browne at Mandalay is evidently undignified, inconsistent with the objects for which a Resident was placed there, and incompatible with the rank and prestige which the representative of our Government ought to maintain. The Burmese appear to have adopted a system of isolating him from all friendly communications with the people; and they have made new difficulties about allowing even Ministers, who are suspected of being well inclined toward our Government, to pay our Resident the ordinary official visits. This behaviour does not, as Colonel Browne observe, improve our prestige in the eyes of the Burmese; and indeed the object of the Court seems to be to bring down the influence and consideration of our Resident as low as possible.

In these circumstances, his Excellency the Viceroy cannot but conclude that it would not only be useless but positively disadvantageous at present to appoint a new Resident to relieve Colonel Browne. He would arrive as our permanent representative, and as he would necessarily fall, at the beginning, into the position to which Colonel Browne finds himself reduced, he would be thought, and our Government would be thought, to have acquiesced in it. His Excellency the Viceroy fears that this would only entangle us further in a predicament that is already difficult and complicated.

I am therefore to request that you will have the goodness to concert with Colonel Browne some arrangement by which he may take an early opportunity, without unnecessary haste, of quitting Mandalay and resuming his appointment in British Burmah. Mr. St. Barbe should remain, and to him should be made over the charge of the routine duties of the Mandalay Residency. Colonel Browne should be instructed that if when he receives your letter, or before he leaves Mandalay, there should occur any important business, or if some correspondence should be going on which it is requisite that he should conduct and finish, in regard to Karennee affairs, for example, he should use his discretion in postponing his departure. These are contingencies and considerations which you can best settle with him.

Colonel Browne need make no secret at Mandalay of his intention to leave, so soon as your arrangements are completed. In reply to inquiries or remarks from the officials or others he can reply by explaining that his deputation was from the first temporary, to dispose of and generally set in order affairs at the Residency which Mr. Shaw's death might have left disarranged. And, if the opportunity is given, he can give his opinion that the manner in which the present Mandalay Government treats the Resident makes it not worth while for the Government of India to keep an officer of high rank at the

place, so long as the duties to be performed are insignificant, and diplomatic courtesies are studiously neglected. But he should bear in mind that the Government of India desire to reserve full discretion to appoint another Resident at Mandalay whenever they see fit to do so; so that he should carefully abstain from any declaration of which the Burmese Government might take advantage as in any way affecting this right, or implying a contrary intention. The object is that Colonel Browne should leave as quietly as possible without appearing to do so surreptitiously; and his Excellency leaves all details as to time and manner of the withdrawal to be managed by you in consultation with Colonel Browne. I have not been able to write to Mandalay by this mail. Kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter by telegram, and tell me if you require further instructions.

(Signed) A. C. LYALL.

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No. 20.

DESPATCH to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL dated India Office, No. 31, August 21, 1879.

MY LORD,

1. I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of the Letter of your Excellency's Government, No. 165, dated the 21st July last, enclosing, amongst other papers, copy of a letter which you have addressed to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, under date the 14th July, explaining your general view of the present situation in Upper Burmah, and of the policy which under existing circumstances should be pursued towards the King of Ava.

2. The views of your Excellency in Council are in entire accord with those of Her Majesty's Government, as set forth in my Despatch No. 11, of the 3rd April last. Her Majesty's Government deeply regret the injury to commercial interests in British Burmah which, no doubt, results from the continued uncertainty in regard to the probable course of events beyond the frontier. They, nevertheless, concur in the opinion of your Excellency's Government that, for the present, a policy of reserve and precaution must be maintained, and that, in the absence of plain evidence of aggressive designs on the part of the King of Ava, there are no sufficient grounds for preferring demands upon the Burmese Government, the rejection of which would almost certainly entail an open rupture of relations, and be followed by war.

(Signed) CRANBROOK.

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No. 21.

No. 106 of 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD, Simla, September 15, 1879.

IN paragraph 5 of our despatch, No. 178, dated 11th August 1879, we had the honour to acquaint your Lordship with the reasons which after careful consideration had led us to the conclusion that Colonel Horace Browne, who had been sent to replace Mr. Shaw temporarily as Resident at Mandalay, should be directed to withdraw at an early opportunity, and that no permanent Resident need, for the present, be appointed, but that Mr. St. Barbe might remain at the capital for a time to transact ordinary business with the Burmese officials.

2. Your Lordship was informed by telegram on the 2nd September, that Colonel Browne had left Mandalay in accordance with this decision. He has telegraphed that his departure was attended by no demonstration or notice whatever on the part of the Burmese. Mr. St. Barbe, the Officiating Political Agent at Bhamo, and Mr. Phayre, the Assistant Resident, were left in charge of the Residency Office. Out of regard for their safety, Colonel Browne refrained from saying or doing anything prior to his departure likely to arouse the hostility of the Burmese Government, and therefore he

merely announced that his duties as Commissioner in Pegu required his return thither, and that the Government of India had not decided upon the appointment of his successor.

3. This was the position of affairs during the few remaining days that elapsed before the news of the late catastrophe at Kabul was received by the Government of India. It appeared to us that this intelligence, as soon as it should be publicly known at Mandalay, might to a certain degree affect the situation of British officers at that place, and add to the uncertainty of their position. We accordingly telegraphed to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, that the Government of India left it entirely to his discretion to take any steps he might consider necessary for the personal safety of the officers and escort of the Residency, and on the following day (the 7th instant) he was informed that he had full authority, upon the occurrence of any suitable opportunity, to withdraw the whole Mandalay Agency and escort whenever he should deem this step advisable on account of insecurity at Mandalay. At the same time Mr. Aitchison was instructed that, although any suitable opportunity might be taken for the removal of the Agency, this need not be done in a manner that might be misinterpreted as hasty and unnecessary. Mr. Aitchison has since replied that he has taken steps to convey to Mr. St. Barbe news of the disaster at Kabul, and that he will consult Colonel Browne as to precautionary measures for securing the safety of the members of the Residency.

4. The despatch cited in the first paragraph of this letter will have made it clear to your Lordship that, apart from all considerations of their personal welfare, we shall not view with any great reluctance, under existing circumstances, the withdrawal of our representatives at Mandalay. Our relations with the Burmese Government have latterly been of a character that leaves little hope of advantage, and some risk of disadvantage, from the maintenance of a Residency at the capital. Any further action taken in connection with the departure of Mr. St. Barbe and his companions will be duly reported to your Lordship for the information of Her Majesty's Government. The telegrams alluded to in the preceding paragraphs, and the instructions forwarded to the Chief Commissioner, are enclosed with this despatch.

We have, &c.

(Signed) LYTTON.
„ F. P. HAINES.
„ A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
„ A. CLARKE.
„ JOHN STRACHEY.
„ E. B. JOHNSON.
„ W. STOKES.
„ A. R. THOMPSON.

Enclosure 1 in No. 21.

TELEGRAM, dated 6th September 1879, from FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla, to CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burmah, Prome.

VICEROY wishes you to act completely on your own discretion regarding any measures you may consider necessary for personal safety of officers and escort of Mandalay Residency.

Enclosure 2 in No. 21.

TELEGRAM, dated 7th September 1879, from FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla, to CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burmah, Prome.

IN continuation of my telegram, dated 6th, please understand that you have full authority to withdraw the whole Mandalay Agency and escort whenever you think fit on account of insecurity at Mandalay. Any suitable opportunity for withdrawal may be taken.

Enclosure 3 in No. 21.

TELEGRAM, dated 7th September 1879, from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burmah, Prome, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

TELEGRAPH to Mandalay still interrupted.

Have taken steps to secure to St. Barbe news of deplorable Kabul tragedy reported in your telegram of yesterday; and will consult Colonel Browne as to what precautionary measures regarding Residency may be advisable.

Enclosure 4 in No. 21.

TELEGRAM, dated 7th September 1879.

From Mr. ST. BARBE, Mandalay, through Thayetmyo, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

COLONEL BROWNE left this morning for Rangoon, and I assumed charge. No notice was taken of his departure by Burmese authorities.

Enclosure 5 in No. 21.

EXTRACT from a LETTER to C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., C.S.I., Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, dated 9th September, 1879.

ABOUT Mandalay,—it was not easy to express by telegrams exactly the view of the Government. The Viceroy would not, unless you thought the position of the Mandalay officers manifestly unsafe, or becoming so, withdraw them in a way that would look as if the Kabul affairs had alarmed us into a hasty retreat from Mandalay. This would be hardly creditable, so if no unusual cause for apprehension were perceived, you might wait for a suitable opportunity of withdrawing our whole staff and escort with safety, and without producing the appearence of a hurried retreat. But whenever that opportunity occurs, the Government would, on the whole, wish you to take advantage of it, and, unless you are opposed to the measure for material reasons, would be satisfied to learn that we had no British officers or soldiers at the present time beyond our own Burmese frontier. I need not add that the question of appearances is a minor consideration if any unusual cause for apprehension is showing itself; and that you have full discretion to remove the whole staff and escort at once, if you find that going is safer than staying, and that delay may be dangerous.

(Signed) A. C. LYALL.

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No. 22.

No. 200 of 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD, Simla, the 15th September 1879.

WE have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of a confidential diary, received from Colonel H. Browne, lately on special duty at Mandalay.

We have, &c.

(Signed) LYTTON.
„ F. P. HAINES.
„ A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
„ A. CLARKE.
„ J. STRACHEY.
„ E. B. JOHNSON.
„ W. STOKES.
„ A. R. THOMPSON.

Enclosure 1 in No. 22.

MANDALAY CONFIDENTIAL DIARY, 1879.

31ST JULY 1879.—Some Madrassi Mahomedan traders complain that a fellow countryman of theirs, one Molla Sa, has just been done to death in the Burmese Jail. He was last seen by his friends on the evening of the 28th instant. That same night he was dragged off to jail in consequence of a quarrel which he had had with his wife. His friends never saw him again, and from all they can learn they believe he died on the night of the 29th–30th instant in consequence of the injuries he had received from being beaten and kept all night in the stocks with his head on the floor and his feet up in the air. All that they could learn from the officials to whom they applied for permission to see their friend was that he had died and had been buried.

Give them a letter at once to the Foreign Minister, requesting that the man's body if he is dead may be given up to his friends in order that the usual funeral ceremonies may be performed. If the body is given up, a post mortem examination can be made.

The men return in the evening and say that the Foreign Minister, after consultation with the Khampat Meng-gyee, informed them that the body could not be given up to them at present, but that they might have it when it was decomposed. Direct them to apply again.

The captain of the Sheng-tsaw-boo reports that when he moored at Menghla on the night of the 26th instant in the usual way, *i.e.*, by fastening ropes to trees on shore, and after he had let off steam, some men, whom he believes were men employed by Molla Ibrahim, cut the ropes, so that he drifted down and narrowly escaped a serious collision with another steamer which was moored close behind him.

Write to Foreign Minister on the subject.

1st August 1879.—Receive letter from Foreign Minister in evening, saying that the Madrassi Molla Sa was imprisoned because he stabbed his divorced wife with a penknife, that he died in jail from eating opium, and that as I had requested it, the body had been given up to his friends.

Late at night his friends appeared, and said they had got the body. It was decomposed, but there were marks of wounds on the back and also on the limbs, the latter such as those which would be caused by "trussing" a man up in the usual Burman style for flogging. Various Burman officials, the friends stated, were watching their proceedings, until they buried the corpse. As there appeared to be abundant evidence to show that the man had died after being grievously ill-treated in the jail, I did not consider it advisable under the circumstances to expose the Residency Doctor to the chance of insult and possible injury by sending him down to again uncover the corpse and examine it.

This evening an angry crowd of royal servants (A-hmu-dans), whom we sometimes dignify with the name of "soldiers," appeared armed with sticks at the gate of the Residency compound and expressed their intention of beating the "Koola" who had struck a dog in the street. The gates were at once closed and three of the most obstreperous who had got inside were captured. It appears that Mr. St. Barbe, who had been out walking in the town, had struck a pariah dog, which ran at him, with his stick. He saw no demonstration against him at the time, and walked home in ignorance of his having given any offence. The crowd must have followed him at a respectful distance for half a mile or so, and did not attract his attention. A few minutes after he had returned the crowd appeared at the gate. When the gates were closed the crowd outside dispersed. The three men who were captured inside were made over to the Burman guard at the gate in order that they might be sent in the morning to the Myotha Wondouk with a letter.

This is the first time Mr. St. Barbe has been out for a walk in the city for some weeks, he having been laid up with sore eyes. I and Dr. Ferris were absent all day on a trip up the river.

2nd August 1879.—Took down the statements of some of the men who exhumed the body of the Madrassi Molla Sa or Mayandi. Their statements are quite sufficient to show that he died after suffering cruel ill-usage at the hands of the Burman jailors. The Foreign Minister's statement that he died from eating opium is of course a deliberate lie.

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No. 23.

No. 209 of 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

(Extract.)

MY LORD, Simla, the 25th September 1879.

WE have the honour to transmit, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copies of instructions issued to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, directing him to arrange, as soon as may be practicable, for withdrawing from Mandalay the

officers of the British Residency at that place, together with their staff and escort. We also enclose copy of a letter from Colonel Horace Browne, dated 5th September, upon receipt of which (on the 19th September) we decided that these instructions must issue.

We have, &c.

(Signed) LYTTON.
„ F. P. HAINES.
„ A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
„ A. CLARKE.
„ JOHN STRACHEY.
„ E. B. JOHNSON.
„ W. STOKES.
„ A. R. THOMPSON.

Enclosure 1 in No. 23, dated Prome, 8th September 1879.

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., B.C.S., Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, to A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 6th instant, in which the Chief Commissioner is directed to act on his own discretion regarding any measures he may consider necessary for the personal safety of the officers of the Mandalay Residency, and your telegram of the 7th instant, in which the Chief Commissioner is informed that he has full authority to withdraw the whole Mandalay Agency and escort whenever he thinks fit, on account of insecurity at Mandalay, and that any suitable opportunity for withdrawal may be taken.

2. Immediately on receipt of the former message, a telegram was despatched to Mr. St. Barbe, to ask whether the intelligence from Kabul, when known at Mandalay, would render any special measures necessary, and if so, how the Chief Commissioner could best help him. There is an interruption in the telegraph line to Mandalay, but special arrangements were made for despatching the message at Minhla, the first open telegram station beyond the frontier, and a post copy of it was also sent to Mandalay by the first opportunity. There has not yet been time to receive a reply from Mr. St. Barbe. It is possible, judging by late occurrences, that the telegram may be delayed or kept back altogether. News has just been received that it was sent off from Minhla at 4 p.m. yesterday. To assist in keeping up communication, a signaller acquainted with the Burmese telegraph offices has been sent up to Minhla. Steps have also been taken to prevent the unfavourable news from Kabul reaching Mandalay before Mr. St. Barbe is apprised of it.

3. With regard to your second telegram the action taken has been as follows: Colonel Browne, who had returned from Mandalay a few days previously, was summoned by telegraph to meet the Chief Commissioner at Prome. After careful and anxious deliberation, a telegram, of which a copy is enclosed, and which the Chief Commissioner trusts will meet the approval of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, was despatched to Mr. St. Barbe early this morning. The Chief Commissioner would naturally have preferred to give instructions to Mr. Barbe to hold fast to his post and to make preparations to protect him if necessary, since withdrawal, in the face of recent intelligence, would be open to misconstruction into an admission of weakness to which it would be desirable to give no colour. But the Chief Commissioner is advised by officers well acquainted with the Burmese Court, to whose opinion great deference is due, that protective measures would be futile, for any attempt to send the G. I. steamer "Irrawaddy" or a larger guard to Mandalay, the only practicable steps possible, would be the certain signal for the seizure of the British officers at Mandalay, and that the passage of the steamer and escort would be forcibly resisted. A similar opinion was expressed by the late Resident, Mr. Shaw, when it was proposed to send the "Irrawaddy" to his help in February last.

4. All recent reports from Mandalay agree in representing the position of the British officers there as precarious. The temper of the people at Mandalay is said to be insolent and aggressive, and significant indications of its tendencies are afforded by circumstances which have lately occurred, such as a mob following Mr. St. Barbe to the Residency gates, the ill-treatment of the clerk of the Bhamo Agency, the cruel and wanton putting to death of a British subject, a native of India, and the gross and unprovoked assault committed on the Residency Surgeon. So long as the Kinwon Mingyee and his adherents can maintain their influence, the hostile feeling, which

undoubtedly exists, may perhaps be kept under a certain amount of control, but should any event overturn their power and place the Palace party in supreme authority, it would be impossible to count upon the slightest exercise of restraint.

5. It seemed, therefore, to the Chief Commissioner that the question to be answered was whether the receipt of intelligence of a disaster such as has happened at Kabul would so aggravate the danger of a situation already uneasy as to make it imprudent to run the risk of leaving the officers of the Residency exposed to its probable consequences. Under the circumstances existing at Mandalay a much smaller matter might suffice to turn the scale. The Chief Commissioner was accordingly of opinion that if the intelligence of affairs at Kabul should appreciably increase the insecurity of the position of the Agency at Mandalay, it should be withdrawn, and he directed Mr. St. Barbe to withdraw if he considered this effect would be produced to such an extent as to lead him to ask for the assistance which, for the reasons already explained, could not be furnished without imperilling his safety.

6. At the same time it appeared to the Chief Commissioner impracticable to anticipate by positive instructions every contingency at Mandalay which might so increase the insecurity of the officers there as to render withdrawal advisable, while, in the present imperfect and uncertain state of telegraphic communication, it would be dangerous to wait for the actual occurrence of such contingencies. In addition, therefore, to the positive directions explained above, the Chief Commissioner authorised Mr. St. Barbe to withdraw if he deemed it expedient on other grounds to do so. This seemed to the Chief Commissioner to be the intention of the closing portion of your message of the 7th. The Chief Commissioner did not directly connect the discretionary power to Mr. St. Barbe with the insecurity of his position lest the effect of such a limitation should be to induce him to yield to the feeling which causes every English officer to hold to his post as long as it can be held, and to invite a danger which it was a principal object to avoid. The Chief Commissioner has no fears that Mr. St. Barbe will make an unwise use of the discretion given him, and he is confident that the Government of India will agree with him in thinking that the fairest course to Mr. St. Barbe, and the safest that could be taken in British interests, was to put that discretion in his hands.

Enclosure 2 in No. 23.

TELEGRAM, dated September 8, 1879.

From CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burmah, Prome, to H. L. ST. BARBE, Esq., Mandalay.

GOVERNMENT of India has given the Chief Commissioner full discretion to withdraw Mandalay Residency. Chief Commissioner is advised that it will be difficult or impossible without risk of hostilities or certain danger to you to send material assistance in case of need. If, therefore, publication of Kabul news at Mandalay appreciably increases the insecurity of your position so that if it were not impracticable as aforesaid to take special measures for your protection, you would apply for them, you are directed to withdraw.

If you consider it expedient to withdraw on other grounds you are also authorised to do so. In event of withdrawal you should attend to the following points. The Residency records, which should be kept ready packed, should be brought with you. Such British subjects and others whom you may consider it necessary to warn, should quietly receive notice of your intention to withdraw. The entire guard should be brought away. Intended departure should be intimated to Burmese Government with not too long an interval. If reasons of withdrawal be asked, they should be informed that it is under orders of Government, but has no hostile signification. Manner of withdrawal is left to you. Make earliest possible communication of your intentions to Chief Commissioner.

Enclosure 3 in No. 23.

Rangoon, September 5, 1879.

I LEFT Mandalay on the 29th August, or nearly a week after the receipt of the orders of Government on the subject of my departure, as conveyed in your demi-official letter of the 5th August to the Chief Commissioner.

As directed in the instructions conveyed, I took care that my departure was not surreptitious—the Burmese Ministers having had five days' informal and three days' formal notice of my intention to leave.

As regards the desired quietness of my departure, the Burmese Ministers certainly assisted me to the utmost of their power, for not a single one of them took the slightest notice of me after my approaching departure was made known to them.

A few additional shrieks for help from the unfortunate lady-captives in the Palace, and a message from the Queen Dowager, who expressed her regret at my departure, and wanted my advice as to whether she could do anything to bring about a more satisfactory state of things—were the only expressions of opinion elicited by the announcement of my approaching departure.

As the Burmese Ministers carefully avoided me, they gave me no opportunity of making any remarks, as it was suggested in your instructions that I should do, regarding the cause of my departure, but even if they had given me any such opportunity, I should have hesitated, as I informed you by telegram, to avail myself of it, out of regard for the safety of those who are left in the Residency and the other British subjects in Mandalay. Had I been able to have a private interview with the Foreign Minister I might have ventured to hint at the reasons I believed the Government of India had for feeling dissatisfied with the present position of affairs, leaving it to his judgment to communicate the information to such of his colleagues as he could trust, but such an interview I know the Foreign Minister dared not give, he himself being at present in a somewhat precarious position.

To have made any remarks which could in any way have been distasteful to the Palace party in the presence of any one of that party itself, or in the presence of any one who would be sure to convey them to the ears of that party, would have been much the same as leaving behind me a lighted slow match in a powder magazine.

There seems no doubt that such influence as the Foreign Minister and his small party have hitherto possessed is rapidly on the wane, and that the whole power of the State is being gradually monopolized by the brutalized and hardly rational human animals who form the Palace party. It is about as easy to calculate what will happen on the downfall of the Foreign Minister as it would be to fortell the several courses likely to be pursued by a number of savage animals in a menagerie if the bars of their cages and their keepers were suddenly removed. Perhaps they might attack one another. Perhaps they might select other victims. There can be no doubt, however, but that on such a contingency occurring, the occupants of the British Residency, would be in a very considerable danger. There is in fact a certain amount of danger in their position even now, as there has been for some months past, from the impossibility of knowing at what moment a crisis may occur. On several occasions before Mr. Shaw's death, and once since I have been in Mandalay, designs have been deliberately formed and preparations actually made for wiping out the Residency. My authority for believing that an attack was intended in my time is one of the princesses in the Palace, who, from the proved correctness of the information she has given me in other minor matters, has evidently good means of knowing what is going on. That none of these blood-thirsty designs have as yet been carried out may be attributed partly to the natural slowness of the Burman and his inveterate habit of procrastination when any serious enterprise is to be undertaken, and partly to the opposition of the small party of order, which has sufficient knowledge to be aware that the effect of such a coup would be fatal to the Burman monarchy. This party has hitherto succeeded in persuading the others to postpone violent action to a more convenient opportunity, and has assured them that their object can be more certainly obtained by quietly edging the foreigners out of the country, a task which they have undertaken to carry out. The disappearance of the check now maintained by this party of order over the other would of course add very materially to the dangers by which the Residency is surrounded.

The instructions given to Mr. Shaw about withdrawing were that he was to leave if at any time he considered his personal safety to be endangered. These instructions you have reiterated for Mr. St. Barbe's guidance. From the statements of those who were personally intimate with Mr. Shaw, I am led to believe that he considered that the onus of choosing a time for departure being thrown upon him might be productive of serious consequences. Since the massacres of February, there have been very few weeks during which those in the Residency have considered themselves absolutely free from danger, and every now and then they have had good reasons for believing themselves to be in imminent danger. But before adopting the serious step of leaving the Residency, it was naturally felt that to save the Resident from any subsequent unpleasant imputations of undue haste on his part, it was necessary that he should have in his possession some very tangible proof of the imminency of the danger. But the circumstances in which the Resident is situated almost preclude the possibility of any such proof being obtainable. The two chief originating causes of the periodically recurring alarms are the known

character of the "anti-humans" now in power, and the reports which are from to time received from well-wishers in Mandalay regarding the malevolent designs which are formed against the Residency. But the character of the men in power is known to the Government of India as well as it is to the Resident, and if the Government of India does not consider this a sufficient reason for being alarmed for the safety of the Resident, obviously it would not be proper for the Resident to do so either. As for the reports and warnings received, they are necessarily of such a nature, that though the Resident on the spot might see reason to place faith in them, they would be liable to be looked upon by outsiders as somewhat flimsy grounds for forming an opinion on. Their authorship also, for the sake of the author's safety, must necessarily be kept a secret. However much convinced therefore the Resident might be in his own mind as to the actuality of an impending danger, he would feel constrained in the absence of tangible proof to stick to his post at all risks. No harm has hitherto resulted from following this policy, but it is by no means certain that if adhered to still it may not be productive of some catastrophe. In fact, I should say that, if adhered to long enough, something of the kind is certain, sooner or later, to happen.

I would beg to suggest the advisability of some more definite instructions on this point being given to Mr. St. Barbe. He might be positively ordered to withdraw, for instance, in the event of any change of Ministry involving loss of power to the present Foreign Minister. If the power and influence of his party is on the wane, as it appears to be, the Government of India, by keeping at Mandalay an European representative of any kind, seems to run a great risk of having the safety of such representative compromised by some sudden outburst of folly and frenzy on the part of King Theebaw and his chosen councillors.

As long as the present régime at Mandalay lasts, I do not see the slightest hope of any improvement in the situation.

The present anti-foreign policy of the Burmese Government is, in fact, but the natural outcome of a long course of extreme forbearance on our part, preceding the accession of a young, ignorant, and vicious King, who is surrounded by a clique of men as ignorant and vicious as himself.

If the experiment of leaving the Burmans "to stew in their own juice" does not result in another revolution, and if the present reign of terror drags on much longer, the result, so far as British Burma is concerned, will be the gradual strangulation of its thriving up-country trade, a consequent loss of revenue, and an enforced continuance of the present increased military expenditure, with the certainty of our being ultimately compelled to adopt those measures which, if adopted now, might avert all this loss.

With regard to the observations in you demi-official letter of the 12th August, about settling the Karennee question without making any direct demands upon Mandalay, I think you will find, on a further consideration of the question, that the shortest road to Karennee is viâ Mandalay. A man wishing to go to Karennee from Rangoon can actually get to Eastern Karennee by going up to Mandalay, as soon as he could by taking the route lying through our own territories; and the cost and trouble of sending a large expedition to Mandalay would actually be much less than the cost and trouble of sending a small one to Karennee.

When I left Mandalay, rumours of conspiracies in favour of the Nyoung-Yan Prince were very rife; whether there was any substantial foundation for them, or whether they were mere fancies bred of guilty consciences, I cannot say. There seemed to be a general impression that the plots were inventions of those in power to give them an opportunity of persecuting persons who were obnoxious to them. I received a letter, however, from one of the Princesses in the Palace, saying that they had received a message from the Noung-Yan Prince to the effect that they might expect him shortly in Mandalay. I do not know whether the Nyoung-Yan really has any intention of leaving Calcutta, surreptitiously or otherwise; but I would beg to suggest that he should not be allowed to carry out any such design until the Residency has been entirely removed from Mandalay. His arrival in British Burmah would certainly cause King Theebau to give the order to "clear away" the British Residency.

A very considerable number of arrests had been made in Mandalay in connexion with these supposed plots. Many of those arrested were women, and just as I was leaving I received reliable intelligence that some of these women had been put to death the day before. There were about 40 women under arrest, and it was expected that they would all be sacrificed. The order for the arrest of the Governor of Motso-bo may prove a serious matter, as, from all accounts, he is a man who is likely to have pluck enough to offer some resistance.

There were reports also that some of the troops were much discontented at not getting their pay, and that this discontent might probably be taken advantage of by some of the Palace party to overthrow the Foreign Minister.

The position of the captive ladies in the Palace remains unchanged.

The Nyoung-Yan's mother now has three heavy fetters on each leg, but is still alive. Several others share her close imprisonment, but others enjoy a certain amount of liberty inside the Palace walls. These poor women, notwithstanding their repeated disappointments, still cherish a hope that the British Government may yet assume the form of an avenging angel, and constantly sent me letters, giving me such information as they could regarding occurrences in the Palace.

I have sent a report regarding the proposed site for a new Residency. I should not be surprised if the Ministers refuse the site on the ground that it is too near the outer wall of the city, though it is not so near as the site they originally offered. I presume no expense will be incurred in building a new Residency until matters are placed on a more satisfactory footing; but, if the site is given, it might be as well to enclose it, and plant some trees on it at once. You will observe that, in a conversation with the Assistant Foreign Minister (Myotha Wondouk), he observed that no surrounding wall could be allowed at the new Residency, *i.e.*, they intend that the new Residency shall be as defenceless as the present one. It appears to me that the right to erect a substantial enclosing wall or fence should be insisted on.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) HORACE A. BROWNE.

Enclosure 4 in No. 23.

TELEGRAM, dated 19th September 1879.

From FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla, to CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burmah, Rangoon.

COLONEL BROWNE'S demi-official letter, 5th September, to Foreign Secretary, just received, warns Government that change of Burmese Ministry, which he thinks approaching, will place British Residency at Mandalay in great danger; also says that system of leaving question of risk incurred by remaining to Resident is certain, sooner or later, to produce catastrophe. Upon the facts and opinion thus stated, Government have decided that whole Residency officers, staff and escort, must be withdrawn as soon as you can make necessary preparations for their removal. You should communicate with St. Barbe; concert proper arrangements for withdrawal and for announcing resolution to Ministers, at time, in manner, for reasons that may be thought best under circumstances. In these details you have full discretion; but spare no effort and lose no time in securing the safe withdrawal of St. Barbe and the rest of the Residency as quickly as possible. Acknowledge receipt of this message.

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No. 24.

No. 214 of 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD, Simla, October 2, 1879.

IN continuation of our despatch, No. 200, dated 15th September 1879, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of the diary noted below.

We have, &c.
(Signed) LYTTON.
" F. P. HAINES.
" A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
" A. CLARKE.
" JOHN STRACHEY.
" E. B. JOHNSON.
" W. STOKES.
" A. R. THOMPSON.

Enclosure in No. 24.

MANDALAY CONFIDENTIAL DIARY, 1879.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1879.—I learn that the authorities are still searching for the Punna Wun who escaped in the steamer of the 1st. He is the first official of any importance who has taken refuge within our territory, and is no doubt possessed of most valuable information.

He was certainly fortunate in getting away. He had lost his post some months back for his negligence in allowing the Nyaung-yan Prince to escape, when in charge of his compound. His sister, too, Ma Aung, a favourite maid of honour of the Dowager Chief Queen, had been for some weeks in confinement, owing to a charge being brought against her of having carried presents in the late King's time from the eldest daughter of the Dowager Chief Queen (and nominal wife of the present monarch) to the Nyaung-yan. On the 23rd some unscrupulous ruffian accused the girl, as most affirm, falsely, with having more recently conveyed a photograph of the refugee Prince to the same lady, and the King gave orders that both she and her brother should be killed. The executioners proceeded to the jail, where they found the girl being tended by her mother, who was daily allowed to bring her food. The old woman shrieked terribly when she learnt their mission, and was turned out of the premises, when she at once rushed off and warned her son. The girl was murdered in the ordinary Burmese fashion. Her hands were bound between her knees; two cords were fastened round her neck, by means of which a man on either side forced back her head. While in this position another man struck her across the throat with a heavy bamboo. The girl was young and strong, and they say she endured seven blows before she died. The Dowager Chief Queen in vain interceded for her life and wept bitterly when she heard her fate. When the executioners proceeded to the Punna Wun's house, they found he had fled, and they had to content themselves with looting the premises.

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No. 25.

No. 235 of 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

(Extract.)

MY LORD, Simla, November 13, 1879.

WE have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of papers regarding the withdrawal of the British Officers and escort from the Residency at Mandalay.

2. Mr. St. Barbe has carried out our orders with regard to his withdrawal from Mandalay with very creditable judgment and self-possession, in circumstances under which any mistake might have involved his party in risk and difficulty.

We have, &c.

(Signed) LYTTON.
F. P. HAINES.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
A. CLARKE.
JOHN STRACHEY.
E. B. JOHNSON.
W. STOKES.
A. R. THOMPSON.

Enclosure 1 in No. 25.

Thayetmyo, 11th October 1879.

From H. L. ST. BARBE, Esq., Political Agent in Charge, Mandalay Residency, to C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., C.S.I., LL.D., Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

I HAVE the honour to submit an account of the measures taken for the recent withdrawal of the Residency from Mandalay.

Your telegram directing this measure reached me by steamer on the evening of the 25th September.

The mails for Bhamo are usually conveyed on the last day of the month, and I arranged with Captain Sevenoaks of the "Panthay" and Mr. Soltan of the China Inland Mission at Bhamo (two gentlemen in whom I knew I could safely confide), that all the European residents in the station should have notice of our intentions and an opportunity of accompanying us, and that the establishment should be discharged or withdrawn. Captain Sevenoaks undertook to return by Sunday, the 5th October, in time to take the mails down the next day, and I had settled to leave by the same opportunity. I announced this arrangement to you by telegram as soon as I was able, and in a demi-official letter of the 2nd gave more detailed information of the measures and precautions our party had agreed to adopt after much discussion and deliberation. The "Panthay" duly arrived from Bhamo on the afternoon of the 5th. The missionaries expressed their determination to remain, retiring, in case of any outbreak, to their friends on the neighbouring Kachyen hills. Part of the establishment and several British subjects were on board. The Government records and papers had been brought away, though there was no time to remove the heavier furniture. The steamer had been advertised to start the following morning. Immediately on its arrival, I apprised Mr. Colbech, officiating Residency Chaplain, of our intentions, and made arrangements for his own departure (which I considered imperative from his well-known connection and sympathy with the refuge princes, and their hapless relations in the palace,) and for that of the fugitives still within his compound. The postmaster was also informed of our contemplated move, and directed to make no mail delivery till we reached the steamport, but to send all his official records and valuables in mail bags at once to the wharf. Meantime letters, copies of which are attached, to all the principal European and native traders (British subjects) had been written, and were despatched by the post office peon about 5 a.m. the next morning. An hour later, I sent the notice to the Foreign Minister, and about 6.30 we commenced our journey to the wharf. Our route lay through the bazaar, and of course attracted much attention, though the real significance of our passage was only realised later on. We reached the steamer about 7.30, and at once proceeded on board. Some Europeans had already arrived, and within an hour's time a good many had assembled. I assured them that the steamer would be delayed till the next morning, and that ample opportunity would be given for everyone to join, should they consider such a step advisable. Their chief anxiety was to know whether steamboat communication would still be maintained, but on this point I was as ignorant as themselves. As a fact, every steamer we met on our voyage down has turned and accompanied us. Finally, the French and Italian residents resolved to stay, while all the Americans and English followed, with the exception of Messrs. Sutherland, who have a contract with the Mandalay Government.

At about 11 a.m. I received intelligence that a Burmese guard had been placed upon the Residency, and upon the property we had left behind. I should have mentioned that the Government records, stamps, and treasure, besides all the surplus ammunition, had been removed some days before. Several passengers about the same time complained to me that carts and coolies were no longer plying between the foreign quarter and the steamer, and that they found it impossible to remove their baggage. I applied accordingly to the Sub-Minister, and after some delay everything arrived safely at the wharf. The heavier furniture, however, was all left behind. During the night we anchored in mid-stream, and were nearly fouled by a Burmese steamer. It had been arranged that we should start the next morning at 9 a.m., but our departure was for various reasons delayed till nearly 11. The mail steamer from Rangoon, which had arrived an hour after the "Panthay," accompanied us down stream. No notice whatever was taken of our movements by any Burmese officials, and we anchored that night without accident at Mengyen.

Between the capital and frontier we met two of the King's steamers, but nothing of any moment occurred till our arrival at Menghla about noon on Friday the 18th. Shortly after dropping anchor, a minor Court official arrived on board and asked me if I would visit the Governor. I expressed my readiness to see the Wun should he care to call; and after a short delay, he arrived with four of his staff and some fifty retainers. He showed great perturbation, and asked me the meaning of such an unexpected movement. Our party then comprised four steamers of the Flotilla Company and eleven flats. I inquired if the telegraph line was not open, and if no news had arrived from Mandalay. The Wun replied that he had received a message from the capital, and that he had been instructed to inquire the reason of our departure. I explained that I had written a letter to the Foreign Minister, and at the Governor's request I repeated its

contents. At this juncture occurred the incident connected with Moung Kula, which I have reported in a separate paper. The steamer was under weigh again shortly after 2 p.m., and we arrived at Thayetmyo before dark the same evening. We observed no soldiers or military preparations in any of the forts on the river, nor was any official notice taken of us, except such as I have described.

I may mention that several of the peons attached to the Residency (including Burmese subjects) have accompanied us, not venturing to remain behind. I have disbursed a month's pay in lieu of notice to such Government servants as decided to stay in Upper Burma.

I did not consider it necessary to charter a special steamer as you authorised me to do, but I retained for the exclusive use of the sepoys and the Residency establishment the flat which had been engaged for the accommodation of the Bhamo guard. In the event of any disturbance, the soldiers would have been seriously hampered had the flat been crowded with casual passengers.

The precautions I adopted throughout this somewhat difficult movement were strictly in accordance with instructions, and, as I am assured, have met with your full authority and approval. They would not, I think, have proved inadequate had any mischief been contemplated, and may possibly have averted the measures of aggression or at least obstruction which the recent attitude of the Burmese Government, and the recent warnings we had received, fully justified us in anticipating.

## Enclosure 2 in No. 25.

Rangoon, 18th October 1879.

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., C.S., Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner of British Burma, to H. L. ST. BARBE, Esq., C.S., Political Agent in Charge, Mandalay Residency.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 11th October 1879, in which you report the manner in which you have carried out your instructions for the withdrawal of the agency, staff, and establishment from Mandalay.

2. The Chief Commissioner approves of the precautions you took, and the arrangements you made, for effecting your withdrawal in a satisfactory manner under circumstances of considerable difficulty. The Chief Commissioner has already conveyed to you, in telegram dated the 2nd October, his approval of the measures you adopted for intimating to the British subjects and European and American residents at Bhamo your intended departure from Mandalay, and for giving them an opportunity of joining you if they chose to do so. Your departure from Mandalay was necessarily delayed until the return from Bhamo of the steamer which carried your messages. Upon the return of the steamer, you proceeded to announce your withdrawal to the Burmese Government, and to give notice of it to the British subjects and Europeans residing in Mandalay. In deciding to wait on board the steamer for those who wished to join you instead of in the Residency, which was quite untenable in case of attack, and where it was easy to prevent your reaching the river if obstruction were intended, the Chief Commissioner considers you acted with prudence and discretion. After reaching the steamer, you detained her till the forenoon of the following day, and thus gave time to all who desired to accompany you to leave by the same vessel.

3. The Chief Commissioner considers that, under the circumstances existing at Mandalay, the precautions which you took diminished the risk of opposition to your departure, and I am to convey to you the thanks of the Chief Commissioner for the care and intelligence with which you have carried out your instructions.

## Enclosure 3 in No. 25.

Simla, 11th November 1879.

From A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burmah.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter, dated 18th October, forwarding Mr. St. Barbe's report of the manner in which he effected the withdrawal of the British Residency from Mandalay.

2. In reply, I am directed to say that his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council approves entirely of Mr. St. Barbe's arrangements, which were carried out with very creditable judgment and self-possession in circumstances when any mistake might have involved his party in risk and difficulty.

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No. 26.

No. 239 of 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD, Simla, November 20, 1879.

WE have already informed your Lordship that an Ambassador from the King of Burma had reached Thayetmyo, and had been detained there temporarily for explanation of the objects of his mission.

2. We now enclose, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, papers which explain the nature of the mission with which the Ambassador has been entrusted, and the instructions which have been issued by the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, on the subject.

We have, &c.

(Signed) LYTTON.
„ A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
„ A. CLARKE.
„ J. STRACHEY.
„ E. B. JOHNSON.

Enclosure 1 in No. 26.

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, British Burma, to A. C. LYALL, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Rangoon, October 26, 1879.

WITH reference to telegram, dated the 21st instant, from the Chief Commissioner, to your address, and your telegram of the 23rd instant in reply, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copies of the papers mentioned below:—

Telegram, dated the 18th October, from Court, Mandalay, to Thoo-htay Oo Zan, Agent of the King of Ava at Rangoon, a copy of which was delivered by Oo Zan to the Chief Commissioner.

Memorandum, dated the 24th instant, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to Oo Zan, Agent of the King of Ava.

Telegram, dated the 24th instant, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to the Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo.

TELEGRAM, dated October 18, 1879.

From COURT, Mandalay, to THOO-HTAY Oo ZAN, Rangoon.

INFORM Chief Commissioner, Rangoon, Burmese Ambassador Myoungla Woondouk and suite leave by Burmese steamer "Tazoungmong" lazan 10th,* with letter and presents for the Governor-General of India.

* *i.e.*, Thursday, October 23rd, 1879.

Given to me by the King's Agent, at 8.30 A.M., on 21st October.

C. U. A.

MEMORANDUM from G. D. BURGESS, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, British Burma, to THOO-HTAY Oo ZAN, Agent to His Majesty the King of Ava.

Rangoon, October 24, 1879.

WITH reference to the telegram communicated to the Chief Commissioner by the Agent of His Majesty the King of Ava on the 21st instant, the undersigned is directed

by the Chief Commissioner to inform the King's Agent that a communication will be made to His Majesty's Ambassador by the Deputy Commissioner of Thayetmyo on the arrival of the King's steamer at that station. As the Ambassador was to leave Mandalay yesterday, the undersigned is directed to request the King's Agent to be so good as to arrange that an intimation to the above effect shall reach the Ambassador en route before he arrives at Thayetmyo.

TELEGRAM from the CHIEF COMMISSIONER to COLONEL DAVIES, Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo.

BURMESE Agent intimates embassy under Myoungla Woondouk with letter and presents for Viceroy was to leave Mandalay in King's steamer yestesday. Go on board as soon as steamer arrives. Agent here will be desired to send notice to Ambassador en route before arrival at Thayetmyo that he may expect a communication from you. Detain embassy at Thayetmyo till further orders. Request Ambassador to explain fully to you purpose of his mission, and to show you his powers. Report fully on both points in writing, obtaining, with Ambassador's consent, copies, if possible, of any documents. Receive embassy with due courtesy, and usual hospitality, and place circuit-house at their disposal.

Enclosure 2 in No. 26.

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, British Burma, to A. C. LYALL, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Rangoon, November 1, 1879.

I AM directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, the following papers:—

(1.) A copy of a letter, dated 27th October 1879, from the Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.
(2.) Enclosure of the above in original, viz., a copy of the Burmese Ambassador's credentials.
(3.) A literal translation of No. 2.
(4.) A copy of the reply to No. 1 sent to the Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo.
(5.) A literal translation of a letter, dated the 20th October 1879 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Mandalay, to the Chief Commissioner.
(6.) A copy of the reply to No. 5.

2. You will observe that the only letter which the embassy bring is the one to the Viceroy. The letter is in proper form; but it appears to be only a letter of credence setting forth the object of the mission and the names and rank of the Ambassadors. It contains no full powers to the mission, either general or special, authorising the embassy to represent their Sovereign or to make any statements or proposals on behalf of the King; nor has the embassy any separate document of powers. Their functions seem to be limited to conveyance and delivery of the Royal letter and presents to the Viceroy.

3. No advantage appears likely to result from an embassy charged with a vague and general expression of desire for the restoration of confidence and the revival of trade; but neither authorised to explain and give satisfaction for the long course of unfriendly conduct on the part of the Burmese Government, which has destroyed confidence and ruined trade, nor empowered to make overtures for better relations. Under present circumstances in Burma, the reception of such a mission would not only not be understood, but would produce a false impression among the people of both Upper and Lower Burma. The immediate effect would be to induce the belief that the Government of India is dissatisfied with the conduct of its representatives in withdrawing from Mandalay. It is perfectly well known that the embassy are not empowered to make the slightest admission or concession in respect to the many serious causes of complaint which we have against the Burmese Government; but that their object is to make a grievance of the departure of the Officers of the Agency, although that step was the direct and unavoidable result of the unfriendliness of the Burmese Government. The reception of the embassy could not fail therefore to be regarded as a triumph of Burmese diplomacy, which would increase the arrogance of the King's advisers, while it bewildered our own subjects as to the ultimate intention of both Governments. Renewal of direct relations between the Government of India and the Burmese Court on any footing which does not provide for a complete adjustment of differences and afford a reasonable prospect of stability and permanence for the future cannot be too strongly deprecated in the interests of this Province.

4. The Chief Commissioner cannot, therefore, recommend that the present mission should proceed, or that formal professions be accepted from the King which are not in keeping with the public acts of himself and his ministers. Past causes of misunderstanding require to be explained and removed before confidence can be restored and courtesies of State exchanged. As the Burmese Government profess to consider the withdrawal of the Agency from Mandalay to have been precipitate, and without any special reason or ground, it might be expedient, if further action with a view to a definite settlement of our relations be contemplated, to state to them categorically the long series of events which forced the British Government very reluctantly and after much patience and forbearance to withdraw their officers and establishments. If the Burmese Government are not prepared to arm their Ambassadors with full powers to adjust the serious differences which exist, it is still open to them, notwithstanding that they have closed the usual channel of communication through the Resident, to make preliminary overtures through the Chief Commissioner who is the Governor-General's Agent here. But a ceremonial embassy, such as that now sent, which is furnished with no powers, and which quietly assumes that the King is the injured party, and that the British Government has nothing to complain of, is quite out of place, and its reception would be detrimental to our interests.

From the DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, Thayetmyo, to the OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma.

October 27, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your telegram of 24th instant, and to report the arrival of the Myoungla Woondouk in the King's steamer at 3 p.m. this day, a telegram to which effect has been already forwarded to you.

Agreeably to instructions, I despatched a letter to meet the Woondouk on arrival at the frontier informing him that I would visit him on board on his arrival here, and requested him to anchor near the fort.

Mr. Fanshawe went on board at Allanmyo and accompanied the Woondouk to Thayetmyo.

As soon as the steamer came to anchor, I went on board in the launch accompanied by Mr. Davidson, Superintendent of Police, and was introduced by Mr. Fanshawe to the Woondouk and the Minhla Woon, who had come down on a trip. After some friendly conversation, I took the Woondouk aside saying we will now talk on business matters. I said as the embassy was passing through a separate Government, it was the desire of the Chief Commissioner to be made acquainted with the object of the embassy to the Viceroy of India, and requested to be furnished with a copy of the letter from the Burmese Government to the Viceroy, which the Woondouk promised to send me this evening, and which will be despatched immediately by express on receipt.

I asked the Woondouk to show me any instructions he had from his Government. He said he had no separate power beyond what was expressed in the letter to the Viceroy. The general object of the embassy was to allay the uneasy feeling which existed, as he alleged, both on their and our side of the frontier, owing to the abrupt departure of the Resident by which trade has been checked and uneasiness evinced.

I asked him if either in the letter or verbally he had any power to enter into a new Treaty; he said he had no power of that nature. I asked him if he had any authority to express a wish for the return of the Resident to Mandalay; he said no; but that for the benefit of both countries, it was advisable that the return should be brought about, and that he looked forward to that result as beneficial to both countries.

I told him I would forward the copy of the letter to the Viceroy by express to the Chief Commissioner as soon as I received it, and that in the meantime, as he might require further instructions, it was advisable he should remain here, so as to be near his own telegraph office, and he had better stay here until the Chief Commissioner's reply was received to my report.

This he agreed to do, but asked if the steamer could not go down and anchor near the town. I said that the channel down there had become narrow and that the private steamers coming and going would make it difficult, and that I had selected the present spot because the Chief Commissioner's own steamer always anchored here, which quite satisfied him.

The interview was conducted with complete courtesy, and on taking leave I told him the Circuit-house was at his and the Minhla Woon's disposal, if they wished to reside on shore. He said he would stay on board his steamer, and the Minhla Woon has, I understand, accepted the invitation of the Agent for the Flotilla Company to put up with him.

The Minhla Woon was very affable, and said he was happy to meet me as both our jurisdictions adjoined. Having ascertained he was some years older than myself, he said he thought it was best that the younger officer should pay the first visit to the elder. I asked him how many children he had, and he said two; I said I thought the one who had fewest children should pay the first visit, and as I had ten, I thought he should pay me the first visit; this created a laugh all round. After some further conversation, I took leave, asking the Woondouk to let me know if he wanted anything; and in the evening I sent the Akoonwoon on board with some comestibles.

Since writing the above the Sayay Gyee has brought me a copy of the letter to the Viceroy, accompanied by the Minhla Woon. The Sayay Gyee said he desired to say a few words with reference to our previous conversation, to the effect that the Ambassador desired me to understand that although he had no written instructions beyond what were in the letter to the Viceroy, yet he was instructed to note down any points the Viceroy might wish to communicate to the King, which he was to forward to his own Government for consideration. I inquired if these points had been written down, and he said no, that the initiative was left to the Viceroy. He desired me to add this to my report, which I promised to do. He then left with the Minhla Woon to visit Mr. Brodie, Agent to the Flotilla Company.

COPY of a ROYAL LETTER from the KING OF AVA, to be given to the VICEROY OF INDIA, written on the 7th of the waxing moon of Tazoungmone, 1241, B. E. (21st October 1879.)

THE Burmese Sovereign of the Rising Sun who rules over the country of Thunaparanta and the country of Tambadeepa, with all the other great dominions and countries, and all the umbrella-bearing Chiefs of the east, whose glory is exceeding great and excellent, the master of the King elephant, Saddan, the lord of many white elephants, the lord of life, the eminently just ruler, writes, O excellent English Viceroy who rule over the many great countries and nations of India!

Writes—

At a time when in accordance with the firm and established grand royal friendship which has continuously existed between those two great dominions and countries, the Burmese and English empires, from royal father to son, from royal grandfather to grandson, and from royal great grandfather to great grandson for a very long [space of] time, the merchants and common people were buying and selling, trading and trafficking, and coming and going in peace and quietness, the English Political Officer at the Royal Gem City of Mandalay, and three other officers with their escort and establishment without any special reason, suddenly and precipitately quitted the Royal Gem City of Mandalay, and in consequence the merchants and common people who live within both empires have become uneasy in their hearts and minds, and their trading and trafficking had been interrupted and ruined.

[Therefore] as a testimony to make manifest the Excellent Royal desire that [instead of] this interruption and ruin of the buying and selling, trading and trafficking of the merchants and common people living in both empires, the merchants and common people without injury to their property or business [and] with contented and happy hearts and minds may continue to trade and go and come as they have always traded and gone and come [in time past], and that between the two great dominions and countries the state of royal grand friendship may by friendly and peaceable means be especially strengthened and established, the Woondouk, Myoza of Myoungla, Theeree Maha Gyaw Din Raza, has been appointed first Ambassador, the Secretary Mindin Theiddee Raza, second Ambassador, the Assistant Secretary Nay-myo-min-din Raza third Ambassador, and they have been sent and despatched with a Royal letter and gifts.

When the Royal Ambassadors and officials arrive, it will be manifest that the King is particularly anxious to maintain, by friendly and peaceable means, continuous royal grand friendship between the Burmese empire and the Empire of the English ruler, those two great dominions and countries.

The Sovereign of the Rising Sun, the Excellent Burmese Ruler, believes and expects that, in the same way as he himself desires that the merchants and common people of both empires should be especially happy and prosperous, so the Viceroy will have regard to the interests and the business of merchants and common people, and will well and duly receive the Ambassadors and officials who are sent.

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo.

October 30, 1879.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 27th instant, in which you report the arrival at Thayetmyo of the mission despatched by His Majesty the King of Ava, and the manner in which you have carried out your instructions as to receiving them. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will be at once informed of the arrival of the mission from His Majesty the King and of its object as set forth in the copy of the Royal letter which was given to you, and as explained by His Excellency the Ambassador. Pending the commands of His Excellency the Viceroy, the mission should not proceed beyond Thayetmyo, where I am to request that you will be good enough to make all necessary arrangements for their comfort and convenience. You should give a copy of this letter to the Ambassador.

Translation of a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Mandalay, to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, dated 6th day of the waxing moon Tazoungmone 1241, B. E. (20th October 1879.)

Atta-maha-senapati Ayebaing Woon-shin-daw Legaing Myoza Thenat Woon Mingyee "Min-thado-thudhamma-maha-thet-daw-she" intimates to the Ayebaing Maha Woon-shin-daw Mingyee who governs the three jurisdictions of Pegu, Tenasserim and Arakan—

That at a time when in accordance with the firm and established grand royal friendship which has continuously existed between those two great dominions and countries the Burmese and English empires, the merchants and common people were buying and selling, trading and trafficking, and coming and going in peace and quietness, the English Political Officer at the Royal Gem City of Mandalay and three other officers with their escort and establishment, without any special reason, suddenly and precipitately quitted the Royal Gem City of Mandalay, and in consequence the merchants and common people who live within both empires have become uneasy in their hearts and minds, and their trading and trafficking have been interrupted and ruined.

[Therefore] as a testimony to make manifest the excellent royal desire that [instead of] this interruption and ruin of the buying and selling, trading and trafficking of the merchants and common people living in both empires, the merchants and common people without injury to their property or business [and] with contented and happy hearts and minds may continue to trade and go and come as they have always traded and gone and come [in time past] and that between the two great dominions and countries the state of royal grand friendship may by friendly and peaceable means be especially strengthened and established, His Excellent Majesty the Burmese Rising Sun Sovereign has appointed the Woondouk, Myoza of Myoungla "Mingyee Theeree-maha-kyawdin Raza" first Ambassador, the Secretary "Mindin Theiddee Raza" second Ambassador, and the Assistant Secretary "Nay Myo Mindin Raza" third Ambassador, and will despatch them within the month of Tazoungmone 1241 (October 15th—November 13th 1879) with a royal letter and presents to His Excellency the Viceroy of India. Wherefore [this] letter is sent in order that the Ayebaing Maha Woon-shin-daw Mingyee should know.

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mandalay.

October 30, 1879.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter, dated the 6th of the waxing moon of Tazoungmone 1241, the 20th October 1879, which was delivered to the Chief Commissioner by His Majesty the King of Ava's Agent at Rangoon on the morning of the 29th October. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will be at once informed of the despatch and object of the mission from His Majesty the King and of its arrival at Thayetmyo.

Pending the commands of His Excellency the Viceroy, the mission should not proceed beyond Thayetmyo, where the Deputy Commissioner has been instructed to make all necessary arrangements for their comfort and convenience.

A further communication will be made to your Excellency when the Viceroy's pleasure and commands are known.

## Enclosure 3 in No. 26.

From A. C. LYALL, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

Simla, November 18, 1879.

YOUR Secretary's letter, dated October 26th, inclosed copy of a telegram from Mandalay announcing that an Ambassador had been deputed from the King of Burma with letters and presents to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. You had been instructed by telegram to ascertain, at the frontier station of Thayetmyo, the object of this mission and the rank and powers of the Ambassador; and to detain the embassy at that place pending receipt of further orders from the Government of India.

2. I am now directed to acknowledge receipt of your Secretary's letter of the 1st November, forwarding the letters of credence produced by the Ambassador at Thayetmyo, and submitting your own opinion upon the nature of his mission, and upon the question of its reception by his Excellency the Viceroy.

3. It appears from the papers brought by the Ambassador, and from the Deputy Commissioner's conversation with him at Thayetmyo, that the Court of Mandalay has been disquieted by the withdrawal of the British Resident, and that the King has despatched the Myoungla Woondouk on a mission of ceremony to offer formal assurances of friendship to the British Government, in the hope of restoring public confidence regarding the state of the relations between the two Governments. But the letters of credence contain nothing beyond reference to the unexpected withdrawal of the British Residency from Mandalay, and vague expressions of a desire that friendship should be maintained and that commerce should continue; nor has the Ambassador any powers, general or particular, to make specific explanations or propositions on behalf of his Court.

4. This being the case, his Excellency the Viceroy in Council agrees with your opinion that it would be useless and impolitic to permit the mission to proceed beyond Thayetmyo. The condition of our relations with Upper Burma since the accession of the present King, and the circumstances under which the British Residency was withdrawn from Mandalay, have been such as to render altogether inopportune and inadmissible, at this time, the reception at Calcutta of His Majesty's representative, or the acceptance of amicable letters and complimentary presents.

5. His Excellency the Viceroy would not, however, desire that you should deliver to the Ambassador a categorical statement of the incidents which have compelled the Government of India to remove their officers from Mandalay, or that any detailed explanation upon this subject should be advanced. Nothing should be said, for the present, which might induce the Burmese to imagine that the Government of India invite an opening for negotiation, or that they wish, by a recital of demands and grievances, to bring on a discussion of the terms upon which the British Resident could be sent back to Mandalay. It will be sufficient, at the present stage of the affair, to give only the reasons for declining to allow the Myoungla Woondouk to continue his journey. He may accordingly be informed, briefly and generally, that the Viceroy of India has been seriously dissatisfied with the position and treatment of the British Resident at Mandalay, which have been altogether inconsistent with professions of friendship and with the exchange of diplomatic courtesies. In such circumstances, he may be told, it appears at least incongruous and premature to send to Calcutta a complimentary mission, or to assume that the mission can be received in a friendly and honourable manner in Calcutta by the Government of India, whose representative has been treated with habitual discourtesy at Mandalay. The Ambassador should be reminded that during the past twelve months our Residents at Mandalay have lost no occasion of placing fully before King Thebaw's Ministers the views and wishes of the British Government upon various questions, particularly in regard to the diplomatic privileges to which the British Resident is entitled, and his proper accommodation at their capital. Since the Myoungla Woondouk has not come with authority to propose anything that is likely to be acceptable to the British Government, in regard to these matters, or to any other points at issue between the two Governments, there is nothing to be gained by his mission proceeding onward. He may be told that, if he sees fit, he can refer to his Court for additional instructions; and in the event of his disclosing, hereafter, an intention to make any substantial overtures, you are at liberty to deal with his communications according to your opinion of their character, of their value and authenticity, and generally upon such considerations as may occur to you at the time. Otherwise the Ambassador should understand clearly that his mission cannot be

received; although it is unnecessary to request him to return across the frontier, unless you consider that there are material objections to his remaining, if he wishes to do so, within British Burma.

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No. 27.

DESPATCH to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, dated India Office, No. 47, November 20, 1879.

My Lord,

1. I have to acknowledge the receipt of the letters of your Excellency's Government, reporting the transactions which have ended in the withdrawal of the British Resident and his staff from Mandalay.

2. Your letter, No. 178, of 11th August, informed Her Majesty's Government that, after full consideration of the views expressed by the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, and Colonel Horace Browne, respectively, your Excellency in Council had decided that Colonel Browne, who had been temporarily deputed to Mandalay on the lamented death of Mr. Shaw, should return to his appointment in British Burmah at an early opportunity; that no permanent Resident should for the present be appointed, and that Mr. St. Barbe, lately officiating as political agent at Bhamo, should remain at the Burmese capital for the conduct of ordinary business.

3. In thus deciding, your Excellency in Council was to a great extent influenced by the reports of Colonel Browne, which made it clear that, by the deliberate policy of the Burmese Court, the Resident was placed in a position most derogatory to the British Government, and in which he was practically useless for any good purpose, being unable either to influence the relations between the two Governments or to obtain redress for the grievances of British subjects. Under such circumstances, it was not desirable that, either by formally accrediting a Resident in succession to the late Mr. Shaw, or by allowing an officer of Colonel Browne's rank to remain at Mandalay in an undefined capacity, the Government of India should appear to acquiesce in the position of impotence to which its representative had been reduced.

4. On the other hand, there were some grounds for fearing lest complete cessation of diplomatic intercourse with the Burmese Government should be followed by acts on the part of the King of Burmah which might precipitate that open rupture which it is the policy of your Excellency in Council, equally with Her Majesty's Government, to avert as long as possible. It appears, therefore, to Her Majesty's Government that, in the circumstances as they existed at the date of your orders of the 5th August addressed to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, and with the information before you at that time, the middle course then decided upon was that which, in a complicated and difficult situation, was open to the fewest objections.

5. The considerations which subsequently led your Excellency in Council to modify your views are fully set forth in your letter, No. 209, of the 25th September. There can be no question that the events which occurred at Kabul on the 3rd September were likely to prejudice seriously the position of the officer who had been left at Mandalay. Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that, in view of those events, and of the additional light which was thrown upon the actual and prospective state of affairs in Upper Burmah by Colonel Browne's letter of the 5th September, written after his return to British territory, it would have been imprudent to permit Mr. St. Barbe to remain at the Burmese capital. They, therefore, approve of your having directed the withdrawal of that gentleman and the whole of the Residency staff and escort as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, and they are glad to learn that their departure has been effected without difficulty or the occurrence of any untoward incident.

(Signed) CRANBROOK.

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No. 28.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated December 9, 1879.

Riotous assault made by Burmese, last month, on crew of Flotilla steamer in Irrawaddy; affair cannot be ignored. Very inadvisable to demand redress unless we are prepared with some measures in probable event of refusal or evasion. We propose making ordinary demand for reasonable redress, giving full time for compliance, but failing satisfaction, we contemplate cancelment of two last treaties, denial of protection and redress to British subjects constituting breach. Incident may thus be utilised for liberation from commercial engagements no longer advantageous, and for pressure

on Burmah, since fiscal arrangements can be revised adversely to Burmah and advantageously to British revenues. Action will be preceded by careful detailed inquiry, but as demand must be made early, we ask discretion to adopt this course.

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No. 29.

TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY, dated December 12, 1879.

Your telegram of 9th. Demand of ordinary redress reasonable, assuming fault on part of Burmah. Time and manner left to you. Full particulars needed before decision can be arrived at as to future action on treaty.

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No. 30.

No. 247 of 1879.

Government of India. Foreign Department.

To the Right Hon. VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

My Lord, Fort William, December 19, 1879.

We have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, the enclosed copies of notes of intelligence regarding Mandalay affairs, for the weeks ending the 30th November and the 7th December 1879, respectively, received from the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah.

We have, &c.
(Signed) LYTTON.
F. P. HAINES.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
A. CLARKE.
J. STRACHEY.
E. B. JOHNSON.
W. STOKES.
A. R. THOMPSON.

Enclosure in No. 30.

Notes.

Reports received from the Thayetmyo and Toungoo frontiers state that all is quiet in those quarters. Rumours of warlike preparations appear to have died out.

2. At Mandalay executions are still continued with unabated cruelty. One of the newly-created Princes has, it is said, been put to death for aspiring too high in his amours. Five sisters of Thongzai Prince have also been executed. The reason, officially assigned, is that they were in correspondence with the Nyoungyan Prince, but it is alleged that they have fallen victims to the jealousy of the chief Queen. Two Pon-nas or (Manipuri) Brahmins, with three Burmese companions or attendants, have been executed, whether for undertaking to procure poison to be used on the King, or for devotion to the Nyoungyan Prince's cause, is uncertain. It is stated that the chief Queen's elder sister, Soo-payahgyee, has been concerned in an attempt to administer poison to the King and Queen. True or false, stories such as these of palace intrigue are made the excuse for remorselessly killing off those who have incurred the displeasure of the King or his ruling favourites.

3. Vague but disquieting reports still continue to come in of the machinations of emissaries from Mandalay in Lower Burmah. One or two of our own officials are not wholly free from suspicion of complicity in these transactions. Steps are being taken to probe the reports to the very bottom and ascertain the real facts, for so far nothing tangible has been discovered.

(Signed) G. D. Burgess,
Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
British Burmah.

November 30, 1879.

Notes.

The report of an attempt to poison the King, in which the elder sister of the chief Queen was said to be concerned, has been confirmed from more than one source. Two independent informants also state that the Burmese Government is busily engaged in making rifles and torpedoes, though all their operations are kept very secret. In a report of the 1st instant, which is the last received, the Toungoo frontier is said to be

quiet. The Deputy Commissioner of Thayetmyo, writing on the same date, says:—"The police report that Moung Salmeh, the Sitheh of Minhla, has been ordered to collect "700 boatmen and arm them with muskets, and that 250 men have been ordered to be "employed on a new work opposite Minhla." The death of the Salin Princess is reported, but no particulars are known.

(Signed) G. D. BURGESS,
Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
British Burmah.

December 7, 1879.

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No. 31.

No. 6 of 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD, Fort William, January 14, 1880.

WE have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copies of papers relating to a riotous assault by some subjects of the King of Burmah on the crew of a Flotilla steamer in the Irrawaddy.

2. From the papers now forwarded it appears that when the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamer "Shwe Myo" arrived at Mingyan in Upper Burmah on 13th November last, a Surati Mahomedan came on board and attempted to force his way past a native sentry over the paddle-box towards a portion of the forepart of the steamer, which had been newly painted. Captain Vince, the commander of the vessel, who has the reputation of being a good-tempered and inoffensive officer, requested the Surati to go round by the gangway. He refused to do so, and abused the captain in the most insulting terms. Captain Vince therefore seized him, pulled him back on to the flat alongside, and let him go. The Surati immediately called several Burmese coolies, about 20 in number, who were armed with bamboos and billets of wood, to come on board, and on the captain endeavouring to seize and handcuff him, the Burmese made a violent attack on the officers and crew, struck the chief officer and chief engineer, and threw two lascars overboard. The captain went to the rescue of one lascar, who was in danger of being drowned, and subsequently another lascar, who was found senseless on the edge of the river, was brought on board in a precarious condition. Meanwhile the Surati and all the Burmese, except one man who was arrested and detained, escaped to the shore. The captain of the steamer was warned not to leave his steamer that night, but the next day he made a formal complaint in the Woon's Court. A summary inquiry was held, but as nothing was settled, and as the Woon appeared to be waiting for instructions from Mandalay, the steamer proceeded on its voyage. On arriving at Mandalay Captain Vince reported the case to his agent, Mr. Andreino, who informed the captain that the Kinwoongye, or Foreign Minister, had promised to telegraph to the Woon at Mingyan to arrest and imprison the Burmese who invaded the steamer. On the return voyage, therefore, Captain Vince again appeared before the Woon at Mingyan, and demanded redress, but no regular investigation appears to have been held. The Woon suggested a compromise, to which the captain refused to agree, whereupon the Woon dismissed the case, and no redress was obtained.

3. It is, in our opinion, beyond question that an unprovoked attack of this serious nature upon a British vessel in Burmese waters renders necessary a demand for reparation and for the punishment of the offenders. The Burmese Government is not only responsible for such acts according to the general usage of nations, but it is also bound by treaty to afford protection to British subjects within Burmese territory. To pass over the affair without notice would not have been creditable to the British Government; the omission would have given rise to comments, and probably to remonstrance, in British Burmah, and would in all probability have operated as an encouragement in Upper Burmah to some renewed and more serious affront. Upon receipt, therefore, of your Lordship's telegram of the 12th December, we authorised the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah to communicate with the Foreign Minister at Mandalay on the subject, instructing him to state the case as an infringement of existing treaties, and to prefer in moderate language a request for adequate redress.

4. But as we informed your Lordship in our telegram of 9th December, it is very possible that our demand for redress will be either refused or evaded; and it is necessary that we should consider and arrange without delay the measures which we may in that event be prepared to adopt. Upon this point, our conclusion, after a careful survey of

our political and commercial relations with Upper Burmah, is that the most effective and appropriate remedy, in the event of a failure to obtain reasonable redress at Mandalay, will be found in a withdrawal from the two existing commercial treaties of 1862 and 1867 with the Mandalay Government. The ill-treatment of our subjects trading in Burmese territory, and a denial to them of protection by the Burmese Government, would constitute a breach of the 3rd and 7th Articles of the Treaty of 1862, to which the Treaty of 1867 was declared to be subsidiary; and we consider that the present incident affords a just and proper opportunity of bringing to a distinct issue with the Burmese the question whether their Government is or is not prepared to abide in good faith and substantially by those engagements. The frequent infringements and evasions in Upper Burmah of our commercial rights have been for some time past a constant subject of complaint by our subjects and of futile discussion between our Resident at Mandalay and the Burmese Ministers. The treaties are as a whole much more advantageous to Upper Burmah than to our own provinces, for they were made chiefly with the object on our part of encouraging and opening out commercial intercourse between the two neighbouring States, and in the hope of permanently establishing our trade relations upon an amicable and liberal footing. It does not appear to conduce either to the advantage of our own traders, or to the dignity of our Government that we should continue, at any sacrifice of our own interests, to be bound by these obligations to a State which in no way appreciates our liberality, or reciprocates the good faith with which we have observed our engagements.

5. We have examined closely the probable effects upon our commerce and upon our general relations with Court of Mandalay of a cancelment of these treaties. With regard to this part of the subject we desire to refer your Lordship to memorandum forwarded to us by the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah with his letter, dated 6th December last. It is no doubt to be expected that the dissolution of the treaties will at first be attended with some disorganisation of trade, but there is reason to believe that this effect will only be temporary. The Chief Commissioner reports that the trade with Mandalay is exceedingly elastic, and if not further interfered with, is certain to recover quickly. He says that although for some time after the withdrawal of the Residency, trade with Mandalay almost entirely ceased, it very soon recovered, and is now almost as active as ever, and it is probable that the disquietude and uncertainty inseparable from any sudden abrogation of the treaties would not last long, and might be anticipated and controlled by proper arrangements. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that the measure proposed would set us free to introduce certain fiscal changes in our own territory which would largely increase our revenues. At present the joint effect of the Treaties of 1862 and 1867 is that the British Government levies at its seaports a duty of only 1 per cent. *ad valorem* on goods, subject to import duty by British law, which are declared to be for export by the Irrawaddy River to Upper Burmese territory. The King levies a similar rate on foreign produce passing through his country to British Burmah, but with this exception he imposes a 5 per cent. frontier duty on all goods, exports and imports alike, passing between his own and British territory, while he retains a monopoly in the trade of certain articles. Now that the period fixed by the 2nd Article of the Treaty of 1867 has expired, the King has also the power at any time, on giving three months' notice, to raise these duties to 10 per cent. These provisions are obviously very advantageous to the Government of Mandalay. The through overland trade with British Burmah from China and the Shan country, on which alone the King is obliged to restrict his taxation to one per cent. *ad valorem*, is insignificant compared with the imports by sea into Upper Burmah, and the loss to the King's revenues on account of this restriction must be very trifling. But the corresponding loss to the British Government in the year 1878–79 amounted to Rupees 2,81,782,* being the difference between the yield of the one per cent. rate and the sum which would have been realised if the goods sent to Upper Burmah had been taxed at the rate paid on goods imported for consumption in British territory. The British Government has also under the treaties relinquished a revenue of about 6 lakhs of rupees per annum in consequence of the abolition of frontier duties for which the Treaty of 1862 provided. One result therefore of the cancelment of the treaties would be, that we should be at once enabled to equalise the customs duty on seaborne goods for Mandalay with that levied on imports into our own territories, with an advantage to our customs revenue which has been estimated at nearly three lakhs of

| | *Rs.* |
|---|---|
| * Duty on Mandalay goods for 1878–79 at 1 per cent. *ad valorem* - | 58,470 |
| Duty on Mandalay goods for 1878–79 at tariff rates - - | 3,40,252 |
| Increase - - | 2,81,782 |

rupees in addition to the saving which we should be able to effect in the cost of the frontier preventive establishments, and there is reason to believe that the complete freedom which the trade would enjoy from the restrictions we are now obliged to impose for the protection of our own customs revenue would altogether outweigh the increase in the import duties.

6. Moreover, the dissolution of our commercial treaties with Upper Burmah will enable the Government of India to carry out a much-needed reform of the internal revenue system of British Burmah. It has long been recognised as economically desirable to abolish the capitation tax in British Burmah, which would be immediately practicable if we could substitute for it a salt duty at the rate $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees maund which now prevails throughout the greater part of India. The advantage of this change has recently been again brought to our notice by the Chief Commissioner, but it has been pointed out that the proposed measure cannot be adopted so long as the British Government is compelled by Treaty to supply salt to Upper Burmah at the rate of one per cent. *ad valorem* or $1\frac{1}{2}$ pies a maund. Upper Burmah is almost entirely dependent upon us for its salt supply. The quantity that can be locally made or imported otherwise than through British Burmah is not great, and but for the treaty there is no reason why we should continue to supply salt to the people of Upper Burmah at a cheaper rate than to our own subjects, who now pay a duty of three annas a maund. The difference between this rate and that at which salt can be exported to Mandalay territory is not sufficient at present to afford much encouragement to smuggling, but this would obviously at once cease to be the case if the tax were raised in our own territories so high as Rupees 2–8 a maund. And so long as the treaties are in force it is impossible for us to meet this difficulty by establishing a customs line upon our frontier, even if such a measure were otherwise practicable. The treaties therefore are a complete obstacle to the accomplishment of this important fiscal reform. It was from a perception of this fact, that when in 1878 we were considering a proposed revision of our treaty engagements with the King of Burmah, we thought it desirable to endeavour to exclude salt from the operation of Article IV. of the Treaty of 1862. So far as our own territories are concerned, we do not expect to derive any financial advantage from the proposed substitution of a salt for the capitation tax, but it is certain that the people of Upper Burmah will always be obliged to draw the greater part of their supplies of salt from our territories, and it is obvious that our revenues will benefit to the extent to which they are compelled to consume salt on which British duty has been levied. It may also be noticed that under the present arrangements the customs and excise revenues of British Burmah are exposed to the risk of a contraband trade in spirits springing up across the border. Large quantities of the cheap spirits imported into Rangoon are exported to Upper Burmah, and the light duty which is imposed upon them compared with the duty levied on spirits imported or distilled for consumption in British Burmah offers a considerable temptation to smuggling.

7. The increase in the salt and customs duties which the abolition of the treaties will enable us to effect will be immediately felt by the people of Upper Burmah. It does not follow that the pressure thus brought to bear upon their subjects will have any very direct effect upon the Court of Mandalay, which cares little for the interests of the masses of the population, but it cannot fail to operate upon and gradually to influence the views of the governing classes. It is probable at first that the King will endeavour to adopt some measures of retaliation. In the event of the treaties being cancelled, he will of course be as unfettered in his fiscal arrangements as we shall be, but owing to the nature of the trade with Mandalay his power of retaliation is limited. Under the treaties the Burmese have the right to raise their frontier duties as high as 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. If the treaties are cancelled, these duties will probably be raised much higher, and we must be prepared for the revival of many other imposts detrimental and annoying to traders. Nevertheless, it may be doubted whether the King of Burmah would, in his own interests, press his exactions beyond a certain limit, for the commodities exported from Upper Burmah, such as lac, silk, oil, precious stones, &c., are not indispensable to us, and can be procured elsewhere, while the people of Upper Burmah are mainly dependent upon British trade for the two important necessaries of rice and salt. It would always be in our power to reimpose our frontier duties on these and other articles, and we might, even if we thought fit, stop altogether exports from our own into Mandalay territory. It is not probable that it will ever be necessary for us to adopt such a course as this, but in the present state of our relations with Mandalay, it may be thought useful that we should possess the power of resorting to it as an extreme measure of coercion.

8. The only point remaining for special consideration is that portion of the Treaty of 1867 under which we are entitled to place officers in British Burmah, and to invest them with certain jurisdiction. The Treaty of 1862 was purely commercial, but the Treaty of 1867, in addition to its commercial clauses, contains certain provisions regarding the extradition of criminals, the investment of our Resident or Political Agent with judicial powers, and the establishment of a Mixed Court at Mandalay for the trial of certain classes of cases in which British subjects are concerned. It also gives us the right of appointing British officials to reside at any or each of the stations in Burmese territory at which customs duties are leviable. As matters now stand, since our political agencies have been withdrawn and the Mixed Court has ceased to exist, this part of the Treaty of 1867 is in abeyance, and if the treaty is cancelled, our privileges in the matter of agencies and jurisdictions will necessarily disappear. Nevertheless, the British Government possess also, under Article 7 of the Yandaboo Treaty of 1826, the right to appoint an accredited Minister at the Burmese Court. And though, as your Lordship is aware, the Burmese Government has recently suggested a doubt whether this treaty can be held to be still in force, we consider that there is no tenable ground for contesting its validity, nor is the point of any material importance for the present, since until we can revise all our diplomatic and commercial relations with Mandalay upon an improved basis, placing our Resident in a different and higher position, we are by no means solicitous about the return of a British representative to that Court. Nor is it likely that we shall renew regular diplomatic intercourse with Mandalay, if the demand now preferred for redress be not satisfied, until our relations with that Government shall have so materially improved that there will be no difficulty in replacing our commercial arrangements upon a much more satisfactory footing.

9. For these reasons, we consider that the Government of India should be in a position to withdraw from the Treaties of 1862 and 1867 in the event of the request for redress being refused or evaded by the Burmese Government and the satisfaction we ask for denied. We shall allow a full and reasonable time for compliance with the demand which the Chief Commissioner has been directed to make, and if it is necessary to declare the treaties cancelled, we shall make the declaration in a form that will carefully preserve the distinction between the withdrawal from commercial arrangements and a political rupture. It may or may not be desirable to give notice and warning beforehand of the course we propose to adopt if redress is refused; but if there were no serious objection or reason to the contrary, we should prefer that the Burmese Government should receive an opportunity of fully considering the consequences that might follow an unjustfiable denial of redress. In any case the Government of India should know as soon as possible what ground can be taken up in the correspondence that may be expected to follow the communication already made to Mandalay; and we shall therefore be glad to receive by telegraph the decision of Her Majesty's Government.

We have, &c.
(Signed) LYTTON.
F. P. HAINES.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
A. CLARKE.
J. STRACHEY.
E. B. JOHNSON.
W. STOKES.
A. R. THOMPSON.

Enclosure 1 in No. 31.

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, to A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Rangoon, November 23, 1879.

I AM directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of letter, dated the 20th instant, from the Deputy Commissioner of Thayetmyo, and a copy of its enclosures.

2. The affray which occurred on board the "Shwe Myo," and which forms the subject of these papers, is a very serious one, in which several British subjects have been severely assaulted, one of them to the danger of his life.

3. According to the depositions taken by Colonel Davies, the Surati, in whose violent conduct the riot had its origin, was solely and entirely in the wrong. It is to

be regretted, the Chief Commissioner thinks, that Captain Vince attempted to put the man in handcuffs. But he appears to have resorted to this extreme measure only in self-defence and to secure the ringleader when his vessel was being boarded by the rioters, and his men were savagely assaulted at the call of the Surati. In other respects Captain Vince seems to have acted with calmness and moderation. He has the reputation of being one of the best tempered and most inoffensive officers of the Flotilla Company; and there appears to have been nothing in his proceedings to provoke or justify the attack made upon him and his crew.

4. It will be impossible long to maintain peace if occurrences like this are overlooked. British subjects travelling or trading in Upper Burmah are by treaty entitled to protection. If the Burmese Government cannot, or will not, afford protection or grant redress for outrages such as this committed by their subjects, the Treaties of 1862 and 1867 had better be declared at an end.

5. The Chief Commissioner recommends that copies of the depositions be forwarded to the Burmese Government, with a demand that the offenders be suitably punished and compensation given to the two lascars who were severely wounded.

## Enclosure 2 in No. 31.

From Colonel H. NELSON DAVIES, Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo, to G. D. BURGESS, Esq., C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah.

Thayetmyo, November 20, 1879.

HAVING received intelligence that a fracas had occurred at Mingyan, below Mandalay, on board the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's Steamer "Shwe Myo" ("Golden City") on her trip up, I went on board this day on her return from Mandalay; the Commander, Captain Vince, related the circumstances and complained that he had got no redress from the Burmese officials, either at Mingyan or Mandalay.

It appears that the "Shwe Myo," towing two flats, one on either side, arrived at Mingyan in Upper Burmah on the evening of the 13th instant. After the vessel was fastened to the shore a Mahomedan, by name Mahomed, or Mahomed Ismael, came on board, and in defiance of a native sentry was forcing his way over the paddle-box towards a portion of the forepart of the steamer which had been newly painted, and the paint of which was not dry. The Captain, who is a very inoffensive man, and has been many years in command of steamers, both on the Ganges and Irrawaddy, requested this Surati to go round by the usual way; he refused, and abused the captain in most insulting terms. On this Captain Vince took him to the gangway on the flat and released him. At this period, had the Surati any complaint to make, he was free to go from the flat to shore and lay any complaint he had to make before the Burmese woon or magistrate; instead of doing this he ran aft and shouted to a lot of Burmese coolies to come on board as he was being ill-treated. Seeing the Burmese coming armed with sticks, &c., the captain thought the best plan was to seize the Surati, as he was evidently the ringleader, and a struggle appears to have ensued; one handcuff was put on the Surati; but at this moment a number of Burmese, armed with billets of wood, had commenced a violent attack on the officers and crew, and one lascar was thrown overboard, and another knocked overboard and stunned. The captain had to leave the Surati and go to the rescue of a lascar who was in danger of being drowned, and the Surati escaped on shore with one handcuff on, and appears to have gone to the woon to complain. Meantime another lascar was brought on board in a precarious state, who was found senseless on the edge of the river. The Burmese who made the assault on the crew appear to have gone off with the Surati; one Burman, however, who had knocked down the storekeeper, was arrested and detained on board. Dark had set in before the disturbance was quelled, and the captain was warned not to go on shore; there can be no question that it would have been highly dangerous to himself to have done so. The Burmese authorities did nothing for the protection of the crew.

The next morning the captain was preparing to go to complain to the woon, when the woon's people came and demanded the Burman who was under arrest on board. The captain went to the woon's court and the woon made a sort of summary inquiry, but nothing was settled; apparently he was waiting for instructions from Mandalay, as there was nothing to prevent his settling the case at once. After considerable delay it was arranged further inquiry should take place on the down trip, and the vessel proceeded to Mandalay, where the commander reported his case to his agent, Mr. Andreino, who reported it to the Kin-Woon Mingyee, who, Mr. Andreino informed the commander, promised to telegraph to the woon at Mingyan to have the Burmans who had invaded

the steamer arrested and put in prison. On the down voyage the commander again appeared before the woon and demanded redress, but no regular investigation appears to have been made; the woon recommended a compromise, saying both sides had told falsehoods and were in the wrong; Captain Vince refused to make a compromise, so the woon dismissed the case, and no redress was obtained.

From the statement of the witnesses and the nature of the injuries, it is quite clear that the Burmese made a ruthless attack on the crew without the slightest provocation. No requisition had been made on the Surati but what was just and proper. It was reasonable and right that the commander should protect the property of his employers, and I saw myself that the paint in the fore part of the steamer was quite fresh. The captain therefore did no more than his duty in insisting that the Surati should come round by the proper road, the gangway, and up to the time the Burmese rushed on board, no attempt to arrest the Surati had been made. It was this man rushing aft, when he could see the mob on shore, and shouting to them to come on board which necessitated the captain, in self-defence, to endeavour to secure the ringleader; that the Burmans were only too ready for the fray is clear enough from the brutal manner in which they maltreated the crew—men who were perfectly defenceless, and who did not even know for what reason they were attacked, and it was little short of a miracle that the lives of the two men who were struck with heavy pieces of wood and thrown overboard were saved.

This Surati is connected in business with Mulla Ibrahim, who has the farming of some of the monopolies at Mandalay, and who had several Mahomedan agents at different stations on the river, and several instances have before occurred of insolence and gross and violent behaviour on the part of Mulla Ibrahim's people, but the Burmese officials appear to side with these people and the ruffianly Burmese who they have always at their disposal.

Enclosure 3 in No. 31.

TELEGRAM, dated December 4, 1879.

From FOREIGN SECRETARY, Ajmere, to CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Rangoon.

YOUR letter, 23rd November, paragraph 4. What would, in your opinion, be effect of declaring treaties void and revising fiscal arrangements exclusively in British interests? Would this measure operate adversely on Mandalay with advantage or without disproportionate damage to ourselves, particularly as to facilitating equalisation of your salt duties? What is your opinion upon practicability of establishing blockade of food supply by prohibiting all exports from British Burmah as an extreme measure of coercion and reprisal in event of refusal or persistent evasion of demand for redress? Please telegraph briefly; also write.

Enclosure 4 in No. 31.

TELEGRAM, dated December 6, 1879.

From CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Rangoon, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, Governor-General's Camp.

YOUR telegram of 4th. Effect would be temporary disorganisation of trade, which would recover before long. Revised fiscal arrangements would affect King's subjects very adversely without disproportionate damage to ours. Customs would largely benefit equalisation of salt duties, which cannot be effected while treaty stands, would be greatly facilitated. Blockade of salt, and salted and dried fish practicable and effective as coercive measure. Blockade of rice supply practicable and would seriously touch considerable portion of population. About 16 lakhs of maunds of rice sent up yearly. But people not absolutely dependent on it, and might, though suffering, subsist in other ways. Letter follows.

Enclosure 5 in No. 31.

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, to A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Rangoon, December 6, 1879.

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 4th instant, on the subject of the revision of our fiscal arrangements

with reference to Upper Burmah. I am to forward a copy of a telegram of to-day's date, sent in reply, together with a memorandum by the Chief Commissioner, in which his views on the matter are more fully set forth.

MEMORANDUM.

THE first and immediate effect of the dissolution of the treaties concluded with Upper Burmah in 1862 and 1867 would be the serious disorganisation of trade for a time. Every political event affecting our relations with Mandalay tells directly and at once on the local trade to a greater extent than experience elsewhere would lead one to suppose. This circumstance it is especially which interests the mercantile community of British Burmah so much in Mandalay politics, and makes them desirous of a settlement of affairs on a permanent basis, so as to avoid the extreme and sometimes ruinous fluctuations in a market so easily agitated. The present time also is the commencement of the busy season of the year. Large consignments of goods are now on their way from England. Merchants might find difficulty for a time in getting a ready market for these goods. Prices and credit would be greatly affected and considerable losses might possibly result to the firms concerned. The Mandalay trade, however, is exceedingly elastic, and, if not further interfered with, would quickly recover. For a time, after the withdrawal of the Residency, the trade with Mandalay almost entirely ceased; but it soon revived, and is now almost as active as ever. The temporary disorganisation inseparable from the dissolution of the treaties would probably be accepted if it were understood to end in a final adjustment of the political question.

2. Under the circumstances supposed, the King would, of course, be as unfettered in his fiscal arrangements as we should be. Many vexatious imposts would, no doubt, be levied to the injury of trade. But the goods which we receive from Upper Burmah are not indispensable to us, and can be procured elsewhere. In his own interests the King could not press his exactions beyond a certain limit, and it may be doubted whether, at the worst, our trade would suffer more than it did from the capricious interference of the late King and from the evasions of the treaties so justly complained of during his reign. On the other hand, the equalisation on our side of the customs duty on seaborne goods for Mandalay with that on goods imported for home consumption would bring in a large increase* of revenue, besides enabling us to reduce the frontier preventive establishment by about Rupees 20,000 a year.

| * Duty on Mandalay goods for 1878–79 at 1 per cent. *ad valorem* | *Rs.* 58,470 |
|---|---|
| Ditto ditto at tariff rates | 3,40,252 |
| Increase | 2,81,782 |

3. The revision or dissolution of the treaties is a necessary preliminary to the equalisation of the salt duty. On the 5th of last month I submitted in the Financial Department proposals to abolish the obnoxious capitation tax in British Burmah and to substitute for it a salt duty at the same rate as in Bengal, and I then pointed out that this very important reform of our fiscal system cannot be carried out so long as we supply salt to Upper Burmah on payment of a duty of 1 per cent. *ad valorem* or 1½ pies per maund. Upper Burmah is almost entirely dependent on us for a salt supply. The quantity that can be locally made, or that can be imported otherwise than through British Burmah, is not great; and, the treaty apart, there is no reason why we should continue to supply the King's subjects with salt at a cheaper rate than to the people of British Burmah. The average duty at 1 per cent. *ad valorem* realised annually during the last five years from salt supplied to Upper Burmah is only Rupees 2,648, or say Rupees 3,000 in round numbers. The average quantity supplied is 422,977 maund. If full duty at Rupees 2-8 a maund were taken on this quantity the revenue would amount to Rupees 10,57,442. Accurate statistics in regard to Upper Burmah are not available; but the King's subjects are commonly estimated to number about 3,000,000. A fair average consumption of salt per head of population in Bengal and Behar is between 10 and 11 lbs., which would yield 393,750 maunds for a population of 3,000,000. A consumption of 350,000 maunds would yield us an increased revenue of Rupees 8,72,000.

4. I do not suppose the Government of India would contemplate the reimposition of the frontier customs duty formerly levied at Thayetmyo and Toungoo. Nor do I think it would be advisable except as a very temporary measure of coercion or retaliation to impose a duty on rice exported to Upper Burmah. The average quantity of rice, husked and unhusked, taken yearly for Upper Burmah during the last four years is 1,890,831 maunds, equal in round numbers to 67,500 tons. At 3 annas a maund the duty realised would be about Rupees 3,50,000. There is a good deal to be said in

favour of taxing this rice. It is diverted from other markets, on exports to which duty is levied, and so far diminishes the revenue we should otherwise realise. *Primâ facie* there is no reason why this privilege should be granted to the King's subjects. But on the other hand the rice duty will probably ere long be abolished altogether; it is not certain that the selling price of rice in Upper Burmah is directly influenced by the prices prevailing here; and it is doubtful whether the duty would not in part at least fall in the long run upon our own subjects. On the whole, I would not recommend so doubtful a measure except as a temporary expedient.

5. As regards the question of the blockade of food supply, I have already noted that Upper Burmah is almost entirely dependent on us for its salt. The stoppage of the supply of that necessary of life would be very severely felt, and would prove a most effective measure of coercion. It would be necessary, however, at the same time to stop the supply of ngapee. This condiment is a necessary of Burmese life, and to a large extent takes the place of salt. The value of ngapee and dried fish sent to Upper Burmah last year amounted to Rs. 15,73,455. The prohibition of the export of rice would also seriously affect the King's subjects, especially the riparian population. But the people are not altogether dependent on us for food grains. Upper Burmah produces wheat and other cereals in large quantities, and sends its surplus produce to British Burmah. Last year 1,280 tons of wheat and 12,680 tons of other grain were imported into our territories from Upper Burmah. All this, in the event of rice being stopped, would be available for home consumption, and there is no reason to doubt that Upper Burmah can produce food in abundance for its own population. The stoppage of the rice supply would probably produce a temporary famine and cause considerable suffering; but it would not be so effective a coercive measure as the embargo upon salt.

(Signed) C. U. Aitchison,
Rangoon, 6th December 1879. Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

Enclosure 6 in No. 31.

Telegram, dated December 24, 1879.

From Foreign Secretary, Calcutta, to Chief Commissioner, Rangoon.

Your letter, dated 23rd November, reporting attack on Flotilla steamer. You are instructed to communicate with Burmese Foreign Minister, stating case as infringement of treaty, and requesting adequate redress and punishment of offenders.

Use moderate language, but require early reply, and report result.

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No. 32.

TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY, dated 1st March 1880.

Your Letter No. 6. We question expediency of denouncing treaties as proposed. Decision reserved on course to be pursued until we receive report of Burmese reply to demand for redress. Is it true that captain of steamer accepted compensation?

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No. 33.

No. 60 of 1880.

Government of India. Foreign Department.

To the Right Hon. VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

My Lord, Fort William, March 10, 1880.

We have the honour to inclose copies of correspondence regarding the Burmese Embassy, which is still at Thayetmyo, the frontier station of British Burmah.

2. It will be remembered that in November last the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah was instructed to inform the Burmese Envoy that the Government of India were not disposed, under existing circumstances, to receive a mere mission of ceremony, with formal assurances of friendship, from the King of Mandalay. The Envoy was to be told, however, that he might, if he should see fit, refer to his own Government for further instructions; and this he appears to have done. The Chief Commissioner

received, early in February, an intimation that the Envoy had been duly empowered to discuss preliminaries for a new Treaty between the British Government and Upper Burmah, and that accordingly he desired to communicate again with the Chief Commissioner.

3. Mr. Aitchison has now transmitted the draft outline of a new Treaty tendered to him by the Burmese Envoy, with his own opinion upon its contents and character. Many of the articles are, in Mr. Aitchison's judgment, wholly inadmissible, while no mention is made of the specific points at issue between the two Governments, the question of the future position and treatment of the British Resident at Mandalay, in particular, being left untouched. The Chief Commissioner has therefore caused the Envoy to be informed that unless there be reasonable expectation of more substantial overtures being made, his remaining indefinitely at Thayetmyo is inconvenient and generally undesirable.

4. We agree with the Chief Commissioner that many of the articles in the sketch Treaty cannot in any way be entertained, and should be negatived without discussion. Moreover, since the unsatisfactory and undignified position at Mandalay of the British Resident was the chief reason stated for withdrawing him, it is clear that some fresh understanding on this matter must be the first point for settlement in any future negotiation; and that it must include arrangements for the Resident's proper reception by the King. Whether it is necessary, or on principle expedient, that the Residency shall in future be entrenched, stockaded, and guarded by a British force, as recommended in the 6th paragraph of the Chief Commissioner's letter, is a question that need not be immediately examined; but a new site for the Residency appears indispensable.

5. We have, therefore, approved the reply which the Chief Commissioner has caused to be addressed to the Embassy at Thayetmyo, and to the Foreign Minister at Mandalay.

We have, &c.
(Signed) LYTTON.
F. P. HAINES.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
J. STRACHEY.
E. B. JOHNSON.
W. STOKES.
RIVERS THOMPSON.
A. FRASER.

Enclosure 1 in No. 33.

Dated Rangoon, 20th February, 1880.

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, to A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo, dated the 5th February, 1880, with translation of enclosures.
From the Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo, dated 11th February 1880, with translation of enclosures.
To the Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo, dated 16th February 1880.
To Foreign Minister at the Court of Ava, dated 16th February 1880.

I AM directed by the information of the Chief Commissioner to submit, for the Government of India, the correspondence noted in the margin.

2. So far as the Chief Commissioner can judge from the somewhat obscure language of the document, the following, briefly stated, appear to be the proposals contained in the sketch treaty submitted by the Burmese Embassy :—

*Article* 1.—Perpetual peace and friendship.

*Article* 2.—Each of the contracting parties to respect the territories and independence of the other.

*Article* 3.—Each of the contracting parties may place a plenipotentiary at the capital of the other.

*Article* 4.—The plenipotentiary of each to have jurisdiction in civil suits between subjects of his own Government residing in the territories of the other.

*Article* 5.—The subjects of each party residing in the territories of the other to be subject to the territorial criminal law and jurisdiction.

*Article* 6.—Mutual surrender of persons guilty of criminal offences on identification and demand.

*Article* 7.—Mutual surrender of political offenders.

*Article* 8.—British merchants may work mines in Upper Burmah (except for precious stones) on terms to be arranged in each case.

*Article* 9.—Right of unobstructed navigation for merchant vessels.

*Article* 10.—Merchant vessels to be subject to territorial law.

*Article* 11.—Unobstructed right of trade.

*Article* 12.—Plenipotentiaries to be provided with suitable residencies.

*Article* 13.—Goods in through transit not to be liable to examination except in doubtful cases, but to be subject to duty of 1 per cent. *ad valorem.*

*Article* 14.—Treaties made with other Powers to be mutually respected and principle of "most favoured nation" to be adopted.

*Article* 15.—Except on earth-oil, timber, and precious stones, which are Royal monopolies, the following *ad valorem* duties, exclusive of tolls, may be taken in Upper Burmah on exports and imports:—

| | Per cent. |
|---|---|
| Spirits and opium | 30 |
| Rice and grain | free |
| Other food and liquors | 5 |
| All other goods | 10 |

*Article* 16.—On merchant vessels of 150 tons and upwards entering or leaving Upper Burmah, a duty of one rupee a ton to be levied, and eight annas a ton on vessels below 150 tons.

*Article* 17.—Suitable landing-places to be provided for merchant vessels, and local regulations as to moving, loading, and unloading to be complied with.

*Article* 18.—Burmese Government to have right to procure unlimited supplies of war matériel.

*Article* 19.—Treaties of 1862 and 1867 to remain in force except as modified by Article 15.

3. For the reasons given in my letter, dated the 16th February 1880, to the Deputy Commissioner of Thayetmyo, the Chief Commissioner considers there would be no advantage in discussing with the Embassy the terms of this draft treaty, even if the Ambassadors be empowered to conclude it. Many of the Articles, more especially the last half of Articles 4 and 5, and Articles 7, 16, and 18, could not, under any circumstances, be agreed to. Their inappropriateness is so manifest that the Chief Commissioner finds difficulty in believing that the Burmese Government can be serious in proposing them.

4. Moreover, no proposals for a revision of treaties on any basis, which does not provide for the satisfactory adjustment of the various important questions at issue between the two Governments to which, under the instructions of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, reference was made in general terms in the communications to the Embassy and the Burmese Foreign Minister of 29th November last, can, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, be entertained. The Ambassadors have now been two and a half months at Thayetmyo, since the conditions on which alone they could be received were explained to them. The only result apparently, after this lengthened interval, is the submission of a sketch treaty, many of the Articles of which are on the face of them inadmissible, and in which all pending differences are studiously ignored. Under these circumstances and bearing in mind the inconveniences arising from the indefinite sojourn of the Embassy at Thayetmyo, the Chief Commissioner has informed the Ambassadors and the Burmese Minister for Foreign Affairs that, unless there be some reasonable hope that the Ambassadors will ere long be in a position to put forward substantial overtures likely to be acceptable to the British Government, it is desirable they should return to Upper Burmah.

5. If the Residency at Mandalay is to be re-established, the settlement of many matters now pending may well be postponed till the appointment of a new Resident, through whose agency the negotiations can be deducted. But it is, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, an essential preliminary that appropriate proposals as to the Resident's position and treatment should be put forward by the Burmese Government, or at least that a basis for the friendly discussion of the question should be suggested by them. The Chief Commissioner considers that no arrangement will be satisfactory or conducive to the recovery of British influence at Mandalay which does not secure the reception of the new Resident in a manner as impressive as the withdrawal of the last was unceremonious. By their treatment of the British Resident, the Burmese Government rendered his position so uncomfortable, so undignified, and latterly so insecure, that it

became necessary to withdraw him altogether. He left without receiving any of the ordinary courtesies. The first condition of his return now should be that the Burmese Government shall receive him with the honours and with the outward tokens of respect paid to the highest of their own officers below the Royal blood. The proposals for the ceremonial of reception should be submitted to and approved of by the British Government beforehand.

6. In the next place, the Burmese Government should be required to assign, without delay, a proper and convenient site for the Residency. That previously occupied was utterly unfit for the purpose, and was the cause of many needless annoyances and disagreeable incidents to the British representative. The Burmese Government have admitted the necessity for another site, but have omitted on one frivolous excuse or another to give the land wanted. They should grant either the site selected by Colonel Browne, or such other site as may be chosen for the Residency. It will also be necessary to provide that the Residency may be entrenched and stockaded so as to be capable of defence against attack; that it may be guarded by such a British force as may be required; and that it may be visited and relieved from time to time, as may seem fit, by vessels of the British Government, whether armed or unarmed. Similar stipulations will be required in the case of the Agency at Bhamo, if that should ever be re-established. It would be imprudent a second time to leave our officers exposed to danger in so defenceless a position as that of the late Residency.

7. Another preliminary condition on which a distinct understanding must be arrived at is the manner of the reception of the Resident by the King. The Resident should be admitted as of right to audience of the King at any reasonable time whenever he may demand it; and he should appear in the ordinary dress of a political officer, and in the attitude usual in European countries. At present His Majesty requires whoever enters his presence to remove his shoes and to adopt a humiliating and servile attitude, degrading and obnoxious to any European, and especially objectionable in the case of a representative of the British Government. Of late years the Resident has not been permitted to conform to this custom, and has consequently been shut out from direct speech with the King, a state of things unknown in our intercourse with any other Power.

8. In addition to these provisions as to future diplomatic arrangements, the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that before the Residency can be re-established some stipulation should be made to prevent the recurrence of the bloodshed against which the late Resident was directed publicly to remonstrate. The barbarous occurrences of February 1879 disturbed the peace of our territories, and for a time seriously injured our commerce. But apart altogether from this special consideration, intervention to vindicate great principles of humanity and natural law is alike justified by usage and honourable to the intervening Power. In the slaughter which has taken place at Mandalay not many of the Royal family have been allowed to escape; but there are still a few, notably the mother and sister of the Nyoung-yan Prince, left, who stand in great peril of their lives, and have no prospect of safety but in the protection of the British Government. It would scarcely be humane while restoring formal relations with the Burmese Court to leave these persons exposed to the dangers which continually threaten them. After the course taken by us in February last, it appears to the Chief Commissioner impossible, and that it would be destructive to any hope of our acquiring a useful influence at Mandalay, to renew intercourse with the Burmese Court on the old footing without a stipulation for the release of the unfortunate captives who may still be alive, and an engagement that cruel and unnecessary executions, such as have made the reign of the present King infamous, shall never recur.

9. These, I am to say, are the considerations which occur to the Chief Commissioner as those which should guide him in exercising the liberty given him to deal with any substantial overtures that may be made by the Embassy in regard to the matters referred to in that letter. The communications now forwarded from the Ambassadors make it extremely doubtful whether the views which the Burmese Government may take on these subjects, if mooted, are likely to be acceptable. But the Chief Commissioner thinks we can be satisfied with nothing less. If, however, these conditions should eventually in substance be agreed to, the probability is that the new Resident would take office with a prestige that would make it a comparatively easy matter to bring to a successful settlement the minor questions which remain, and to effect a satisfactory revision of the commercial treaties which in the interests of both Governments require modification.

Enclosure 2 in No. 33.

From Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo, to G. D. Burgess, Esq., C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah.

February 5, 1880.

I have the honour to enclose, in original, a letter from his Excellency the Burmese Ambassador here informing me, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, of his having received full instructions from his Government to enter upon all matters between the two Governments. This was brought to me by the second member of the Embassy last evening, and I requested him to furnish a copy of the instructions received from his Government, for the information of the Chief Commissioner. The copy has just reached me, and I enclose it for the Chief Commissioner's information.

Translation of a Letter from the Burmese Ambassador Plenipotentiary, Woondouk Myoung-hla, Myoza-min, Mingyee Siri-Maha-Kyawdin-Raja, to the Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo, dated the 10th Waning Tabodway 1241.

Having carefully rendered into Burmese and submitted, for the information of His Most Great and Glorious Majesty the Burmese King of the Rising Sun, the English letter which the Deputy Commissioner, on the 4th day of the waning moon Natdaw 1241, came and delivered to the officers of the Embassy, the (following) Royal order of His Majesty's was received.

"Having empowered, appointed and sent Woondouk Myoung-hla Myoza, Mingyee Siri-Maha-Kyawdin-Raja as Ambassador Plenipotentiary in order to make patent the durability of the grand kingly friendship between the two countries, the Burmese Empire and the English Empire, let Ambassador Woondouk Myoung-hla Myoza and Embassy Officers be able to discuss what is permissible (or necessary) in connexion with the negotiation of a new treaty of grand friendship between the Burmese Empire and the English Empire."

Having accordingly been again royally favoured by the receipt of a Royal order, empowering and appointing (an Ambassador) Plenipotentiary, the officers of the Burmese Embassy are able duly to treat of the matter of making durable the grand kingly friendship already entered into between the Burmese Empire and the English Empire, as likewise of matters promoting extraordinarily the development of the prosperity of the two countries.

The Deputy Commissioner having informed by letter the Chief Commissioner of Pegu, Tenasserim, and Arakan of these circumstances will (*i.e.*, is requested to) intimate in reply the instructions which the Chief Commissioner may issue to the Deputy Commissioner.

Translation.

Royal Order of Siri-pavar'-adityalok'-adhipati-pandita-maha-dhamma rajadhiraja.

His Most Great and Glorious Majesty who rules the Burmese Empire, the Excellent Burmese King of the Rising Sun, having empowered, appointed, and sent Woondouk Myoung-hla Myoza, Mingyee Siri Maha-Kyawdin-Raja, as Ambassador Plenipotentiary in order to make patent the durability of the grand kingly friendship between the two countries, the Burmese Empire and the English Empire, let Ambassador Woondouk Myoung-hla Myoza and Embassy Officers be able to discuss what is permissible (or necessary) in connexion with the negotiation of a new treaty of grand friendship between the Burmese Empire and the English Empire. Royal Order of the 13th day Waning Tazoungmone 2423 of the Religious era, 1241 Burmese era, the 10th November 1879 of the Christian era.

(Signed) His Most Great and Glorious Majesty who rules the Burmese Empire, the Excellent Burmese King of the Rising Sun.

(Countersigned) Agga-maha-senapati, Woonshindaw, Lehgaing Myoza Thenat-woon.

Mingyee, Min-thado-sudhamma Maha-thet-daw-shee,
Burmese Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure 3 in No. 33.

From Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo, to G. D. Burgess, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah.

February 11, 1880.

On the 5th instant I forwarded a communication from the Burmese Envoy here, Myoung-hla Myoza Min, and a copy of the letter from his Government appointing him, with two other ambassadors, to revise the existing treaties between the two Governments. On the evening of the 9th instant I received a telegram from the Chief Commissioner at Akyab asking for further information. Next morning I had an interview with the Envoys, and they stated they were in possession of instructions from their Government regarding the basis of a new treaty; also that they had power to definitely sign a new treaty, unless additional provisions were mooted by the Government of India. I then delivered a letter I had already prepared, asking to be favoured with a copy of their instructions for the information of the Chief Commissioner, and also that they would state exactly what their powers were. This they agreed to do, and this morning I have received a copy of the heads of the treaty, and also a letter setting out more clearly their powers; both of which I enclose direct to Rangoon, as subsequently wired by the Chief Commissioner.

Translation of a Letter from the Burmese Ambassador Plenipotentiary, Woondouk-daw Myoung-hla, Myoza-min, Ming-yee Siri-Maha-kyawdin-raja, to the Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo, dated the 3rd waxing Taboung 1241.

[Ambassador] has received letter No. 130-28 sent by the Deputy Commissioner on the 2nd waxing Taboung 1241.

The Burmese Government, with a view to the durability of a continuous grand friendship between the two great countries, the Burmese and the English Empire, and to the prospective development of the prosperity of the two countries, have designed and furnished to the Embassy officers the subject-matters for the negotiation of a new treaty.

As regards the question whether or no (the Ambassador) has plenary powers to negotiate a treaty, (Ambassador intimates) that the Embassy officers have plenary powers to negotiate and sign a treaty if the matters (under negotiation) are not disadvantageous to the two countries, but are fitting. If they be not fitting, they can, after submission to superior authority, be dealt with according to the instructions received.

Copy of the subject-matters of the treaty furnished by the Burmese Government to the Embassy officers for the negotiation of a fresh treaty is (herewith) sent to the Deputy Commissioner.

Translation.

Subject-matters for the Negotiation of a Treaty of Grand Friendship.

The two countries of the Excellent Burmese Sovereign of the Rising Sun and the Excellent English Sovereign shall not quarrel or make war for a long time hence. There shall be as usual a genuine grand friendship existing in continuous succession from Royal generation to generation for an exceeding great length of time.

2. The Burmese Government shall not design or carry out anything impairing the advantage or prosperity of the empire owned and ruled by the English Government. The English Government shall not design or carry out anything impairing the advantage or prosperity of the empire owned and ruled by the Burmese Government; both sides shall, in conformity with the tokens of a genuine grand friendship, take heed thereto.

3. As a genuine grand friendship exists between the Excellent Burmese Sovereign and the Excellent English Sovereign, should the English ruler wish, for the purpose of facilitating the discussion of all political affairs, to place a plenipotentiary in the city in which the Burmese ruler dwells, he shall be allowed to do so; and should the Burmese ruler wish to place a plenipotentiary in the city in which the English ruler dwells, he shall be allowed to do so.

4. If civil causes arise between English subjects who are within the Burmese Empire, the English Plenipotentiary shall decide them according to English custom; and if civil causes arise between Burmese subjects who are within the English Empire, the Burmese Plenipotentiary shall decide them according to Burmese custom.

5. Burmese subjects within the English Empire criminally concerned shall be judged by the English authorities according to English custom; and English subjects within

the Burmese Empire criminally concerned shall be judged by the Burmese authorities in accordance with Burmese custom.

6. Those accused of appropriating goods or property by cheating or fraud, or killing men and absconding, of theft and robbery, and other criminal offences, if only pointed out and asked for by one side shall be given up by the other side.

7. Should rebels take refuge with the Agent Plenipotentiary residing within the Burmese Empire, or with the Agent Plenipotentiary residing within the English Empire, they shall not be harboured; they shall be surrendered to their own Government.

8. Should English merchants wish to prospect and work mines for minerals and precious stones within the Burmese Empire, all mines, except mines for precious stones, may, according to Burmese custom, after discussion with the Burmese authorities and the fixing of appropriate dues, be worked should there be an agreement as to terms.

9. English merchant vessels (lit. boats, ships, and flats) mooring at the shore, and coming in and going out (in the manner) usual among vessels mooring within the Burmese Empire, shall not be stopped by the Burmese authorities; and Burmese merchant vessels moving and coming in and going out shall not be stopped by the English authorities; leave to go and come and moor shall be given in conformity with the regulations and customs established in the (respective) countries.

10. Regarding vessels having to moor and go in and out and to traffic and buy and sell merchandize, they shall stop and go and come and traffic and sell and buy according to the territorial regulations.

11. As there exists a genuine grand friendship between the Burmese Government and the English Government, those from the one empire wishing to buy and sell and come and go to the other empire shall not be hindered or stopped by either side, (but) shall be allowed to come in and go out and to go about trading.

12. The ground and enclosure for the residence of the plenipotentiary placed by the English Government within the Burmese empire, sufficient for him to be able to reside, and the ground and enclosure for the residence of the plenipotentiary placed by the Burmese Government within the English empire, sufficient for him to be able to reside, shall be assigned by the (respective) territorial authorities (as they may deem) suitable.

13. Merchants who are British subjects carrying for trade merchandise of various kinds through the Burmese empire to other empires shall, if trusted, not have their bales or boxes opened, and, if doubted, shall have their bales and boxes opened and examined. Merchants who are Burmese subjects carrying for trade merchandise of various kinds through the Burmese empire to other empires shall, if trusted, not have their bales or boxes opened, and, if doubted, shall have their bales and boxes opened and examined. As regards the through transit customs of both empires, both sides are to pay an *ad valorem* rate of 1 per cent. at the stations where customs are levied.

14. The rights which the Burmese Government by treaty have already given or will in future give to other Governments and their subjects shall not be curtailed or abated: the same rights shall be given to the English Government and their subjects. (Similarly) the rights which the English Government by treaty have already given, or will in future give to other Governments and their subjects shall not be curtailed or abated: the same rights shall be given to the Burmese Government and their subjects.

15. Although the first Article of the Treaty of 1229 provides that imports by land or water to the Burmese empire from other empires, or exports from the Burmese empire to other empires shall have an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. levied thereon; yet in conformity with the most durable and genuine grand friendship existing, with the exception of earth-oil, timber, rubies, and other precious stones which appertain to the Crown, on fermented and spirituous liquors and opium, an *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent., exclusive of Maloon, Kyouk-ta-lone, and Min-goon tolls, may be levied; on the various kinds of eatables and drinkables, excepting rice and grain, an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent., exclusive of tolls; and on all other merchandise 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. Rice and grain shall be subjected to no duty, they shall be free. Merchandize on which duty has once been levied shall be subjected to no further duty whether on account of transit or of change of rulers.

16. Merchant vessels (lit. ships, flats, and boats) above 150 tons burden entering or leaving Burmese territory, shall pay a tonnage duty of one rupee per ton; below 150 tons a tonnage duty of eight annas per ton.

17. Merchant vessels (lit. ships, flats, and boats) from the Burmese empire and merchant vessels from the English empire having to go in and out and stop and trade from one empire to the other shall, in conformity with the marks of grand friendship, be given a landing-place in a suitable spot where they shall moor and stop and buy and

sell. As regards the mooring of vessels and the shipping and landing of goods, these shall be according to the regulations of the respective countries.

18. Agreeably with the undertaking of 1229 signed by Chief Commissioner Fytche, stating that although the eighth Article of the Treaty mentions that if the Burmese Government wanted to purchase within British territory mortars, cannon, jingalls, fire-arms, ammunition and war matériel, steam and merchant vessels, they could purchase them if the Chief Commissioner assented; yet that so long as the grand friendship between the Burmese and English Government existed (he, the Chief Commissioner) could not dissent, he would allow the purchase of whatever was wanted; and, inasmuch as, the Burmese empire being an independent empire governed by a crowned monarch, it is proper that like other independent empires governed by crowned monarchs it should be replete with weapons of warfare, whether or no there be occasion therefore in order to allow it to defend and preserve itself from internal and external danger and enemies, the English Government, in conformity with the existing genuine grand kingly friendship, will, if the Burmese Government want and purchase weapons of warfare and ships according to the above-mentioned treaty, not dissent; so long as the grand friendship between the Burmese and English Government exists, they shall be allowed to purchase whatever they want.

19. Although this Treaty of 19 Articles has been concluded in continuation, excepting the tariff according to Article 1 of the Treaty of 1229, which has been modified by the 15th Article of this Treaty, the remaining nine Articles of the Treaty of 1224 and 13 Articles of the Treaty of 1229, shall not be broken or set aside, (but) shall be observed by both parties.

Enclosure 4 in No. 33.

From Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, to Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo.

February 16, 1880.

With your letter, dated 5th February, you forwarded a letter from his Excellency the Myoung-hla Woondouk, dated 10th waning Tabodway 1241, together with a copy of a Royal Order, dated 13th waning Tazoungmone 1241, and November 10th, 1879, of the Christian era, empowering the Burmese Embassy to discuss what is permissible in connection with the negotiation of a new treaty between the English and Burmese Governments. His Excellency requested you to communicate with Chief Commissioner and obtain the Chief Commissioner's orders.

2. The substance of the above communication was forwarded by telegraph to the Chief Commissioner, who was then at Akyab, and on the 19th instant you were instructed by telegraph to inform the Woondouk that the Chief Commissioner was prepared to receive and consider any overtures his Excellency was authorised to make; and that if the overtures, when received, should appear to afford a substantial basis for discussion, the Chief Commissioner would communicate with his Excellency as to the time and place of receiving him. You were also instructed to suggest to the Woondouk the propriety of his moving the Burmese Foreign Minister to send the Chief Commissioner a copy of the Royal Order in reply to the Chief Commissioner's letter, dated 29th November last, if not already done.

3. Your letter, dated 11th instant, now gives cover to a copy of a letter from the Myoung-hla Woondouk, dated 3rd waxing Taboung 1241, in which he states that the Embassy have plenary powers to enter into and sign a treaty if the terms are not disadvantageous to the two countries; but that if the terms are not fitting they must be submitted to higher authority. A sketch of the proposed treaty is at the same time furnished.

4. The Chief Commissioner observes that the Ambassadors have not produced or shown to you the full powers authorising them to enter into and sign a treaty. No such powers are conveyed in the Royal Order submitted with your letter of 5th February, which appears to have been prepared before receipt of my letter of 29th November last, and which only authorises the Embassy to discuss preliminaries. This initial obstacle, however, would probably be overcome by a fresh reference on the part of the Embassy to their Government, which the Chief Commissioner would be happy to await if the treaty sketched were such as could with advantage be discussed; but the proposed treaty not only contains a number of points already sufficiently provided for in the existing treaties, but introduces several new Articles advancing proposals which could not possibly be agreed to; and which, from the first, there could hardly be any serious expectation that the British Government would entertain.

5. The Chief Commissioner further observes that the Ambassadors make no allusion to various points at issue between the two Governments in respect to which the views and wishes of the British Government have been fully placed before the Ministers of His Majesty the King; and that in particular (beyond the proposed stipulation in Article 12 of the sketch treaty, to the effect that suitable houses shall be provided for the representatives of the two Governments) no reference is made to the position and treatment of the British Resident at Mandalay and the diplomatic privileges he is entitled to, in regard to which, as the Ambassadors have been already informed, his Excellency the Viceroy of India has had cause for serious dissatisfaction. The Embassy appear to have no more authority now than formerly to propose anything that is likely to be acceptable to the British Government in regard to these matters.

6. Unless, indeed, there be some reasonable hope that the Embassy will ere long be in a position to put forward substantial overtures for a satisfactory understanding in regard to the matters mentioned in my letter, dated 29th November 1879, and referred to in the preceding paragraph, it is desirable that they should return to Upper Burmah. Their sojourn at Thayetmyo for an indefinitely protracted time, and without any proposals likely to be acceptable, is inconvenient.

7. A copy of this letter should be delivered to his Excellency the Myoung-hla Woondouk, in reply to his communications to you. A copy will be forwarded direct to the Burmese Foreign Minister for information.

Enclosure 5 in No. 33.

From A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., LL.D., C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

Fort William, March 5, 1880.

I AM directed to acknowledge your letter, dated 20th February, forwarding, for the information of the Government of India, copies of correspondence relating to the draft Treaty proposed by Burmese Embassy now at Thayetmyo.

2. In reply, I am directed to say that the Government of India agree with you that the Articles of the proposed Treaty, to which you draw attention, are altogether inappropriate and inadmissible. Moreover, since the unsatisfactory and undignified position at Mandalay of the British Resident was the chief reason stated for withdrawing him, it is clear that some fresh understanding on this matter must be the first point for settlement in any future negotiation, and that it must include arrangements for the Resident's proper reception by the King. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council therefore approves of the instructions which, in your letter, dated 16th February, you have sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Thayetmyo for communication to the Burmese Envoy, and a copy of which you have also forwarded direct to the Foreign Minister at Mandalay.

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No. 34.

DESPATCH to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, No. 18, dated India Office, April 23, 1880.

MY LORD,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of your Excellency's Government, No. 60, dated 10th March last, enclosing copy of correspondence respecting the draft outline of a new treaty which the Burmese Envoy now at Thayetmyo has, under instructions from his Government, tendered to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

2. You are of opinion that not only are many of the articles of this draft altogether inadmissible, but that, with a due regard to recent events, no new treaty negotiations between the two Governments are practicable without being preceded by a clear understanding as to the future position and treatment of the British Resident at Mandalay. You have accordingly sanctioned the terms of the communications in this sense which Mr. Aitchison has caused to be addressed to the Embassy at Thayetmyo and to the Foreign Minister at Mandalay.

3. In the circumstances set forth in your letter under reply, I approve your proceedings.

(Signed) CRANBROOK.

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No. 35.

No. 119 of 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD MARQUIS, Simla, May 25, 1880.

IN continuation of our Despatch No. 60, dated the 10th March 1880, and with reference to Lord Cranbrook's Despatch No. 18, dated the 23rd April last, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copies of the papers regarding the negotiations with the Burmese Embassy now at Thayetmyo in British Burma.

2. Your Lordship will perceive that the Burmese Envoy has received a second Royal Order from the Court of Mandalay conferring upon him plenary powers as an Ambassador, and that he has asked to be allowed to proceed to Rangoon for the purpose of personal discussion with the representative of the British Government. He has, however, been informed by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma that, until a substantial basis for discussion shall have been settled, a meeting would be premature; and that, if his Excellency is not prepared with overtures in respect to the matters mentioned in the Chief Commissioner's previous communications to him, the Embassy should return to Mandalay.

3. We have approved all the Chief Commissioner's proceedings.

We have, &c.
(Signed) LYTTON.
„ F. P. HAINES.
„ J. STRACHEY.
„ E. B. JOHNSON.
„ RIVERS THOMPSON.
„ J. GIBBS.
„ ALEX. FRASER.

Enclosure 1 in No. 35.

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., M.A., Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Dated Rangoon, March 3, 1880.

IN continuation of my letter, dated the 20th February 1880, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, the papers noted in the margin.

Copy of letter, dated the 25th February 1880, from the Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

Translation of a letter from the Burmese Embassy to the Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo, dated the 13th Waxing Taboung 1241 (the 21st February 1880).

Translation of a letter from the same, to the Chief Commissioner, dated the same.

2. The members of the Burmese Embassy paid a friendly visit to the Chief Commissioner during his stay at Thayetmyo, which the Chief Commissioner duly returned. They made no allusion to political affairs.

From Colonel H. N. DAVIES, Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo, to G. D. BURGESS, Esq., M.A., Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

Dated February 25, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to enclose letters addressed to the Chief Commissioner and myself from the Burmese Ambassador, acknowledging the receipt of your communication of the 16th instant, delivered by me.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from the Burmese Ambassador-Plenipotentiary WUN-DOUK-DAW MYOUNG-HLA MYO-ZA MIN, MENGYEE SIRI-MAHA-KYAWDIN-RAZA, to the DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, Thayetmyo.

Dated 13th Waxing Taboung 1241 (21st February 1880).

(AMBASSADOR) sends a letter for the Chief Commissioner, Rangoon, stating that the letter has been received on the subject of the Burmese Embassy, dated 16th February 1880, which the Deputy Commissioner came and delivered; that the subject of the letter has been reported to the Burmese Government; and that intimation will be given when instructions are received from the Burmese Government as to what mind they have.

(Ambassador) requests the Deputy Commissioner will greatly favor (him), and forward the letter on to the Chief Commissioner.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from the Burmese Ambassador-Plenipotentiary WUN-DOUK-DAW MYOUNG-HLA MYO-ZA MIN, MENGYEE SIRI-MAHA-KYAWDIN-RAZA, to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma.

Dated Thayetmyo, 13th Waxing Taboung 1241 (21st February 1880).

(AMBASSADOR) has received the English letter on the subject of the Burmese Embassy, dated 16th February 1880, which the Deputy Commissioner, Thayet, came and delivered to the Embassy.

This letter having been translated, read, and thoroughly understood, the fact of such letter having been received has been reported to the Burmese Government.

When the Burmese Government send instructions to the Burmese Embassy as to what mind they have, intimation thereof will be sent to the Chief Commissioner.

Enclosure 2 in No. 35.

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., M.A., Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to Colonel H. N. DAVIES, Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo.

Rangoon, April 2, 1880.

I AM directed to say that it is now upwards of a month-and-a-half since His Excellency the Myoung-hla Wun-douk was informed that, unless there were some reasonable hope that the Embassy would ere long be in a position to put forward substantial overtures for a satisfactory understanding, it was desirable that they should return to Upper Burma, and that their sojourn at Thayetmyo for an indefinitely protracted time and without any proposals likely to be acceptable was inconvenient. No further communication of any kind on the subject having been received from his Excellency up to the present time, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to request that you will be good enough to communicate to his Excellency the Myoung-hla Wun-douk the wish of the Chief Commissioner, that the Embassy should return to Upper Burma.

2. A copy of this letter should be delivered to the Myoung-hla Wun-douk, to whom also you will give every assistance he may require to enable the Embassy to withdraw at the earliest convenient date.

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., M.A., Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to his Excellency the KEN WUN MENGYEE, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mandalay.

Rangoon, April 2, 1880.

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo, on the subject of the return of the Embassy from Thayetmyo to Upper Burma.

Enclosure 3 in No. 35.

From Colonel H. N. DAVIES, Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo, to G. D. BURGESS, Esq., M.A., Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

Thayetmyo, April 7, 1880.

I RETURNED from Kama last evening, and am in receipt of your demi-official letter of the 2nd instant. The despatch referred to therein having been sent to Kama, passed me on the road, and will not reach me in time to enable me to master its contents before the mail leaves. But I infer the tenor of your official letter from your note; and as in the meantime circumstances have occurred which seem to render it advisable that I should

defer delivering your official letter to the Ambassador, I shall await fresh instructions. It is probable at least that the terms of your letter may require alteration.

Before my arrival here yesterday, the Ambassador had forwarded to Major Prendergast, to await my return, a letter from his Excellency, enclosing a copy of a communication he had received from the Court of Mandalay. This communication consists of two enclosures. One is a letter from the Prime Minister, dated 4th Labyeegyaw of Tagoo (corresponding to 28th March 1880), acknowledging the receipt of the Chief Commissioner's letter of the 30th November last, setting out that the Myoung-hla Myo-za, who had been appointed Ambassador, had now received full powers to execute a new treaty. The second is a copy of a Royal letter which purports to be a general power-of-attorney from the King, authorizing the Wun-douk Myoung-hla Myo-za to sign, in communication with any officer appointed on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of England, any treaty which may be beneficial to His Majesty's own Government, and bears date the 11th Labyeegyaw of Tagoo (corresponding to 4th instant).

No special overtures, as apparently contemplated in the concluding paragraph of the Chief Commissioner's letter to me of 29th November last, copy of which was delivered to the Ambassador here, are set out in the Prime Minister's letter. Nor are any points for discussion, or any matters which are to form the basis of a new treaty, formulated either in the Minister's or in the Royal letter. Nor is any reference whatever made to the subject of the complaints by our Government, as set out in the Chief Commissioner's letter of 29th November last, and again referred to in the fifth paragraph of your letter of 16th February last to me, copy of which was sent to the Ambassador and to the Prime Minister, which, indeed, remains still unanswered and unacknowledged by the Prime Minister, as far as I am aware.

There is nothing apologetic as regards the treatment of our Resident, and nothing being said of the terms of the new treaty, beyond that they are to be favourable to the King. The intention may be simply to extinguish the present treaty.

As, however, the matter has assumed a varied, though substantially not a different, complexion, I have considered it necessary (supposing I correctly assume the purport of your letter) to delay delivering it till the Chief Commissioner has had an opportunity of considering the communications herewith forwarded.

From G. D. Burgess, Esq,, M.A., Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to Colonel H. N. Davies, Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo.

Rangoon, April 10, 1880.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated the 7th instant, intimating that, in consequence of the receipt of a letter, with two inclosures, all of which you forward, from his Excellency the Burmese Ambassador, the Myoung-hla Wun-douk, you have delayed delivery of my letter of the 2nd instant.

2. In reply, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to say that, as a copy of my letter of the 2nd instant was forwarded to his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Mandalay with my letter of the same date, it will be convenient that the letter should be delivered to his Excellency the Ambassador at once. At the same time, you will be so good as to inform the Ambassador that his Excellency's letter and its enclosures, which you have transmitted, are at present under the Chief Commissioner's consideration; and an answer will shortly be communicated to him.

Translation of a Letter from Wun-douk-daw Myoung-hla Myo-za min, Mengyee Sirimaha-kyawdin-raza, Burmese Envoy-Plenipotentiary, to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, dated 11th Waning Hnoung Tagoo 1241 (4th April 1880).

The Burmese Embassy officers having been favoured with a second Royal Order conferring plenary powers, and their being accordingly grounds for meeting and discussing with the Chief Commissioner matters contributing to the permanence of the royal friendship between the two countries, a copy of the second Royal Order transferring powers, together with a letter from Wun-shin-daw Leh-gaing Myo-za Then-at Wun Mengyee (the Prime Minister) to the Chief Commissioner, is made over to the Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo, for the Chief Commissioner's information.

(The Embassy officers) confidently trust to receive a letter intimating when they may come down to Rangoon, and meet and discuss matters with the Chief Commissioner.

TRANSLATION of a ROYAL ORDER by HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF BURMA, dated 3rd Waning Hnoung Tagoo 1241 (29th March 1880).

KNOW all men whom it may concern by these presents, the especial confidence placed in the power, skill, prudence, wisdom, accomplishments, and right conduct of him who has been specially appointed and sent, the Head Envoy, Royal Agent, and First Plenipotentiary (Aye-banig) Wun-douk Myoung-hla Myo-za Mengyee Siri-maha-kyawdin-raza.

We confidently and wholly transfer to Wun-douk Myoung-hla Myo-za Mengyee Siri-maha-kyawdin-raza our powers (namely) all powers which for our advantage and welfare and good name should be transferred, to meet with one or several who on the part of Her Majesty the Queen has or have powers conferred on him or them similar to the Plenipotentiary especially appointed and sent by us, to say, move, inquire, arrange, compare, and consult (*i.e.*, discuss); to negotiate with the said one or several Plenipotentiary or Plenipotentiaries a treaty or treaties, whether temporary or permanent; to confer, discuss, arrange, consult, and dispose of, so as to settle any affair now at the present time occurring, or in future to occur, in which the two countries are involved, and all desirable great and small affairs, matters, or proposals whatsoever.

With reference to the matters of signing, of finally concluding, of making durable and lasting (confirming?) one or several temporary or permanent treaty or treaties, we having regard in conjoint consultation to all matters touching which the aforesaid powers have been transferred (for the disposal of the said) affairs, matters, and proposals, and making the aforesaid transfer of powers the basis, shall reserve for our own part the signature, according to the rulers and nobles of Burma may decide or express approval.

In witness to the aforesaid transfer of powers, we cause our seal to be affixed at foot.

Signed by us in the Golden Place at the capital of the Burmese Kingdom, on the 3rd Waning Hnoung Tagoo in the year 2423 of the Religious Era and 1241 of the Kawza or Burmese era (corresponding with the 20th March 1880 of the European era).

SIRI-PAVAR'-ADITYA-LOK'
ADHIPATI-PANDITA-MAHA-
DHAMMARAJ ADHIRAJA,
His Most Great and Glorious Majesty, who has dominion over the Burmese Empire, the Burmese King of the Rising Sun.

(Countersigned) AGGA-MAHA-SENAPATI WUN-SHIN-DAW LEH-GANIG MYO-ZA THEN-AT WUN MENGYEE MINTHADO-SUDHAMMA-MAHA-THETDAWSHAY,
Burmese Prime Minister.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from the BURMESE PRIME MINISTER, to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma, dated 4th Waning Hnoung Tagoo 1241 (28th March 1880).

INTIMATES that he has received and carefully read letter, dated 30th October (*sic*) 1879.

That inasmuch as extraordinary and special powers, together with (or in addition to) plenary powers rightfully accorded to Envoys and Royal Agents, have been conferred on Wun-douk-daw Myoung-hla Myo-za Mengyee Siri-mahakyawdin-raza, who has specially been appointed and sent (to discuss) the points contained in the letter, together with (matters) contributing to the advantage of the two countries, the Wun-shin-daw Mengyee confidently hopes that the Wun-douk-daw Myoung-hla Myo-za min and the Chief Commissioner will both meet without delay, and consult and discuss matters contributing to the permanence of the grand friendship between the Royal Kingdom and the English Kingdom, matters regarding the assistance to be given to the traders and poor people of both kingdoms so as to contribute to their welfare and prosperity, and all matters regarding which discussion is needed.

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., M.A., Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to Colonel H. N. DAVIES, Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo.

Rangoon, April 12, 1880.

IN continuation of my letter, dated the 10th instant, I am directed to forward the enclosed letter, dated the 12th April 1880, and to request that you will be good enough to deliver it to his Excellency the Burmese Ambassador, the Myoung-hla Wun-douk, to whom it is addressed. A copy is enclosed for your information.

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., M.A., Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to His Excellency the BURMESE ENVOY-PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Rangoon, April 12, 1880.

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt (through the Deputy Commissioner of Thayetmyo) of your Excellency's letter, dated the 11th Waning Hnoung Tagoo 1241 B. E. (the 4th April 1880), with its enclosures, namely, a copy of an order, under the hand of His Majesty the King of Ava, conferring on your Excellency plenary powers as an Ambassador, and a letter from his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Mandalay.

2. In reply, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to enquire what overtures your Excellency, in exercise of the full powers conferred, is prepared to make in respect to the matters referred to in my letter, dated the 29th November 1879, and paragraphs 5 and 6 of my letter, dated the 16th February 1880, to the address of the Deputy Commissioner of Thayetmyo (by whom copies of both were furnished to your Excellency), and more especially with regard to the position of the British Resident at Mandalay, and his proper reception by His Majesty the King. If the overtures when received appear to be substantial, and embrace proposals which are likely to be acceptable to the British Government, the Chief Commissioner will be most happy to meet and discuss matters with your Excellency.

3. I am to add that a copy of this letter will be forwarded to his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Mandalay for information.

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., M.A., Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to His Excellency the MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Mandalay.

Rangoon, April 12, 1880.

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's letter dated the 4th Waning Hnoung Tagoo 1241 B. E. (the 28th March 1880); and in reply, and in continuation of my letter, dated the 16th February 1880, to forward, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a letter, dated the 12th April 1880, which has been addressed to his Excellency the Envoy-Plenipotentiary Wun-douk-daw Myoung-hla Myo-a Mengyee Siri-maha-kyawdin-raza.

Enclosure 4 in No. 35.

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., M.A., Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Rangoon, April 23, 1880.

IN continuation of the Chief Commissioner's telegram of to-day, I am directed to forward by the out-going mail the full text (in translation) of the reply of the Burmese Ambassador to my letter dated 12th April 1880.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from the BURMESE ENVOY-PLENIPOTENTIARY to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma, dated Thayetmyo, 9th Waning Kasong 1242 (16th April 1880).

HAVING received letter, dated 12th April 1880, of the Christian era, on the subject of the Burmese Embassy, from the Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo, its contents have been carefully considered.

In communications connected with political affairs for arrangement between the two empires, and in matters for consultation on both sides, if the two Plenipotentiaries do not meet, but make written communications one to the other, there can be no thoroughness or definiteness, no proper despatch or expedition. Only when the two Plenipotentiaries meet, and the one enquires and speaks to, and arranges and consults with, the other, can the communications be complete and definite, and matters properly and easily adjusted.

The original aim and purpose of His Majesty the Burmese King of the Rising Sun being the strength and permanence of the grand friendship between the two countries, England and Burma, and the welfare, prosperity, and happiness of the merchants and common people of the two empires, he, in proper conformity with the marks of grand friendship, appointed Ambassadors, and despatched them with a Royal letter and presents to his Excellency the Viceroy of India; and if all that has to be communicated and discussed has to be done from Thayetmyo, there can be no (chance) of all the

communications being thorough and definite: Wherefore, in order to properly discuss and consult on all matters that have to be discussed and consulted, the sole desire and hope entertained is, that the Embassy come down to Rangoon and meet the Chief Commissioner.

Enclosure 5 in No. 35.

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., M.A., Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Rangoon, May 7, 1880.

IN continuation of my letter, dated the 23rd April 1880, and with reference to your telegram of the 5th instant, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the reply, which has been this day sent to the letter, dated the 16th April, from his Excellency the Burmese Ambassador, the Myoung-hla Wun-douk.

2. A copy of the letter to the Ambassador has been forwarded, as usual, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Mandalay.

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., M.A., Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to His Excellency the Burmese Envoy-Plenipotentiary WUN-DOUK-DAW MYOUNG-HLA MYO-ZA MIN, MINGYEE SIRI-MAHA-KYAWDIN-RAZA.

Rangoon, May 7, 1880.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's letter dated the 16th April, the 9th Waxing Kasong.

2. In reply, I am directed to observe that the Chief Commissioner fully agrees with your Excellency that, for the satisfactory discussion of political questions pending between two countries, personal consultation between the representatives of both is desirable. But before such consultation can be of any advantage, it is necessary to lay down certain definite preliminary points of negotiation, and to arrange a substantial basis for discussion. In the present instance your Excellency has been invited to lay down the requisite preliminaries by stating what overtures your Excellency, in exercise of the full powers conferred by His Majesty the King of Ava, is prepared to make in respect to the matters referred to in my letter, dated the 29th November 1879, and paragraphs 5 and 6 of my letter, dated the 16th February 1880, and more especially with regard to the position of the British Resident at Mandalay, and his proper reception by His Majesty the King; and it has been intimated to your Excellency that if the overtures, when received, appear to be substantial, and embrace proposals which are likely to be acceptable to the British Government, the Chief Commissioner will be happy to meet and discuss matters with your Excellency. In the absence of such overtures, a discussion of political affairs with your Excellency, whether personal or by letter, could serve no useful end.

3. In these circumstances, the Chief Commissioner regrets that he cannot accede to your Excellency's request to be permitted to meet him at Rangoon; and in case your Excellency is not prepared to submit substantial overtures, I am to request compliance with my letter, dated 2nd April, to the Deputy Commissioner of Thayetmyo, which was delivered to your Excellency by that officer on the 12th April.

Enclosure 6 in No. 35.

From A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., C.S.I., LL.D., Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

Simla, May 22, 1880.

I AM directed to acknowledge your Officiating Secretary's letter, dated 7th May 1880, forwarding, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the letter, of the same date, which you have addressed to his Excellency the Burmese Ambassador at Thayetmyo.

2. In reply, I am to say that his Excellency the Governor-General in Council fully approves the intimation you have given to the Ambassador, that, in the event of his Excellency not being prepared to make substantial overtures respecting the several points mentioned in your previous communications with him, the Embassy should return to Mandalay.

No. 36.

No. 59 of 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD MARQUIS, Simla, June 1, 1880.

IN our letter No. 6, dated the 14th January 1880, we reported the particulars of a riotous assault in Upper Burma upon a flotilla steamer in Burmese waters; and we stated our opinion that an unprovoked attack of this nature rendered necessary a demand for reparation and for the punishment of offenders.

2. On receipt of this despatch, Lord Cranbrook telegraphed that Her Majesty's Government questioned the expediency of denouncing the treaties, and reserved decision on the course to be pursued until a report of the reply of the Burmese Government to the demand for redress should have been received. Lord Cranbrook asked, also, whether the captain of the steamer had accepted compensation; and an answer was sent, on the 17th March, that the captain had accepted 100 rupees.

3. We have now the honour to report that a reply has at last been received from the Burmese Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Chief Commissioner's letter of the 5th January last. That letter invited the attention of the Burmese Government to the circumstances of the attack on the steamer, represented the case as an infringement of treaty, and requested adequate redress and punishment of the offenders. To the rumour (not at the time authenticated) that a fine of Rupees 100 had been imposed, and that two Burmese coolies had received trifling chastisement, the Chief Commissioner alluded by a remark that such punishment would be quite inadequate. On the 22nd March the Chief Commissioner inquired when he might expect to receive a reply; but no answer was given by the Burmese Government until the 19th April, when the letter, of which a copy is herewith enclosed, was addressed to Mr. Aitchison from Mandalay. In this letter the Burmese Minister briefly intimates that the case has been decided by the local magistrate, that both parties to the case have been satisfied, and that it is not the custom, in cases thus settled, to take further proceedings. Your Lordship will observe that the reply takes no notice of the Chief Commissioner's statement of the case as a grave offence that has been very inadequately punished, and as constituting, until properly redressed, an infringement of treaty.

4. It was in anticipation of some such unsatisfactory answer to our demand that we addressed Lord Cranbrook, in January last, on the subject of the steps to be taken if redress should be refused or evaded. Our telegram of the 9th December to the Secretary of State shows that the Government of India hesitated to make any demand until their ground for subsequent proceedings, if the demand proved ineffectual, should have been assured; but upon receipt of Lord Cranbrook's telegram of the 12th December, which appeared to approve the demand being made, we considered it necessary to take action, because the affair could not possibly be ignored, while it was obvious that any communication to the Burmese Government would lose almost all its force if delayed until a reference by letter to England could be made and answered.

5. In the present stage of the affair, however, all further proceedings upon the Burmese Minister's letter are necessarily stayed until Her Majesty's Government shall have considered it; and, in submitting the papers for your Lordship's orders, we may observe that, unless the Government of India are eventually authorised to deal with the case as an infringement of treaty, it must, in our opinion, be silently dropped. But we consider that such a conclusion would be very prejudicial to the honour and interests of the British Government, and that the reasons upon which we determined that a demand must be made now prevail manifestly with redoubled strength on the side of prosecuting it to some distinct issue, or at least to some understanding in regard to the future. Upon those reasons, which are given in the third paragraph of our previous despatch, we still adhere to the view that the affair cannot be creditably passed over; while we still desire to point out to Her Majesty's Government that a plain, reasonable, and advantageous course of action can be found in the procedure which in the last paragraph of our despatch we had the honour to recommend to Her Majesty's Government. It may be that the original affair is not, of itself, sufficiently important to form the basis for a dissolution of our commercial engagements; but we wish to represent, what in previous despatches has already been brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Govern-

ment, that ever since the accession to the throne of the present King the attitude of his Government towards us has been one of open unfriendliness and of frequent disregard of treaty obligations. And since we have every reason to apprehend, from long experience of the conduct and character of the Burmese Government, from the recent behaviour in particular of the King and his Ministers, and from the fact of our having no representative at Mandalay for the protection of British subjects, that the Burmese Government cannot safely be encouraged either in discourtesy to our Government or in disregard of their engagements, we are most reluctant to leave this reply without some substantial rejoinder.

6. We desire, therefore, permission from Her Majesty's Government to inform the Mandalay Court that the answer given to our demand is considered unsatisfactory, both in tone and substance; that the case is regarded as affecting our treaty relations; and that, having regard to the whole state of our present relations with the King, we consider that the honour and interests of the British Government require us to withdraw altogether from our existing commercial engagements with Upper Burma. We propose, however, in accordance with the procedure explained by the final paragraph of our despatch of the 14th January last, to give due notice beforehand of our intentions, and thus to allow the Burmese Government an opportunity of fully considering the consequences that will follow their evasion of our demand for redress.

We have, &c.

(Signed) LYTTON.
F. P. HAINES.
J. STRACHEY.
E. B. JOHNSON.
A. R. THOMPSON.
J. GIBBS.
A. FRASER.

Enclosure 1 in No. 36.

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Calcutta, 28th January 1880.

I AM directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the letter addressed by the Chief Commissioner to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Mandalay, in compliance with your telegram, dated the 24th December 1879, demanding adequate redress and punishment in regard to the attack on the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamer "Shwemyo"; and to say that the Chief Commissioner will keep the Government of India regularly informed, from time to time, of the progress made in his correspondence with the Burmese Government upon the subject.

Enclosure 2 in No. 36.

COPY of a LETTER from G. D. BURGESS, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to His Excellency the MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Mandalay, dated Rangoon, 5th January 1880.

I AM directed to inform your Excellency that the Chief Commissioner has been instructed by the Government of India to invite the attention of your Government to the circumstances of an attack which was made upon the officers and crew of the steamer "Shwemyo" belonging to the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company at Mingyan, in the territories of His Majesty the King of Ava, on the 13th of November last.

2. The facts of the case, as given in the depositions of the captain, officers, and crew of the vessel, which were taken on the arrival of the steamer at Thayetmyo, and of which copies are attached for your Excellency's information, were briefly the following.

On the arrival of the "Shwemyo" at Mingyan, a Surati trader, named Muhammad or Muhammad Ismail, came on board and tried to make his way over the paddle-box to the forepart of the steamer, which had been newly painted and was protected from the approach of passengers by one of the crew, who had been told off for the purpose. The commander, Captain Vince, quietly requested the Surati not to come that way, as the paint was not dry, but to go round in the usual direction. The Surati used abusive language, refused to obey, and seized Captain Vince by the arm. The commander then laid hold of the Surati and took him to the flat, where he let him go. Upon this

Muhammad Ismail went aft, and called a number of Burmese coolies on board to seize the commander. A body of twenty men and upwards then rushed on board and attacked the officers and crew; and Captain Vince, by way of self-defence, arrested and endeavoured to handcuff the Surati who had instigated the riot.

The Burmans who came on board were armed with bamboos and sticks, which they wielded freely. One man struck the storekeeper with a bamboo, knocking him down and cutting his head open. The chief officer went to arrest this Burman, who cut his ear with a blow from the bamboo, and drove him against a stanchion. Another Burman struck the chief engineer, who was trying to bar the gangway, several blows on the face and chest. A lascar was struck heavily on the head with a billet of wood; his thumb was severely cut and he was thrown overboard. He was picked up between the flat and steamer, and for some time was quite unfit for work. Another lascar was struck a violent blow on the head, which rendered him insensible, and was knocked overboard close to the shore. This man was rescued and brought on board. There was a severe wound on his forehead; and he remained in a state of insensibility for over thirty hours. Others of the crew were more or less severely beaten and injured. The Surati managed to make his escape while the officers and crew were engaged in rescuing their comrades from drowning. The following morning the Governor of Mingyan made a sort of summary inquiry, and induced Captain Vince, who wished to have the case investigated at Maudalay, to agree to have it inquired into at Mingyan on his return. On his arrival at Mandalay, Captain Vince reported the matter to the agent of his company, Mr. Andreino, who communicated with your Excellency, and was informed, it is stated, that orders would be sent by telegraph to the Governor of Mingyan, directing him to have the persons concerned in the assault put into gaol. When Captain Vince returned to Mingyan, however, although a further inquiry was held, the Governor asked him to compromise the case, and, on his refusing to do so, dismissed it with the remark that both sides had made false statements and were in fault.

3. A rumour has reached the Chief Commissioner that subsequently a fine of Rs. 100 was imposed on the Surati, and that two Burmese coolies received a trifling corporal chastisement. If this report be true, the punishment is quite inadequate to the gravity of the case.

4. By the provisions of the treaties which exist between the British and Burmese Governments, British subjects within the territories of the King are entitled to the protection of the Burmese Government. The attack on the "Shwemyo" was a very serious one, and nearly terminated in the death of two men. Acts, such as were committed on this occasion, constitute a very grave offence, which would require to be punished with severity.

5. The Chief Commissioner is instructed by the Government of India to say that this case was an infringement of treaty, and to request adequate redress and punishment of the offenders. I am, therefore, directed to inquire what steps your Excellency proposes to take in order to afford adequate redress, and bring all the offenders to just punishment. I am to add that under the instructions of the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner has to ask the favour of an early reply to this communication.

Enclosure 3 in No. 36.

From H. M. Durand, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S.I., LL.D., Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

Fort William, 3rd March 1880.

I am directed to acknowledge your Officiating Secretary's letter, dated 28th January 1880, enclosing a copy of your communication to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Mandalay, dated 5th idem, demanding adequate redress and punishment in regard to the attack on the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamer "Shwemyo."

2. I am to inquire whether any reply has been received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs; and, if so, to request that a copy of the same may be forwarded for the information of the Government of India.

Enclosure 4 in No. 36.

From G. D. Burgess, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to A. C. Lyall, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Rangoon, April 1, 1880.

In reply to your letter dated the 3rd March, I am directed to say that no answer has been received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Mandalay to the Chief

Commissioner's communication dated the 5th January last, demanding adequate redress and punishment in regard to the attack on the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamer "Shwemyo," and I am to enclose, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of a letter which was addressed to the Foreign Minister upon the subject on the 22nd ultimo in accordance with the instructions contained in your telegram of the 17th idem.

COPY of a LETTER from G. D. BURGESS, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to his Excellency the MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Mandalay.

Rangoon, March 22, 1880.

I AM directed to request the favour of your Excellency's attention to my letter, dated the 5th January 1880, on the subject of an attack which was made upon the officers and crew of the steamer "Shwemyo," belonging to the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, at Mingyan in the territories of his Majesty the King of Ava on the 13th November 1879, and, with reference to the last paragraph, to inquire when the Chief Commissioner may expect to receive the early reply therein asked for.

Enclosure 5 in No. 36.

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Rangoon, April 30, 1880.

IN continuation of my letter of the 1st instant, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a translation of the answer which has now been received from the Foreign Minister at Mandalay to the Chief Commissioner's letter, dated the 5th January last, demanding adequate redress and punishment in regard to the attack on the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamer "Shwe Myo."

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from AGGA-MAHA-SENAPATI AYEBAING WUNSHINDAW LEHGAING MYOZA THENAT WUN MINGYEE MIN-THADO-SUDHAMMA-MAHA-THETDAWSHAY to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma.

12th Waxing Rasong 1242 (April 19, 1880).

WITH reference to Chief Commissioner's letter dated 5th January 1880 (the 13th* Waning Pyatho 1241 B.E.), stating that, as the case between the captain, mate, engineers, and kalassies of the steamer "Shwe Myo" and the Surattee, Ibrahim Muhammad, was one of great violence and injury, it is proper that the committers (of the affray) should be severely punished, and asking for a reply stating what further inquiry and punishment will be made.

* Really 12th.

Intimates that in the case of the affray between the Surattee trader, Ibrahim Muhammad, and the captain, mate, engineers, and kalassies of the steamer "Shwe Myo," both sides showed their several wounds and made their statements before the Myin-gyan (local) authority, the Talope Myo-wun Min, who awarded his "decree" (civil), to which the Surattee, Ibrahim Muhammad, (and) colleagues, coolies Nga Koo, Nga Pa-gyee, and Nga Myat-San, and the steamer agent Mooney agreed and affixed their signatures; and the case was (thereby) disposed of and settled (or satisfied).

That it is not the custom to try further (afresh) a case, such as this, already disposed of and settled (or satisfied), in which both parties agreed and affixed their signatures.

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No. 37.

No. 141 of 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD MARQUIS, Simla, June 22, 1880.

WE have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copies of papers regarding the detention of the mail steamer "Yunan" by the Burmese authorities at Salaymyo.

2. We approve the letter which the Chief Commissioner has addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Mandalay. With regard, however, to the question of ulterior measures to be taken, in the event of the required explanation not being received or proving to be unsatisfactory, we shall await the result of the Chief Commissioner's letter before deciding upon the course of action to be recommended to Her Majesty's Government.

We have, &c.
(Signed) RIPON.
F. P. HAINES.
JOHN STRACHEY.
E. B. JOHNSON.
W. STOKES.
A. R. THOMPSON.
JAMES GIBBS.

Enclosure 1 in No. 37.

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Foreign Department.

SIR, Rangoon, June 3, 1880.

IN continuation of the Chief Commissioner's telegram of the 31st ultimo on the subject of the forcible seizure and detention by the Burmese authorities at Salaymyo of the mail steamer "Yunan" I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the correspondence.

2. The facts of the case, as gathered from the depositions of the commander of the "Yunan" and the preventive officer who was on board, are fully set forth in the Chief Commissioner's telegram, and in the letter addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Mandalay, and need not be recapitulated.

3. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has been requested to furnish an explanation of the conduct of the Burmese authorities at Salay-myo. As inordinate delay has occurred in obtaining answers from the Burmese Government to previous references made to them on other matters, the Chief Commissioner has informed the Foreign Minister that he will expect to receive a reply in this case not later than the 30th June. Should the required explanation not be received by the date fixed or should it, when received, prove to be unsatisfactory, the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that a formal demand for redress should be made on the Burmese Government. The demand might take the following form:—(1) the dismissal of the Governor of Salay-myo from the service of the King and prohibition of his re-employment under the Burmese Government; (2) the payment of a substantial sum of money as an indemnity for the delay and inconvenience caused by the detention of the mail; (3) the tender of a suitable apology for the violence offered to a British mail steamer.

Enclosure 2 in No. 37.

TELEGRAM from the DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, Thayetmyo, to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma.

May 29, 1880.

STEAMER "Yunan" was forcibly detained at Salay-myo on 27th and 28th. Starting gear taken and armed force put on board. Depositions taken and posted.

From the DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, Thayetmyo, to the OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma.

May 29, 1880.

HEARING that the mail steamer "Yunan" had been forcibly detained by the Burmese officials at Salay-myo, above Minhla, I took the depositions of the commander and the preventive officer, which I herewith enclose. It appears that a decoy in the shape of empty jaggery baskets was set up and the usual signal made that there was cargo for the steamer, which proved false, as there was no cargo. On anchoring, an armed force was sent to arrest the captain, who was taken to the Woon or magistrate's court, and informed that as the Flotilla Company's pilots had misconducted themselves they had been arrested. Besides this unjustifiable proceeding, for it appeared the allegation of misconduct on the part of the pilots was quite false, the Woon demanded the starting-gear of the steamer which the captain had to unship, and

which was taken to the Woon's Court. Twenty armed men were then sent on board, who took charge of the vessel to prevent her leaving; and the vessel was not released till the evening of the 27th. By this delay the mail steamer is overdue; and the captain states he had to forego taking cargo which was waiting for him at other stations.

Enclosure 3 in No. 37.

From the SUB-MANAGER, Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited, to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma.

May 29, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have this day received telegraphic information that the Flotilla Company's steamer "Yunan" whilst on a downward voyage from Mandalay, and having mails on board, was detained on 26th instant at the town of Salay-myo in Upper Burma, by order of the Woon, who either directly, or through his subordinates, demanded that the engine-starting gear should be given up, alleging that war had been declared between England and Burma. After the commander, for politic reasons, had complied with this request a guard of twenty men was placed on the steamer preventing the shipment of cargo. On the 27th instant, some twenty-four hours after the first notice of detention, a subordinate official of the Woon's, attended by a large following, went on board the vessel, and having returned the starting-gear, informed the commander that he was at liberty to proceed on his downward journey.

I lay the above facts before you as head of the Local Government, trusting that you will demand satisfaction at the hands of that of Upper Burma, for the forced detention of a steamer carrying Her Majesty's mails, and an unjustifiable interference with the peaceful relations that have hitherto existed between the two countries.

Enclosure 4 in No. 37.

From the OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma, to His Excellency the MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS at Mandalay.

May 31, 1880.

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to bring to your Excellency's notice the following facts which have been ascertained from the commander of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamer "Yunan," and the preventive officer on board, whose depositions have been recorded by the Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo, regarding the forcible detention by the Burmese authorities at Salay-myo of the British mail steamer "Yunan."

2. The "Yunan" arrived off Salay-myo about 8 a.m. on the 26th instant, and the commander, seeing a flag hoisted to indicate that there was cargo, and a quantity of jaggery baskets piled up on the bank, complied with the signal and took his vessel alongside instead of lying out in the stream as is usual with mail boats. Upon anchoring the commander was summoned to the Governor's Court by armed men sent by the Governor of Salay-myo on the pretext that the pilots of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company had been confined for misconduct. It appeared, however, that there had been no misconduct on the part of the pilots and the baskets on the bank were empty. The governor told the commander that he could not allow him to leave the landing-place as there was war between the English and Burmese, and demanded the steamer's starting-gear. The commander informed him that his vessel was a mail steamer and that the Burmese Government would be held responsible for the detention. The commander returned to the steamer, to which he was followed by numbers of armed men and boys. The starting-gear was unshipped and made over to the governor's emissaries. A guard of twenty peons armed with guns, dahs, and spears, was placed on board the vessel. This took place about 10 a.m. on the 26th instant, and the guard was maintained on board till about 8 p.m. on the 27th instant, when it was withdrawn and the starting-gear was returned.

3. I am to point out to your Excellency that this violent seizure and detention of a British mail steamer are circumstances of extreme gravity; and I am to request that you will be good enough to favour the Chief Commissioner with an early explanation of the conduct of the authorities at Salay-myo. The Chief Commissioner expects to be favoured with your Excellency's reply to this letter not later than the 30th June next.

No. 38

No. 142 of 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD MARQUIS, Simla, June 22, 1880.

WE have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copy of a letter regarding the withdrawal of the Burmese Embassy from Thayet-myo in British Burmah.

We have, &c.
(Signed) RIPON.
F. P. HAINES.
J. STRACHEY.
E. B. JOHNSON.
W. STOKES.
RIVERS THOMPSON.
J. GIBBS.

Enclosure 1 in No. 38.

From Colonel H. N. DAVIES, Deputy Commissioner, Thayet-mayo, to G. D. BURGESS, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

Thayet-myo, May 30, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to forward, in original, letter received last evening from the Burmese Ambassador here inquiring what time he could call to take leave and deliver a letter for the Chief Commissioner prior to returning to Mandalay; and also of my reply appointing 8 o'clock this morning, if that time suited his Excellency.

2. According to appointment, all three Ambassadors called on me this morning and delivered the enclosed letter* for the Chief Commissioner, in which they report their return to Mandalay consequent on the abortive results of their mission.

* This letter was returned to the Ambassadors and no copy was kept of it.

Enclosure 2 in No. 38.

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to Colonel H. N. DAVIES, Deputy Commissioner, Thayet-myo.

Rangoon, June 1, 1880.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 30th ultimo, enclosing a letter from the Burmese Ambassadors to the Chief Commissioner, announcing their intended return to Mandalay.

2. You will be good enough to inform the Ambassadors verbally that the Chief Commissioner very much regrets he cannot accept the final letter which they have sent to him. The reasons for this are two,—first, the Ambassadors repeat in very strong language the incorrect statements formerly made accusing the Resident of precipitate and causeless withdrawal from Mandalay, although the Burmese Government have been informed that the withdrawal was not precipitate, but was arranged and carried out with due deliberation, and although the Ambassadors have been more than once reminded that the Viceroy of India had been seriously dissatisfied with the position and treatment of the British Resident at Mandalay, which have been altogether inconsistent with professions of friendship and with the exchange of diplomatic courtesies; second, the account given in the letter of the attempts at negotiation made by the Ambassadors and of the reasons for their failure is incorrect in every particular.

3. With these explanations you will return to the Ambassadors the letter sent by them. You will add that the Chief Commissioner has been ready, since the first day the Embassy arrived, to meet and treat with the Ambassadors on their showing that they were prepared to make substantial overtures likely to be acceptable to the British Government in regard to the points at issue between the two Governments. It is entirely the failure of the Ambassadors to disclose any suitable terms for discussion

which necessitates the return of the Ambassadors from Thayet-myo to Mandalay after a profitless and inconvenient sojourn at Thayet-myo for eight months.

4. The request of the Ambassadors for four guns, 10 pounds of powder, 40 pounds small shot, and five boxes of caps, and permission to go up to Mandalay without stopping at Allanmyo may be complied with.

5. The Ambassadors' letter has been placed in a sealed packet addressed to them and is herewith enclosed.

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No. 39.

No. 151 of 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD MARQUIS, Simla, July 6, 1880.

IN continuation of our Despatch, No. 142, dated 22nd June 1880, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copy of a letter, enclosing a report of the circumstances connected with the departure of the Burmese Embassy from Thayetmyo in British Burma.

We have, &c.
(Signed) RIPON.
F. P. HAINES.
J. STRACHEY.
E. B. JOHNSON.
W. STOKES.
J. GIBBS.

Enclosure 1 in No. 39.

From Colonel H. NELSON DAVIES, Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo, to G. D. BURGESS, Esq., C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

Thayetmyo, June 2, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 1st instant, and to state that, at one o'clock this day, I went on board the Ambassadors' Steamer, and, as requested, returned their letter to the Chief Commissioner dated 7th* Lahbyeegyaw of Nayowe, reporting the intended return to Mandalay, and in presence of all the three Ambassadors communicated verbally and fully the reason for doing so. They did not make the slightest attempt to refute the reasoning, but seemed rather amused at their attempt at imposition having been detected. The only pertinent remark they made was: "Then we are to understand that the Chief "Commissioner's letter, No. 508, closed the mission." I replied, "Yes, as far as we "are concerned, for we have received nothing from you since, except the letter I have "now returned." I then informed them that their personal request for some sporting ammunition and leave to return without being detained at the Allanmyo Custom House had been granted. At parting they intimated I might expect to see them again shortly. On my return to office I forwarded them an export pass clearing their steamer for their return voyage.

* 29th May.

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No. 40.

TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY.

July 10, 1880.

Burmah.—You will, no doubt, consult Mr. Aitchison as to restoration of friendly relations. We do not completely understand policy of total rejection of overture. Review of proceedings in your letter of May 25th, delayed until further information received.

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No. 41.

No. 173 of 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD MARQUIS, Simla, August 3, 1880.

WE have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's telegram of the 10th July, intimating your Lordship's intention to await further information before reviewing our Despatch No. 119 of the 25th May, which submitted correspondence regarding the Burmese Embassy then at Thayetmyo.

2. Before the present Despatch reaches England, your Lordship will have received our Despatches enclosing copies of further papers on this subject. We believe that these papers will sustain the conclusion at which we arrived, that negotiation with the Burmese Embassy, constituted and empowered as it was, would be useless and undesirable. But in order that the reasons for our proceedings may be placed before your Lordship in a clear and connected form, we have now the honour to submit a brief summary of the communications which passed between our officers and the Burmese Ambassador during the stay of the Embassy in British territory.

3. The Burmese Embassy reached Thayetmyo on the 21st October 1879, and were there detained pending our instructions. As reported in the enclosures to our Despatch No. 239, dated the 20th November 1879, they came armed with no powers, either general or special, to make any explanations or proposals in respect to the differences between the two Governments. They were therefore informed that there was nothing to be gained by their proceeding further; that if they thought fit they might refer to their Government for fresh instructions; and that in the event of their making any substantial overtures the Chief Commissioner would deal with them; but that if they were not empowered to make any such overtures the Embassy could not be received. This course of action, and these instructions to the Chief Commissioner, were approved by Her Majesty's Government.

4. The essential condition antecedent to any negotiation was that the Ambassador should make advances of a kind likely to be acceptable to the British Government upon the various questions in respect to which the King had been repeatedly informed of our wishes, and more especially upon the question of the Resident's diplomatic privileges, his proper accommodation at Mandalay, and his reception by the King. Accordingly, the Ambassador was repeatedly informed that if he could produce powers authorising him to make suitable proposals, the Chief Commissioner would be very willing to receive him and to treat with him, but that until he did so no negotiations could be entered upon. The only response made was the submission, after four months, of a sketch treaty containing provisions so obviously inadmissible from the point of view of the British Government, that it seemed difficult to believe the Burmese Government to be serious in bringing it forward. No allusion whatever was made to the various points at issue between the two Governments, nor to the position and treatment of the Resident. The protracted residence of the Embassy at Thayetmyo was by this time becoming a cause of embarrassment, and as there was some ground for suspecting that members of the Embassy were engaging in surreptitious correspondence with our subjects, the Ambassador was informed that if he had no better proposals to put forward he should return to Upper Burma. This action was reported in our Despatch No. 60, dated the 10th March, and approved by Her Majesty's Government. Meanwhile the Ambassador, having referred to his Government for fuller powers, and having obtained them, asked permission to meet the Chief Commissioner at Rangoon for the purpose of there discussing matters with him personally. Before consenting, the Chief Commissioner inquired what proposals the Ambassador was authorised to make, informing him that if his overtures appeared substantial, and embraced proposals likely to be acceptable on the points which had already been brought to his notice, a meeting would be readily arranged for discussing them. The reply of the Ambassador showed that he had in reality no proposals to make. He merely urged the difficulty of properly discussing questions by letters from a distance. The Chief Commissioner, therefore,

while fully agreeing with him in this respect, pointed out that unless satisfactory preliminaries were submitted as a basis of discussion, there was no use in any discussion at all, either personal or by letter; and the request was repeated that, if the Ambassador had no definite proposals to make, he would return to Upper Burma.

5. After residing at Thayetmyo for more than six months without bringing forward a single reasonable proposal for the adjustment of differences, the Ambassador at last determined to return. Before leaving Thayetmyo he gave to the Deputy Commissioner of Thayetmyo, for transmission to the Chief Commissioner, a letter which not only showed no appreciation of the cause of our dissatisfaction with the Burmese Government, but returned to the position regarding the withdrawal of the Resident from Mandalay which had been taken up by the Burmese Government from the first. This letter was so improper, both in tone and in matter, that the Chief Commissioner declined to receive it, and caused it to be returned to the Ambassador without keeping any copy. His behaviour on this occasion, as reported in the enclosure to the Despatch No. 151, dated 6th July, showed the insincerity of his advances.

6. Such being the facts, we are of opinion that to have agreed that the Embassy should visit Rangoon, or should remain longer at Thayetmyo, would have served no good end. The only overtures ever made by the Ambassador were those set forth in the sketch treaty, which it would have been very unadvisable to entertain. From that time, although the Chief Commissioner had repeatedly and distinctly declared fresh overtures to be a necessary basis of negotiation, those overtures were never made, nor could we find grounds for believing that the Ambassador had any intention of making them. He had been more than six months in British territory, where he had been hospitably received, his daily expenses being paid. The protracted sojourn of the Embassy at Thayetmyo was not understood by the people; and while if it had been allowed to come to Rangoon, much speculation would have been again set astir as to the intentions of Government, and the trade with Upper Burma, which had been reassured by the firm and consistent attitude assumed by the Government of India towards the Court at Mandalay, would have been affected by fresh disquietude and uncertainty. Under these circumstances, we considered it desirable to inform the Ambassador that he might return to Upper Burma.

We have, &c.
(Signed) RIPON.
" F. P. HAINES.
" J. STRACHEY.
" E. B. JOHNSON.
" W. STOKES.
" J. GIBBS.
" C. U. AITCHISON.

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No. 42.

DESPATCH to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL. (No. 36), dated India Office, 17th September 1880.

My Lord Marquis,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of the Letter of your Excellency's Government No. 173 of 3rd August, reviewing the proceedings connected with the Burmese Embassy lately at Thayetmyo, and explaining the considerations which decided the Government of India to refuse to allow the Ambassador to proceed to Rangoon for the purpose of personal discussion with the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, as reported in letter from Lord Lytton's Government, No. 119 of the 25th May last.

2. As your Excellency in Council will have gathered from my telegram of the 10th July, I was in the first instance disposed to doubt whether the absolute rejection of the Burmese overtures, resulting in the return of the Embassy to its own country, was altogether judicious. It appeared to me, that although the Ambassador might not have been distinctly authorized to make the specific concessions desired by the Government of India, he had been furnished by the King with general powers sufficiently wide to justify continuance of negotiations, and that the personal discussion which was sought might possibly have led to a satisfactory result. The question, however, is one in regard to which the deliberate judgment of the local authorities is entitled to great weight. In view therefore of the conviction entertained by the late Chief Commissioner, shared apparently by your Excellency in Council, that the King's overtures were insincere and illusory, I am not prepared to dissent from the course which has been adopted.

(Signed) HARTINGTON.

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No. 43.

No. 228 of 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD MARQUIS, Simla, the 2nd November 1880.

IN continuation of our Despatch, No. 173 of the 3rd August, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, papers regarding our diplomatic relations with Upper Burma.

2. We have informed the Chief Commissioner that after all that has passed, any overtures for the revision of our relations must now come from the Burmese Government. But at Mr. Bernard's request, we have given him definite instructions regarding the particular proposals which would be considered acceptable as a basis for negotiation in the event of overtures being made.

3. Your Lordship will observe that one of the conditions which we think it right to insist upon before the re-establishment of a British Residency at Mandalay is connected with the cruel massacres which have disgraced the reign of the present King. We are of opinion that we are bound to prevent, as far as possible, the recurrence of such barbarities, and that, after the action taken by us in the matter in February 1879, which was reported to your Lordship's predecessor at the time, it would not be proper to re-establish a Resident at Mandalay until this question is satisfactorily arranged.

4. We trust that the instructions we have issued may be approved by Her Majesty's Government.

We have, &c.

(Signed) J. STRACHEY.
„ F. P. HAINES.
„ W. STOKES.
„ J. GIBBS.
„ C. U. AITCHISON.

Enclosure 1 in No. 43.

Demi-official from C. BERNARD, Esq., C.S.I., Officiating Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Dated 11th August 1880.

I SUBMIT a memorandum on the question of the renewal of friendly intercourse with Mandalay. At present the position is very like stale-mate. We can hardly begin advances, with any hope that the King and his Ministers will make, save at the point of the bayonet, the concessions we require about the Resident's position. At the same time, the Mandalay Government can hardly move after their rebuff of last spring. I think the air would be clearer if we could announce in some way precisely what we should require as preliminaries to discussion. If after such announcement the Ava Court makes advances, then I think the Chief Commissioner might be directed to receive them in such a way as to show the desire of the British Government for a renewal of friendly intercourse under reasonable conditions.

Meanwhile, until some such advances are made from Mandalay, we must accept the present position. The coming trade season, November to May, will show whether or not our merchants and steamers can get on satisfactorily on the present footing without a Resident.

Subject to the better judgment of others, I think we shall, in the long run, find it necessary to have at Mandalay a representative of some sort. Seeing that our principal anxiety is for our trade on the Irrawaddy and to Bhamo, I think it quite possible that it might suffice to have at Mandalay a representative more of the type of a European Consular Agent than of the Indian Resident type. We do not want to interfere in, or to assume responsibility for, the internal administration of Upper Burma; but we

want to see that our traders get justice and are unmolested, so far as our agreements with Mandalay entitle them to special favour and protection. As yet there is no actual need for proposing such an arrangement. But if the present condition of affairs continues, if no rupture occurs, and if we feel the want of a commercial representative, then it may be desirable to consider whether we should not establish a commercial representative, in place of a Political Resident, at Mandalay. The representative, of whatever kind, would have to exercise jurisdiction in cases where British subjects were concerned.

Enclosure 2 in No. 43.

Simla, 18th October 1880.

From H. M. DURAND, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to C. BERNARD, Esq., Officiating Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum, dated the 11th August last, on the question of reconsidering the arrangements for diplomatic relations with the Government of Upper Burma, and the re-establishment of the Residency at Mandalay; and in reply, I am to communicate to you the following observations and instructions.

2. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council concurs in your opinion that the first overtures for the revision of our relations must originate with the Government of the King of Ava. After the break-down of the recent negotiations, it would be inexpedient, at the present time, to exhibit anxiety for closer relations with the King. The Burmese Government have been more than once informed in general terms by the late Resident, and, also, through the late Embassy, of the points at issue between the two Governments, with reference especially to the diplomatic privileges of the Resident; his proper accommodation at Mandalay, and his reception by the King. They are aware that the Chief Commissioner is authorized to negotiate, as soon as they disclose a preliminary basis, for the adjustment of these points, which is likely to prove satisfactory. It must, therefore, rest with the Burmese Government to originate any further communications on the subject.

3. In the event of the Burmese Government making fresh advances for discussion, or of their inquiring what particular proposals would be considered acceptable as a basis for negotiation, I am to inform you that, subject to the further orders of the Secretary of State, who will, in the meantime, be consulted, the Government of India consider the proposals contained in paragraphs 5 to 8, inclusive, of the Chief Commissioner's letter, dated 20th February 1880, to be on the whole appropriate. The precise measures to be taken for the security of the Residency, whether by a stockade or a strong guard, are matters of detail; but the essential point in that respect is that no British Officers at Mandalay should again be exposed to the dangers which threatened the late Resident.

4. His Excellency in Council is not sanguine that the King's Government will make any substantial concessions on the points which the Government of India consider to be essential. He, therefore, does not think it advisable to make the announcement suggested by you except in reply to overtures on inquires on their part. In the event, however, of a British representative being again established at Mandalay, his Excellency in Council would not be in favour of a merely Commercial Agent or Consul, as suggested in your demi-official letter of 11th August. For the proper and regular handling of important commercial questions and interests, we require a representative who carries weight at the capital. The Burmese might be slow to appreciate the technical distinction of status between a consular and a diplomatic Agent; and the effect of sending the inferior officer might be to afford them a pretext for permanently lowering the footing upon which our Agent could claim to be treated, which would be a change in the direction exactly opposite to that in which all hopes of real impovement to our relations are to be found.

No. 44.

No. 231 of 1880.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON,
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD MARQUIS, Simla, November 9, 1880.

IN continuation of our Despatch, No. 141, dated the 22nd June, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copies of further correspondence regarding the detention of the British Mail Steamer "Yunnan" by the Burmese authorities at Salaymyo.

2. Your Lordship will observe that our demands for an explanation of this affair, although made in the least exacting manner possible, have been wholly unsuccessful, and that the last letter from the Burmese Foreign Minister is so evasive and unsatisfactory as to preclude any prospect of advantage from further correspondence on the subject. The Chief Commissioner thinks the "Yunnan" affair does not, under all the circumstances, constitute so serious an affront that the demand for explanation and reparation ought to be pressed home at all hazards, and he, therefore, advises that the Government of India should content itself with an expression of dissatisfaction, reserving the point for discussion, together with other causes of complaint against the Mandalay Government, at a more convenient season. In this opinion we concur, and we have instructed the Chief Commissioner to inform the Burmese Minister for Foreign Affairs that his answer is considered to be neither satisfactory nor friendly.

3. In the meantime, we would invite your Lordship's attention to the proposals contained in our Despatches, No. 6, of the 14th January 1880, and No. 59, of the 1st June, and to our request for instructions regarding the notice to be taken of the Burmese answer to our demand for redress in the matter of the attack on the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's Steamer "Shwemyo." The cases of the "Shwemyo" and "Yunnan" are of a somewhat similar character, and the explanations given by the Burmese have now proved inadequate in the second case as in the first.

4. In the Despatches above mentioned we requested, as the most appropriate and effective course in the event of a failure to obtain redress for the "Shwemyo" affair, that we might be authorised to treat the case as an infringement of Treaty, and to withdraw from the commercial engagements of 1862 and 1867. This course was not suggested only as a punishment for the refusal of the Burmese to meet our demands, or as a means of coercion. Though the Government of India was at the time disposed to attach to the renunciation of the Treaties, viewed as a matter of coercion, a value which, on mature consideration we are hardly prepared to claim for it, yet the proposal rested on other grounds as well. It was urged as a means of marking our sense of the want of good faith shown by the Burmese in regard to their Treaty obligations, and also as a step which would set us free to inaugurate important and beneficial reforms in our own fiscal arrangements. So long as our relations with Upper Burma were cordial, we received in this circumstance some compensation for the disadvantages arising to the administration of British Burma from the differential rates of duty fixed by the Treaties. But the aspect of affairs is entirely changed by the unsatisfactory attitude now assumed by the Burmese Government. When the protection guaranteed by the Treaties to our traders is not afforded, and when our requests for explanation of outrages upon them are evaded, it seems unreasonable that we should be prevented from introducing in our own administration very desirable reforms because of Treaties which are systematically broken or disregarded. We are of opinion that we should be justified by the misconduct of the Burmese in withdrawing from engagements the maintenance of which is no longer either binding upon us or advantageous to our interests; and we desire again to request from Her Majesty's Government authority to withdraw from these engagements if on further consideration the measure should appear to us to be desirable in the interests of commerce and of the administration of British Burma.

5. Should the authority be granted, we propose to give the Burmese Government ample notice of our intention beforehand. It is possible, though we do not think it likely, that the receipt of this notice may lead to advances on the part of the Burmese,

in which case the opportunity will be a favourable one for a general consideration of the questions at issue between the two Governments.

6. We hope that an early reply may be sent to this Despatch.

We have, &c.
(Signed) J. STRACHEY.
„ W. STOKES.
„ C. U. AITCHISON.

Enclosure 1 in No. 44.

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., C.S., Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Rangoon, August 13, 1880.

IN continuation of previous correspondence regarding the detention of the mail steamer "Yunnan" by the Governor of Salay-myo, a town on the Irrawaddy in the kingdom of Mandalay, I am directed to submit translation of a further letter from the Foreign Minister at Mandalay, and of the answer which the Chief Commissioner has caused to be sent.

2. It will be seen that the Mandalay Minister, though he at first promised inquiry, has now sent an answer which states the facts incorrectly, and practically furnishes no explanation whatever. It would be open to the British Government at once to demur to the Minister's statement of the facts; to express dissatisfaction with the course taken by the Mandalay Government; to repeat the demand for explanation in categorical terms; and to indicate (as suggested in my letter of 3rd June) the kind of satisfaction which is required. But it is clearly not open to the Chief Commissioner to do anything of this kind without the express sanction of the Government of India. And it seems quite inexpedient to take such action save in the last resort, and until the British Government has decided upon the course of action to be taken in the event of satisfactory answer being absolutely refused.

3. It must be remembered that the Government of Mandalay find in the recent incursion of Prince Nyoung-Oke into Upper Burma territory some cause for soreness. Though the present King, Thebaw, has been guilty of inhuman conduct towards his relatives, and though his conduct towards the English Government has not been friendly, yet his Government is perhaps entitled to some allowance on the score of this soreness. Moreover, though the Minister's present letter is unsatisfactory, still it is a fact that the Governor of Salay-myo was summoned to Mandalay to give explanation of his conduct in the matter of the "Yunnan," and that he has been replaced by a successor in the governorship. It is also a fact that the King and his Government assist the traffic of the Irrawaddy Flotilla steamers, and that they have, since the affair of the "Yunnan," issued orders to their governors not to interfere in the Flotilla steamers, and not to put armed men on board those steamers. Under these circumstances, the Chief Commissioner deemed it best to give the Mandalay Government a further opportunity of furnishing a satisfactory answer concerning the "Yunnan" affair.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from AGGA-MAHA-SENAPATI A-YE-BAING WOON-SHINDAW LEH-GAING MYOZA THAYNAT WOON MINGYEE MIN-THADO-SADHAMMA-MAHA-THETDAWSHAY to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma, dated 3rd Waning 2nd Wazo 1242 (24th July 1880).

INTIMATES receipt of Chief Commissioner's letter on the subject of the steamer "Yunnan." The subject has received due attention. With reference to the statement in the letter that the English mail steamer was violently detained, Minister remarks that, as the merchant vessels belonging to the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company ply and trade without interruption within the Royal dominions, the Burmese Government, as the territorial authorities, are in friendly relations with the Company, and give them every succour and aid that can be rendered. During the time when over 500 dacoits and bad characters from the south side of the boundary were invading the Royal dominions and attacking and setting fire to Sin-boung-weh and the other frontier villages, the merchant vessel "Yunnan" on her way down from Mandalay anchored at Salay-myo, and the officer called the "Captain" went to the Salay Woon, and said that he was uncertain as to what was going on in the lower part of country; but the traders of all degrees who were passengers on board the vessel were anxious and alarmed. The Woon, fearing, firstly, that something or other might happen to the steamer at a



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time when dacoits and bad characters were attacking Sin-boung-weh, and secondly, that there was a probability of some criminal occurrence, entered into explanations with the captain, and caused the stoppage of the vessel, and reported matters by telegram to the Hloot. In the meantime further information was received to the effect that the dacoits and bad characters had dispersed and fled, and in order that there might be no protracted stoppage of the "Yunnan," orders were issued to the Salay Woon to cause her to proceed down the river. It is well known (clear obvious) that the Agent of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company at Mandalay has stated that a letter has been received from the Company expressing their pleasure and satisfaction at the succour and assistance given them by the issue of instructions to succour and aid the various vessels of the Company whenever succour and aid are required. The above-mentioned circumstances are accordingly communicated for the information of the Chief Commissioner.

Enclosure 2 in No. 44.

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to His Excellency the MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS at Mandalay.

August 13, 1880.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter, dated 3rd Waning 2nd Wazo 1242, touching the detention of the steamer "Yunnan," carrying Her Majesty's mails, by the Woon of Salay-myo on the 26th May last. Your Excellency's letter mentions that the Captain of the "Yunnan" went to consult the Woon of Salay-myo about disturbances on the frontier between British territory and His Majesty's dominions; that the Woon, being anxious for the steamer's safety, detained the steamer; and that, on receiving orders from Mandalay, he allowed the vessel to proceed.

2. I am, however, to remind your Excellency of the facts stated in my letter of the 31st May last, namely, that the "Yunnan" mail steamer was induced to call at Salay-myo, because signal was made on shore that cargo was there for her; that on the "Yunnan" touching Salay-myo, the Governor demanded the steamer's starting-gear; placed an armed guard on board the steamer, and would not allow her to start until she had thus been forcibly detained for twenty-two hours. In my letter it was stated that the seizure and detention of the mail steamer under such circumstances was a matter of extreme gravity; and I was directed to ask your Excellency to favour the Chief Commissioner with some explanation of the conduct of the Salay-myo authorities. Your Excellency's letter of the 13th Waxing 18th Wazo 1242 informed the Chief Commissioner that the Salay Governor would be examined and due judgment passed.

3. Your Excellency's present letter does not favour the Chief Commissioner with any account of the examination of the Salay Governor, or of the judgment passed thereon. The Chief Commissioner has learnt that the said Governor was summoned to Mandalay, and that another Governor has been sent in his place to Salay-myo; also that the local Governors have since been directed to treat the Flotilla steamers with consideration. If this is so, I am to ask to be informed what judgment has been passed by His Majesty the King's Government regarding the conduct of the Governor and the outrage on the British mail steamer; and whether the action taken by your Excellency will suffice to prevent similar outrages in future.

4. With reference to what is said in your letter regarding the help given by His Majesty the King to British trading steamers, I am to say that the Chief Commissioner gladly acknowledges that the Mandalay Government and its officers ordinarily show countenance to the steamers or traders of the Irrawaddy Flotilla. At the same time, in the case of the "Yunnan," a serious outrage took place on a steamer carrying Her Majesty's mails; and I am directed to repeat the request, previously made, that the Chief Commissioner may be favoured with some explanation regarding the circumstances of that outrage.

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No. 45.

DESPATCH to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, No. 2, dated India Office, January 13, 1881.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

1. I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Letters from your Excellency's Government, Nos. 228 and 231, dated respectively the 2nd and 9th November last, on the subject of your relations with the Government of Burmah.

2. The first of these two letters gives cover to the instructions which have been furnished to the officiating Chief Commissioner of British Burmah in reference to the preliminary conditions to be required from the Court of Mandalay, in the event of overtures for a revision of treaty relations with the British Government being made by the King of Burmah; while your later communication reports the unsatisfactory results of the correspondence which has passed relative to the detention of the mail steamer "Yunnan" by the Burmese authorities at Salamyo in February last, and requests that your Excellency in Council may be authorised by Her Majesty's Government to withdraw from the commercial treaties concluded with Burmah in 1862 and in 1867, if, upon further consideration, the measure should appear to you to be desirable in the interests of commerce and of the administration of British Burmah, due notice being given to the Burmese Government.

3. Having regard to all that has passed since the death of the late King in the autumn of 1878, I agree with your Excellency in Council in thinking that any overtures for a revision of relations between the two Governments must now originate with that of Burmah, and I consider that the basis of negotiation may reasonably include stipulations for an honourable reception of the British Resident upon his re-appointment; his right of audience with the King, untrammelled by humiliating and obsolete ceremonial restrictions; provision of a convenient site for the Residency at Mandalay; and adequate arrangements for the security of the Resident, as well as of the Agent at Bhamo, in the event of the latter appointment being revived.

4. I cannot, however, regard as essential the further condition upon which your Excellency in Council proposes to insist, in connexion with the massacres which occurred at Mandalay subsequent to the accession of the present King, or deem it politic to require an engagement that executions, such as have made the reign of His Majesty infamous, shall never recur. It will be quite right, in the course of negotiation, that every effort should be made to obtain the release of the unfortunate persons still confined at Mandalay, and I should hope that, if an understanding be arrived at on other matters, the effort would not be unsuccessful; but the question touches so closely the position of the King as an independent sovereign, and is so likely to be treated by him as of purely domestic concern, that concession of the point as a condition preliminary to negotiation can hardly be expected, while it is even less probable that a formal treaty stipulation in the sense desired would be agreed to.

5. Nor am I satisfied that such a stipulation would be expedient, in the interests of the two Governments, even if it could be obtained. While professing to bind the King's heirs and successors, its validity in practice could not be relied upon. It may be hoped that with the advance of civilisation, and the exercise of personal influence by a judicious Resident, the recurrence of such horrors upon the commencement of a new reign may be avoided; but there appear to me to be grave objections to the inclusion in a diplomatic instrument, to which the British Government is a party, of a condition which, while it could not with certainty be enforced, would, if inoperative, be a source of serious embarrassment.

6. Whether, even if all reference to the question discussed in the preceding paragraph be waived, the Burmese Government is likely to agree to the other conditions required, or to make those concessions in the interests of trade which the Government of India in 1878 desired to obtain, and to which, I presume, importance is still attached, must, I apprehend, be regarded as extremely uncertain. It must, in any case, be anticipated that some concessions will be expected from the Government of India in return; and it may well be that the demands of the Burmese Court will be such as, either for administrative or political reasons, it would be impossible or inexpedient to grant. This contingency has, no doubt, been weighed by your Excellency in Council, but I should be glad to be furnished with your views on the point, and to be informed what privileges you would be prepared to offer to the Burmese Government as consideration for those which they are expected to concede.

7. Passing now to the proposal contained in your Letter, No. 231, of the 9th November, I have to express the regret of Her Majesty's Government that, after full deliberation, they feel unable at present to accord their sanction to it. While agreeing that the conduct of the Burmese Government in the cases of the steamers "Shwemyo" and "Yunnan" has been such as to give legitimate cause for dissatisfaction, they cannot regard either of those affairs as of sufficient gravity to warrant a measure the effect of which must be, as it seems to them, to destroy all prospect of improved relations with Burmah, whether political or commercial. The scuffle on board the "Shwemyo" was not in itself of much consequence, while, in the more serious case of the "Yunnan," there were circumstances in the condition of the border at the moment, arising out of the

escape of the Nyoung Oke Prince from British territory, which to some extent account for, though they do not excuse, the proceedings of the local Burmese authorities.

8. Withdrawal from the Treaties of 1862 and 1867 is, moreover, advocated by your Excellency in Council less as a measure of coercion against the Court of Mandalay, than as an indispensable preliminary to certain fiscal reforms which you desire to introduce in British Burmah; viz., (1) the equalisation of the duties levied on goods imported into Rangoon in transit to Upper Burmah, with those payable on goods imported for home consumption, and (2) the substitution of a salt duty at the rate of Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ per maund for the existing capitation tax in British Burmah,—a change which cannot be effected so long as, under Article 4 of the Treaty of 1862, salt, like other goods in bulk, must be passed into Upper Burmah on payment of a duty of 1 per cent. *ad valorem*, equal to only $1\frac{1}{2}$ pies per maund. In Mr. Aitchison's Memorandum of the 6th December 1879 the additional yearly revenue anticipated from the equalisation of duties is stated at something over $2\frac{1}{2}$ lacs of rupees, which would, however, be paid by the merchants of Rangoon where the duties are levied. The salt tax, on the other hand, as I learn from the Letter of the Government of your Excellency's predecessor, No. 6, of the 14th January last, would be of no financial profit so far as British territories are concerned, but, if levied upon the salt exported to Upper Burmah, is estimated by Mr. Aitchison as likely to result in a gain to the Treasury of from 8 to 10 lacs of rupees per annum.

9. I do not think it requisite at present to investigate very closely the soundness of the calculations upon which these estimates are based, or to discuss how far it is probable that the expected financial advantages would be realised. The result would obviously depend in a great degree on the effect which might be produced on trade by the retaliatory measures that must be expected from the Burmese Government, and upon the extent to which the population of Upper Burmah is dependent upon British territory for its salt supply. But whether the gain to the Treasury were more or less, it would be earned, in the one case, at the expense, in the first instance, of the merchants of Rangoon or Mandalay, and, in the other, at that of the Government and subjects of the King of Burmah.

10. Nor will I now express any opinion on the expediency or otherwise, as an abstract question, of the substitution of a heavy salt duty in British Burmah for a capitation tax. The arguments for and against the change are not before me; but I note that, so recently as February 1878, the measure was regarded as so little urgent that, when the revision of treaties with Burmah was then under discussion at Mandalay, the Resident was particularly instructed that the exclusion of salt from the benefits of Article 4 of the Treaty of 1862, though desired, need not be pressed. In any case, I should view the abolition of a well-established system of taxation, which is understood and cheerfully acquiesced in by a half-civilised and ignorant population, as a very serious step, not to be decided upon without mature deliberation.

11. But the contemplated measure, whatever its effects on the interests of our own subjects, would plainly be highly detrimental to the Government and people of Upper Burmah. It is contrary to the maxims of international equity accepted by civilised Governments to levy taxes on the trade of a foreign country passing in transit through their territory. Such taxes must be paid by the consumers of the merchandise of which the trade consists, and ought not to be intercepted for the benefit of a country through which it is compelled to pass by the accidents of geographical conditions.

12. Accordingly, whilst Her Majesty's Government recognise that the time may come when vexatious and arbitrary proceedings on the part of the Burmese authorities may compel the Government of India to take the course which is now proposed, and justify the adoption of such fiscal measures as may be thought proper, without reference to Burmese interests, a course by which, among other measures, withdrawal from the existing treaties may be rendered necessary, they concur with the Officiating Chief Commissioner of British Burmah in thinking that a suspension of commercial relations with the Court of Mandalay is, at present, neither necessary nor advisable. They do not gather that trade has, as yet, been materially prejudiced by any action of the Burmese Government, or that any political question of urgency is pending at Mandalay. In these circumstances, Her Majesty's Government consider that the attitude of forbearance lately observed towards the King may be maintained for the present, and that the Government of India should be slow to precipitate a crisis by measures of which neither the political nor commercial effect can be estimated with certainty.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HARTINGTON.

(NOTE.—*The Correspondence relating to Burmah between* 1881 *and* 1883 *referred exclusively to the creation of monopolies by King Theebaw and to negotiations between the Government of India and that of Burmah for a revision of existing Treaties. This Correspondence will be found in Blue Book marked Burmah.* (1883).)

No. 46.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

May 14, 1883.

CHIEF Commissioner, Rangoon, reports departure from Mandalay of small official party on tour to great western nations, Europe; alleged object of expedition scientific and industrial.

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No. 47.

No. 69 of 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD, Simla, June 8, 1883.

IN continuation of our telegram of the 14th May 1883, to your Lordship's address, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of a letter from the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, regarding the deputation by the Court of Ava of four high officers of State to visit Europe on a Mission alleged to be purely scientific and industrial in its objects.

We have, &c.

(Signed) RIPON.
D. M. STEWART.
E. BARING.
T. F. WILSON.
C. P. ILBERT.
S. C. BAYLEY.
T. C. HOPE.

Enclosure in No. 47.

MR. SYMES to MR. GRANT.

Rangoon, May 17, 1883.

I AM directed to submit correspondence on the subject of the deputation by the Court of Ava of four high officers of State to visit Europe for the purpose of gathering information relating to industrial arts and sciences.

2. The coming of this deputation, and the manner in which the Chief Commissioner proposed to act in regard to it, were reported to the Government of India by telegram of the 9th instant, and approval of the Chief Commissioner's proceedings was conveyed in your telegram of the 14th instant.

3. The Burmese officers, accompanied by a French gentleman named M. de Trevelec, arrived at Thayetmyo on the 8th instant, and were unofficially received by Mr. Pilcher, the Deputy Commissioner. They left that station on the 9th instant, and reached Rangoon on the 13th instant. On the 14th, they notified their arrival by sending their cards to the Chief Commissioner; and a short note was sent in reply offering them any assistance that they might require during their stay in Rangoon, and accommodation at the guest house if they desired it. The preferred, however, to make their own arrangements as regards house accommodation. On the 16th, the party called at Government House, and the following day the call was returned by the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

Political matters were not discussed on either occasion. The party leave for Calcutta by to-morrow's mail steamer. They propose to spend about a week in Calcutta, and then to proceed to Europe by an Italian steamer. They expect to spend about a year in visiting the principal countries and cities of Europe. The Atwinwoon, or Cabinet Minister, who is the officer of highest rank in the party, has never before left Upper Burmah, and has no knowledge of English. The Woondouk and Sayaydawgyee, who stand next in order of seniority, have both been to Europe before, and know English well. They were among the members of the Embassy that visited Simla last year.

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No. 48.

## MR. PLUNKETT to EARL GRANVILLE.

MY LORD, Paris, August 13, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the Burmese Special Mission has arrived in Paris and will, it is said, remain here about a month.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. R. PLUNKETT.

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No. 49.

## MR. PLUNKETT to EARL GRANVILLE. (Received September 8.)

MY LORD, Paris, September 7, 1883.

I TOOK an opportunity yesterday of inquiring from M. Clavéry, the Director of the Commercial Department in the French Foreign Office, how he was getting on with the Burmese Mission.

M. Clavéry replied that he had only seen the Burmese envoys twice, and as yet nothing very definitive had taken place. They seemed to desire to renew, with some alterations apparently, the Treaty which France had made with Burmah in 1873,* but which, owing to the subsequent injudicious proceedings of M. de Rochechouart, had never yet been ratified.

As far as he was aware, they had not yet touched on any political subject, nor alluded to the presence of Prince Myngoon Mintha at Chandernagore.

Your Lordship will find in Lord Lyons' despatch of the 25th July, 1878, to the Marquis of Salisbury, the account of what took place between his Excellency and M. Waddington when Panyet Woon arrived at Paris as envoy from Burmah.

In case any questions should be asked of me at the French Foreign Department, I presume I should be right in holding the same language as Lord Lyons did on that occasion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. R. PLUNKETT.

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No. 50.

## EARL GRANVILLE to MR. PLUNKETT.

SIR, Foreign Office, October 4, 1883.

I HAVE been in communication with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India upon the subject of your despatch of the 7th ultimo, relative to the Burmese Mission in Paris, and I have now to state to you that I concur in your suggestion that, if questioned on the subject at the French Foreign Office, you should hold the same language as Lord Lyons did in 1878 upon a similar occasion.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 51.

## VISCOUNT LYONS to EARL GRANVILLE.

(Extract.)

Paris, November 7, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report that I had this afternoon some conversation with M. Challemel-Lacour on the subject of the Burmese Mission now in Paris.

I said that the unofficial newspapers had announced that the members of the mission had been received by the President of the Republic, but that I had not seen any notification in the "Journal Officiel" of their having had a formal audience or of their having presented letters of credence.

M. Challemel-Lacour said that he had himself seen and heard very little of them. He supposed, however, that they had brought some sort of paper giving them a diplomatic status, and he thought that they were in communication with M. Clavéry, the

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* *Vide* page 234 (No. 152).

Director of Commercial Affairs in the Foreign Office, with a view to making commercial arrangements between their country and France.

I remarked that, in consequence of its vicinity to British India, and of its political relations with that Empire, Burmah occupied a peculiar position with regard to Her Majesty's Government, and one which gave them a special interest in all that concerned it. I said that I was sure M. Challemel-Lacour need not be pressed to bear this in mind.

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No. 52.

## EARL GRANVILLE to VISCOUNT LYONS.

My Lord, Foreign Office, November 13, 1883.

Her Majesty's Government approve the language which you held to M. Challemel-Lacour, as reported in your Excellency's despatch of the 7th instant, on the subject of the Burmese Mission in Paris.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 53.

## VISCOUNT LYONS to EARL GRANVILLE.

(Extract.)

Paris, November 14, 1883.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I spoke this afternoon about the Burmese Mission here to M. Jules Ferry, who has, as your Lordship is aware, taken charge temporarily of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

I repeated to him very nearly what I had said to M. Challemel-Lacour, as reported in the despatch just referred to.

M. Jules Ferry on his part said that he had not seen the members of this Mission himself, but that he understood that they were in communication with the Commercial Division of the Foreign Office on the subject of making a Commercial Treaty.

M. Jules Ferry said that he understood that the British authorities desired that facilities should not be given to the Burmese for the purchase of arms.

I begged that in this and all other matters relating to Burmah, his Excellency would always bear in mind the peculiar interest which attached to that country in the eyes of Her Majesty's Government, in consequence of its geographical position, and of its political relations with the Government of British India.

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No. 54.

## Mr. GODLEY to Sir J. PAUNCEFOTE.

Sir, India Office, November 17, 1883.

I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of a report of a conversation which has taken place between Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris and M. Challemel-Lacour on the subject of the Burmese Mission at Paris, whose object is stated to be the negotiation of a Commercial Treaty with the French Government.

In view of the importance attached by the Government of India to negotiations of this character, Lord Kimberley is glad to find that the matter is receiving Lord Lyons' careful attention, and trusts that his Excellency will lose no favourable opportunity of impressing upon the French Government the objections which Her Majesty's Government entertain to the conclusion of any agreement with the King of Burmah containing stipulations beyond those of a purely commercial character.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. A. GODLEY.

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No. 55.

## EARL GRANVILLE to VISCOUNT LYONS.

My Lord, Foreign Office, November 24, 1883.

With reference to your Excellency's despatch of the 7th ultimo, I transmit herewith, for your information and guidance, copy of a letter from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, explaining his views with regard to the scope of the negotiations which are being carried on with the French Government by the Burmese Mission in Paris.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 56.

## VISCOUNT LYONS to EARL GRANVILLE.

My Lord, Paris, December 13, 1883.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that during an interview which I had with M. Jules Ferry yesterday, I reverted to the subject of the Burmese Mission, and asked his Excellency how matters stood with regard to it.

M. Jules Ferry answered that it was a long time since he had heard of these Burmese.

I begged him not to forget the importance which Her Majesty's Government attached to the matter. The two countries I would remind him stood in very different positions with regard to Burmah. To France, indeed, the affairs of that country were of secondary interest, but they were of the utmost concern to England.

The special political relations between the Burmese and Indian Governments, and the geographical position of the country as regarded India, gave vital importance in the eyes of Her Majesty's Government to questions relating to it. I feel justified, therefore, in making an appeal to the French Government, and in impressing upon them the objections which Her Majesty's Government entertained to the conclusion of any agreement between Burmah and a foreign Government containing stipulations beyond those of a purely commercial character.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

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No. 57.

## EARL GRANVILLE to VISCOUNT LYONS.

My Lord, Foreign Office, December 18, 1883.

I have received your Excellency's despatch of the 13th instant, recording the substance of a conversation between M. Jules Ferry and yourself on the subject of the Burmese Mission in Paris, and I have to convey to you my approval of the language which you employed on the occasion.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 58.

## EARL GRANVILLE to VISCOUNT LYONS.

My Lord, Foreign Office, December 21, 1883.

With reference to my despatch of the 18th instant on the subject of the Burmese Mission to France, I have to request that your Excellency will furnish me with the earliest information that may reach you as to the objects of the Mission in question, and as to the views of the French Government in regard to it.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 59.

## VISCOUNT LYONS to EARL GRANVILLE.

My Lord, Paris, December 26, 1883.

With reference to my despatches on the subject of the Burmese Mission in Paris, I have the honour to report that I spoke this afternoon to Mons. Jules Ferry in regard to it.

I observed to his Excellency that the members of this Mission had now been upwards of four months at Paris, that, so far as was apparent, they had not presented regular credentials to the President of the Republic, that they certainly had not established any relations with me or with the other members of the diplomatic body, but that nevertheless they had been in communication with the French Government, and were believed to be negotiating a treaty of some kind with that Government.

M. Jules Ferry was, I said, too well aware of the delicacy and importance of the relations between European possessions in the East and the countries on their frontier to be surprised to find that this state of things had attracted the attention of Her Majesty's Government and of the Indian Government, and had given rise to various rumours in India. He would remember that I had several times spoken to him of the views of Her Majesty's Government, and I would now ask him to give me some positive information as to the state of the communications between the French Government and this so-called Burmese Mission.

M. Jules Ferry answered, that in fact the members of this mission had been in communication with the French Foreign Office, and had submitted various proposals respecting commercial matters. No progress had, however, been made. Indeed, it had appeared that they had not sufficient powers to treat seriously, and it had been proposed that a fresh Envoy should be despatched from Burmah with proper powers. M. Jules Ferry was not sure that this proposal would be acted upon; at any rate he had no reason to suppose that any new Envoy had left Burmah.

I reminded his Excellency that I had stated to him on a previous occasion that Her Majesty's Government entertained serious objections to any agreement between Burmah and a foreign Government containing stipulations beyond those of a purely commercial character. I would now, I said, beg him to consider that, in a case like this, great caution would be required lest even commercial stipulations should have effects which might not be apparent at first sight to a French negotiator. For instance, there were, I said, rumours in India that the King of Burmah sought to re-establish monoplies. Now it would be very disadvantageous if anything took place in Paris which could facilitate or encourage such a proceeding. M. Jules Ferry replied that at all events no arrangements at all with Burmah could be concluded at Paris at the present time, as there was no one here qualified to treat on the part of that country.

I begged M. Jules Ferry to bear in mind the special importance of Burmah to Great Britain, and I added that I should be very particularly obliged if he would frankly make known to me anything further which might take place between the French Government and that country. M. Jules Ferry having made a courteous answer to this, the conversation ended.

(Signed) LYONS.

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No. 60.

## EARL GRANVILLE to VISCOUNT LYONS.

My Lord, Foreign Office, January 22, 1884.

I communicated to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a copy of your Excellency's despatch of the 26th ultimo, recording a conversation which you had with M. Jules Ferry on the same day on the subject of the Burmese Mission in Paris; and I have now to inform your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government approve the language held by you upon the occasion in question.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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## No. 61.

## VISCOUNT LYONS to EARL GRANVILLE.

(Extract.)

Paris, April 6, 1884.

With reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd January last, to my despatch of the 26th December last, and to previous correspondence, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that it is announced in unofficial Paris newspapers that the Burmese Ambassadors were received yesterday by M. Jules Ferry, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs; and that as a preliminary to the negotiations which they are charged to follow up they affixed, on the demand of the French Government, their signature to the Treaty of Commerce, the ratification of which was authorised by the French National Assembly in 1873.

The Treaty in question was signed at Paris on the 24th January 1873.

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## No. 62.

## VISCOUNT LYONS to EARL GRANVILLE.

My Lord, Paris, April 10, 1884.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I spoke to Mons. Jules Ferry this afternoon of the negotiations understood to be going on between the French Government and the so-called Burmese Ambassadors at Paris.

M. Jules Ferry said that, in fact as a prelude to the negotiation of further conventions, these Ambassadors had at last ratified the treaty which had been signed here in 1873. I reminded M. Jules Ferry of the several previous conversations in which I had made known to him the sentiments of Her Majesty's Government respecting Burmah, I reminded him of the great and special importance which, from its geographical position and its peculiar political relations with British India, Her Majesty's Government necessarily attached to all that related to Burmah, and I emphatically begged his Excellency to bear in mind the serious objections which could not but be entertained by Her Majesty's Government to any special alliance or political understanding between Burmah and any other Power.

M. Jules Ferry answered, that I need not feel any anxiety whatever respecting the present negotiations between France and Burmah. He could, he said, assure me that any treaties or conventions which might be the result of them would be entirely of a commercial or consular character; and he added that they would not give the Burmese any facilities for obtaining arms. I begged him to examine very carefully any commercial arrangements which might be contemplated, and in particular to scrutinize closely any proposals of the Burmese, otherwise it might, I said, very well happen under the guise of commercial arrangements, or of concessions of consular privileges, stipulations having grave political consequences might slip in.

M. Jules Ferry repeated that I might be perfectly at ease respecting the negotiations.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

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## No. 63.

## EARL GRANVILLE to VISCOUNT LYONS.

My Lord, Foreign Office, May 3, 1884.

I have had under my consideration, in communication with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, your Excellency's despatch of the 10th ultimo, in which you record a conversation with M. Jules Ferry on the subject of the negotiations now pending between the Government of the French Republic and the Burmese Envoys in Paris; and I have to inform your Excellency that the language which you employed on the occasion in question is approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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## No. 64.

### VISCOUNT LYONS to EARL GRANVILLE.

My Lord, Paris, May 21, 1884.

With reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd instant, I have the honour to report that this afternoon I had some further conversation with M. Jules Ferry about the negotiations with the Burmese Representatives at Paris.

In answer to a question which I put to him, M. Ferry told me that the negotiations were going on, and that he had good hopes that they would be brought to a satisfactory issue although the Burmese were somewhat stiff and exacting. They were, he said, holding out, especially for a clause authorising the free passage of arms through their territory, but to this the French Government were absolutely determined not to agree. They were by no means disposed to facilitate the introduction of arms into Tonquin.

I reverted to the desire I had expressed to him in previous interviews, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, that no facilities for the purchase of arms should be afforded to the Burmese. I observed that it could not be necessary for me to dwell again upon the peculiar importance which the geographical situation of Burmah gave that country with regard to British India, or on the exceptional interest attached in consequence by Her Majesty's Government to everything affecting the relations of the Burmese with foreign countries. Nor, I added, could there be any need for me to repeat that Her Majesty's Government must naturally entertain the most serious objections to any special alliance or political understanding between Burmah and any other Power. I would, however, I said in conclusion, ask M. Jules Ferry to allow me to represent to him once more the importance of not forgetting, even in making commercial arrangements with Burmah, the very peculiar situation of that country in relation to British India.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

## No. 65.

### No. 78 of 1884.

Government of India.

Foreign Department.

To the Right Hon. the EARL OF KIMBERLEY, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

My Lord, Simla, June 20, 1884.

We have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of papers regarding the Manipur-Burma boundary.

2. Your Lordship will observe that the Burmese Government have renewed the threat which they made in 1882, of destroying and removing the boundary marks set up by Colonel Johnstone. The Chief Commissioner of British Burma has been instructed to warn them that the consequences of any such proceeding on their part might be very serious; and the Maharaja of Manipur will be encouraged and, if necessary, supported, in resisting it.

3. We do not anticipate that the Burmese Government will, in defiance of our warning, attempt to carry their threats into execution, or that any stronger measures on our part will eventually be necessary. But, in the meantime, we trust that the precautions which have been adopted will receive the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

We have, &c.
(Signed) RIPON.
J. GIBBS.
D. M. STEWART.
T. F. WILSON.
C. P. ILBERT.
S. C. BAYLEY.
T. C. HOPE.
A. COLVIN.

Enclosure 1 in No. 65.

From E. S. SYMES, Esq., C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Foreign Department, dated Rangoon, June 2, 1884.

I SUBMIT for the orders of the Government of India a translation of a letter from the Foreign Minister, Mandalay, dated the 8th instant and received on the 24th idem, on the subject of the Burma-Manipur boundary. The map which accompanied this letter is forwarded in original in a tin case. English names have been entered under the Burmese names, which alone appeared upon the map when it was received from Mandalay.

2. It may be useful to review briefly the previous correspondence which has passed between the Chief Commissioner and the Ava Government upon this subject. It will be remembered that, in consequence of certain disturbances which had occurred upon this frontier, and of the doubts regarding jurisdiction which had arisen owing to the omission to demarcate precisely the frontier line between Upper Burma and Manipur, which line is described in the Kubo Valley Agreement of 1834, the Government of India determined, in the early part of 1881, to depute a commission to the frontier to mark out the boundary. On the 11th June 1881 the Foreign Minister, Mandalay, was informed of this intention, and the Ava Government were invited to depute representatives to be present at the demarcation, which, it was stated, would take place after the rainy season. In the following month the Foreign Minister replied, stating that, in the opinion of his Government, any fresh demarcation of the boundary determined in 1834 was unnecessary. On the 10th September a letter was sent to the Foreign Minister, explaining why the precise demarcation of the boundary had become necessary, and stating that the demarcating party would reach Sumjok, in the neighbourhood of the boundary, on or about the 20th November. The Ava Government were again invited to send representatives to be present at the demarcation, failing which they were asked to instruct the local officers to give reasonable assistance to the demarcating party. On the 3rd October the Foreign Minister replied, reiterating the opinion of his Government, that no demarcation was necessary, and stating that, if, notwithstanding his letter, the British Government persisted in making the demarcation, the Ava Government would not be able to agree to, or abide by it. On the 21st November the Foreign Minister was informed that the British Government had decided to carry on the proposed demarcation. "Marks," it was said, "will be put up at doubtful points in the boundary line now to "be laid down, and the British Government will expect the boundary line so laid down "to be respected by the Chiefs and people on both sides." On the 17th December the Foreign Minister intimated that he adhered to what he had said in his letter of the 3rd October. In November and December the demarcation was effected by the British Boundary Commission, under Colonel Johnstone, no representative of the Ava Government being present. It was ascertained by the Boundary Commission that certain villages, which had hitherto been supposed to be in Burman territory, were actually on the Manipur side of the border, and the Sumjok authorities were required to withdraw an armed post which was stationed at one of these villages. The proceedings of Colonel Johnstone and the Boundary Commission were approved, and the boundary laid down was accepted by the Government of India, and subsequently by the Secretary of State.

3. On the 25th February 1882 the Foreign Minister wrote, stating that he had received a report from the Sumjok Chief to the effect that the British Commissioners had entered the Sumjok (Burman) territory, had erected boundary pillars therein, and had requested him, the Chief, to recall the Burmese subjects living within the demarcated territory. The Foreign Minister went on to say that he had directed the Sumjok Chief to cause the boundary marks to be destroyed, and to station Burman officials on the spot for the protection of Burman subjects. This letter was acknowledged by a telegram, dated the 10th March, expressing the hope of the Government of India that the intention of instructing the Sumjok Chief to throw down the boundary marks would not be carried out, as the consequences might be very serious. It was suggested that the matter might be left for discussion with the Burmese Embassy, then about to be despatched to Simla. On the 21st August 1882 the Burmese Ambassador at Simla was supplied with extracts from the boundary report and maps. He was further informed that the Government of India could not undertake to reopen the matter; and that, whether the Burmese Government accepted it or not, "the Government of India "is bound to maintain the boundary and to prevent interference with the boundary "marks, or encroachment beyond the line denoted by them." No more was heard on the subject until February 1883, when the Burmese Government wrote to say that,

having sent skilled persons to examine the boundary, they had ascertained that not only had a boundary mark been advanced into Burmese territory, but that also the Kaungkan (Kongkal) outpost had been pushed forward, and a stockade erected and garrisoned within the territories of the King of Ava. Moreover, the men despatched to examine the boundary had been stopped, and had not been permitted to reach the frontier. The Foreign Minister accordingly requested that the offending outpost might be withdrawn, and that instructions might be sent to prevent any obstruction being offered to the persons sent by the King to examine the boundary. On the 13th June the Foreign Minister was informed, in reply, that it had been ascertained by inquiry that the Kongkal outpost had not been moved; that no boundary marks had been erected, except those set up by the Boundary Commission in January 1882; and that the persons sent to examine the boundary had not been turned back until they attempted to cross the frontier into Manipuri territory. It was added that the British Government had no objection to the despatch of a party by the Ava Government to examine and sketch the boundary, provided the boundary was not crossed or disturbed. If such a party was to be sent, the Foreign Minister was asked to inform the Chief Commissioner of its despatch.

4. No further communication was received from the Ava Government upon the subject until the arrival of the letter now submitted. It will be observed that the Foreign Minister expresses astonishment at our referring to the boundary laid down by Colonel Johnstone, as if it were binding as between the two Governments. He states that the Mayein range of mountains is the boundary laid down by the agreement of 1834, and that the Ava Government are not prepared to abide by any other boundary; that it has been ascertained that numerous stone pillars were erected by Colonel Johnstone's party as boundary marks beyond the true boundary; and that the Kongkal outpost has also been moved into Burman territory, and a stockade and sheds erected. He states that the Ava Government cannot permit the stockade, sheds, and boundary pillars to remain in their present position for any length of time, and requests that the British Government will order their immediate removal. He adds that, if the British Government omit or delay to comply with this request, the Ava Government will issue instructions to the Sumjok Raja to remove and destroy the boundary marks and the stockade and sheds.

5. It appears clear, both from the terms of the Foreign Minister's letter and from the map which accompanies it, that it is to Colonel Johnstone's boundary, and no other, that objection is being raised; that the boundary marks which the Ava Government threaten to destroy are the boundary marks erected by Colonel Johnstone's party; and that the stockade and sheds to which reference is made are within what was decided by the Boundary Commission to be Manipuri territory. The conclusions of the Boundary Commission have been finally accepted and approved by the Government of India and by the Secretary of State, and the Ava Government have more than once been informed that the British Government intend to abide by Colonel Johnstone's boundary, and are not prepared to reopen the question or discuss the matter further.

6. Under these circumstances, the Chief Commissioner would advise that a letter be sent to the Foreign Minister somewhat to the following effect:—

"The Chief Commissioner has received your Excellency's letter dated the 8th May 1884, in which you state that boundary marks and a stockade have been erected in Burmese territory some distance south of the true boundary line between the kingdom of Burma and Manipur, as that line was fixed in or about the year 1834. Your Excellency states that the Government of His Majesty the King cannot accept any other boundary than the old frontier line settled in 1834; you request that steps may be taken to demolish the new boundary marks, and to withdraw the Manipur guard from the territory on the Burmese side of the old frontier line of 1834. Your Excellency further adds that, if the British Government omit or delay to have these withdrawals effected, the Government of His Majesty the King will have the stockade and boundary marks removed and destroyed.

"Your Excellency's letter, with the map, has been forwarded for the information of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, who directs me to reply to your Excellency as follows:—

"The new boundary to which you refer was laid down by the Special Commission appointed by the Government of India in 1881. The Government of Ava were twice invited to send a representative to take part in that delimitation, but these invitations were not accepted by your Excellency's Government. After the boundary had been laid down by the Commission, that boundary was accepted by the British Government, and boundary marks have been erected thereon. The boundary to which objection is

now taken by you is the identical boundary laid down by the Commission; and the stockade and other buildings to which your Excellency refers are on the Manipur side of that boundary. I had, on the 21st November 1881, the honour of informing your Excellency that when the boundary should have been laid down by the Commission, 'the British Government would expect the boundary line so laid down to be respected 'by the Chiefs and people on both sides.' Again, on the 21st August 1882, his Excellency the Burmese Ambassador at Simla was supplied with extracts of the boundary report and maps, and was informed that the British Government could not undertake to reopen the matter, and were 'bound to maintain the boundary and to prevent interference 'with the boundary marks, or encroachment beyond the line denoted by them.'

"The boundary line and marks to which your Excellency now takes objection are the same line and marks which the British Government has declared its determination to maintain and uphold. To that determination the British Government adheres, and will adhere. Under these circumstances the Viceroy of India tells the Chief Commissioner to express to your Excellency his Lordship's hope that the Government of His Majesty will see cause to reconsider their decision to have the boundary marks, and the stockade within them, demolished and destroyed. If any such demolition, or if any encroachment on the line accepted by the British Government, were to take place, in consequence of the orders of the Ava Government, or of their representatives upon the border, the consequences might be very serious."

7. It seems better to couch the communication now to be made in the form of a solemn warning, rather than to put it in the form of a categorical demand that the threatening letter now received should be withdrawn. It will be much easier for the Ava Government, and it will conduce equally to the interests of peace for them to abstain from giving effect to their threat, than for them to withdraw a letter which they have sent. If the Government of Ava are convinced that the British Government really intend to insist upon the boundary being respected, they will probably abstain from giving effect to their present threat. But, unless they see troops collected and hostilities impending, they are not likely actually to withdraw the present threat which they have given, much less are they likely to give any sort of adhesion to, or acquiescence in, the Manipur boundary line of 1882.

## Enclosure 2 in No. 65.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from His Excellency the MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Mandalay, to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma, dated the 8th May 1884.

MINISTER acknowledges receipt of Chief Commissioner's letter, dated June 13th 1883, wherein it was stated that no boundary-marks had been set up beyond what had been made formerly. In order to ascertain precisely and definitely the accuracy of this statement, skilled men were despatched to make a survey of the locality, a map of which is now forwarded to the Chief Commissioner for his clear information.

2. With reference to the statement that no boundary-marks had been set up beyond what had been made by Colonel Johnstone, it is a matter for great astonishment that an act of demarcation of a boundary concerning two States in which both Governments were not represented, and in which Colonel Johnstone, on behalf of one side alone, set up what marks he chose, should be brought forward, and statements based thereon in a question of political boundary.

3. In order that no confusion or complication should arise in the long future in regard to the boundaries between Burma and Manipur, the Mayein (Murring) range of mountains, a natural, immovable, and conspicuous feature on the surface of the earth, was fixed as the boundary between the two States in 1195 B. E. by Wundaudaw Maha Mingyaw Raza, and the English officers Grant and Pemberton, jointly under a written agreement. By this demarcation alone should the Government of both States abide, and by it alone are the Burmese Government on their part prepared to abide.

4. On this Mayein range of mountains the boundary-line, as fixedly and definitely settled by agreement, stands the permanent outpost of Kaungkan (Kongkal) and from this the Kathè (Manipur) people having entered Humaing, situated in the territory of Sumiok, in violation of the boundary, and improperly advanced and set up a stockade and sheds and posted Kathè guards.

5. Not only have a stockade and guards been advanced and posted, but it has been clearly ascertained that in violation of the boundary, numerous heaps of stones have been further advanced and set up at will all along from the foot of the Minthami mountain to the foot of the Kyadat mountain by the English Agent, Colonel Johnstone, assisted by Kathè troops.

6. The British Government would be unable to stand by and look on patiently for any time while its boundaries, which had been accurately and durably fixed in conjunction with the Government of a separate State, were invaded and any improper act committed within their territory. In the same way the Burmese Government will be unable to allow the stockade and sheds and stone heaps which the Kathè people have advanced and set up in violation of the boundary to remain standing for any length of time.

7. Minister therefore requests that the Chief Commissioner will carefully examine the accompanying map, and consider the contents of this letter, and cause the British Government to order the immediate removal of the stockade, sheds, and stone heaps which the Kathè people have advanced and set up in contravention of the law, custom, and procedure of great nations, and in violation of the Mayein mountain range demarcation as made by both sides in conjunction in 1195 B.E.

8. If in spite of the request precisely, distinctly, and definitely preferred by the Burmese Government, the British Government omit or delay to have these withdrawals effected, the Burmese Government will issue instructions to the Sumjok Sawbwa, and have the stockade, sheds, and stone heaps all and every one of them without exception, which the Kathè people have set up in extension of the boundary as demarcated in 1195 B.E. removed and destroyed.

Enclosure 3 in No. 65.

TELEGRAM, dated the 16th June 1884.

From FOREIGN, Simla, to CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma, Rangoon.

YOUR letter dated 2nd instant, regarding Burma-Manipur boundary. Draft letter proposed in sixth paragraph is approved.

Enclosure 4 in No. 65.

TELEGRAM, dated the 19th June 1884.

From FOREIGN, Simla, to CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Assam, Shillong.

MANDALAY Government again threaten to destroy pillars along Manipur-Burma boundary. They have been warned that consequences would be serious. If, nevertheless, they send troops to frontier, authorise Maharaja Manipur to resist destruction or removal boundary marks, and assist with detachment Native Infantry if necessary. Letter follows.

Enclosure 5 in No. 65.

Dated Simla, the 19th June 1884.

From C. GRANT, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.

WITH reference to the correspondence regarding the threatened destruction by the Burmese of the pillars along the recently demarcated Manipur-Burma boundary, I am directed to forward, for your information, a copy of the marginally noted papers upon the same subject.

From Chief Commissioner, British Burma, dated 2nd June 1884.
Telegram to British Burma, dated 16th June 1884.

2. You will observe that the Government at Mandalay have renewed their threat of destroying the boundary marks. It is hoped that the letter which the Chief Commissioner of British Burma has been authorised to send to the Minister will have the desired effect of preventing any such action. But as it is possible that, notwithstanding this warning, the King may despatch bodies of troops to the frontier, I am to request that you will be good enough to authorise the Maharaja of Manipur, through the Political Agent, to resist the destruction or removal of the boundary marks, and that you will arrange to support him by a detachment of Native Infantry, should circumstances render this necessary.

3. I am to request that you will keep the Government of India informed of any events of importance upon the frontier in question, and of any proceedings which you may take upon the receipt of this letter.

## No. 66.

### MR. GODLEY to SIR J. PAUNCEFOTE.

SIR, India Office, June 28, 1884.

WITH reference to previous correspondence ending with Mr. Lister's letter of the 31st ultimo, on the subject of the negotiations now going on at Paris between the French Government and the Burmese Mission, I am desired by the Earl of Kimberley to request you to be good enough to bring to the notice of Earl Granville that Article 3 of the Franco-Burmese* Treaty of 1873, now for the first time brought into operation, provides for a reciprocal appointment of diplomatic agents of the two Governments.

Having regard to the strong objection entertained by the Government of India to diplomatic intercourse between the Burmese Court and European Powers, it appears to Lord Kimberley that it would be very desirable that Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris should endeavour to obtain from the French Government a promise that the functions of any agent who may be appointed under the provisions of the article just named, would be only of a commercial character. Such a promise would be in harmony with the friendly assurances of M. Ferry, reported in Lord Lyon's despatch of the 10th April last.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. A. GODLEY.

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## No. 67.

### SIR J. PAUNCEFOTE to MR. GODLEY.

SIR, Foreign Office, July 8, 1884.

WITH reference to your letter of the 28th ultimo, relating to Article 3 of the Franco-Burmese Treaty now for the first time brought into operation, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, to be laid before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council copy of a despatch which, in compliance with Lord Kimberley's suggestion, has been addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, requesting him to endeavour to obtain a definite promise from the French Government that the functions of the agents whom it is proposed to appoint under the provisions of the new Treaty may be of a purely commercial character.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. PAUNCEFOTE.

### Enclosure in No. 67.

#### EARL GRANVILLE to VISCOUNT LYONS.

MY LORD, Foreign Office, July 8, 1884.

MY attention has been directed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council to Article 3 of the Franco-Burmese Treaty of 1873, now for the first time brought into operation. This Article provides for the reciprocal appointment by the two Governments of Diplomatic Agents as well as of Consuls and Consular Agents.

Having regard to the strong objection entertained by the Government of India to diplomatic relations between the Burmese Court and the European Powers, Lord Kimberley is of opinion that an endeavour should be made to obtain from the French Government a definite promise that the functions of any agent who may be appointed under the provisions of this Article should be purely of a commercial and not in any sense of a political character.

I have accordingly to request that you will use your best endeavours to obtain such a promise from the French Government, pointing out that it would be in harmony with M. Ferry's friendly assurances reported in your Excellency's Despatch of the 10th April.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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* *Vide* page 234 (No. 152).

## No. 68.

### Sir J. PAUNCEFOTE to Mr. GODLEY.

Foreign Office, July 16, 1884.

With reference to the letter from this department of the 8th instant, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit herewith, to be laid before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, copy of a despatch which has been received from Her Majesty's Ambassador in Paris giving the substance of a conversation with the French Ministers for Foreign Affairs relating to the precise nature of the official character with which it is proposed to invest any French Agent who may be appointed under the Third Article of the Treaties between France and Burmah of 1873.

I am to add that should Lord Kimberley concur, Lord Granville proposes to approve the language held by Lord Lyons to M. Ferry, as reported in his Excellency's despatch.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. PAUNCEFOTE.

### Enclosure 1 in No. 68.

#### Viscount Lyons to Earl Granville.

My Lord, Paris, July 11, 1884.

I had yesterday the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch of the 8th instant, in which you direct me to endeavour to obtain a definite promise from the French Government that the functions of any French Agent who may be appointed under the Third Article of the Treaty between France and Burmah of 1873 shall be of a purely commercial, and shall not be in any sense of a political character.

I went to M. Jules Ferry this afternoon, and after adverting to the numerous representations which I had made to him respecting the special position of Burmah, political as well as geographical, with relation to British India, and reminding him of the friendly assurances he had given with regard to the negotiations which have been going on for so many months with a Burmese Mission here, I proceeded to state in the exact words of your Lordship's Despatch, the terms of the promise which Her Majesty's Government desire to receive from the Government of the Republic.

M. Jules Ferry observed that it was very difficult to draw a distinct line between commercial and political functions. The French Government would, he said, probably station in Burmah a Consul-General, or some agent of that kind; but whatever might be the title the agent bore, he must, of course, in practice have charge of French interests in general.

His Excellency went on to remark that in fact the French and Burmese were about to become neighbours.

I rejoined that most certainly Burmah could not be a neighbour to the French in any sense at all resembling that in which it was a neighbour to British India.

M. Jules Ferry then asked if there were any special treaty engagements between Great Britain and Burmah which precluded the Burmese from entering into independent political relations with other Powers.

I replied that at all events there were, as I had so often warned him, very special circumstances in the political relations between Burmah and British India, which rendered it in the eyes of Her Majesty's Government particularly objectionable that that country should enter into any particular alliance with another Power, and which warranted their relying upon other Powers abstaining, in friendly consideration of preponderating British interests involved, from seeking such an alliance.

After some further conversation I begged that M. Jules Ferry, if he did not feel able to respond at once to the request of Her Majesty's Government, would at all events consider it promptly and in a friendly spirit; and I put into his hand a paper *pro memoriâ* (given below).

M. Jules Ferry told me that the French Government were still in negotiation with the Burmese Ambassadors, but that notwithstanding the long time these Ambassadors had been at Paris (eighteen months he thought) they had not yet been brought to terms. They held out, he said, against the establishment of a system like that of the capitulations under which the French would be placed under the exclusive jurisdiction of French Consuls. This the French Government thought an essential matter. There were also minor points, among which he might mention one of etiquette, the pretension that the French agents should take off their shoes on approaching, not only the King, but even functionaries of smaller rank.

On the other hand, the thing which the Burmese appeared to have most at heart was to obtain facilities for supplying themselves with arms, and such facilities the French Government was by no means disposed to accord them.

I begged M. Jules Ferry not to forget in conducting the present negotiations, the frank communications I had so often made to him of the views and feelings of Her Majesty's Government, and I expressed a hope that he would ere long enable me to convey to Her Majesty's Government the promise which I had specially come to ask of him on the present occasion.

I am, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

Enclosure 2 in No. 68.

PRO MEMORIÂ, dated 11th July 1884.

IN the month of November last Lord Lyons had the honour to speak, first to M. Challemel Lacour, and afterwards to M. Jules Ferry, of the mission from Burmah which had come to Paris; and he begged their Excellencies to bear in mind that, in consequence of its vicinity to British India, and of its political relations with that Empire, Burmah occupied a peculiar position with regard to Her Majesty's Government, and one which gave them a special interest in all that concerned in it.

Lord Lyons has since spoken frequently in the same sense to M. Jules Ferry. He has pointed out to his Excellency the serious objections which Her Majesty's Government naturally entertain to any special alliance or political understanding between Burmah and any other Power; and, with reference to the negotiations going on between the French Foreign Department and the Burmese Mission, he has earnestly represented to his Excellency the feelings of Her Majesty's Government, adverse to the conclusion of any agreement between Burmah and a Foreign Government, containing stipulations beyond those of a purely commercial character. Lord Lyons has, moreover, begged M. Jules Ferry to consider that, in a case like this, caution is required lest even commercial stipulations might have effects which might not be apparent at first sight; and has pressed upon his Excellency the importance of not forgetting, even in making commercial arrangements with Burmah, the very peculiar position of that country in relation to British India.

M. Jules Ferry, on his part, has assured Lord Lyons he need be under no anxiety whatever respecting the present negotiations between France and Burmah, and that any treaties or conventions which might be the result of them would be entirely of a commercial or consular character.

Lord Lyons does not know what progress has been made in the present negotiations for a new or supplementary treaty, but meanwhile he does himself the honour, in obedience to instructions from Her Majesty's Government, to address M. Jules Ferry on the subject of the treaty between France and Burmah of 24th January 1873 now for the first time brought into operation.

The third article of that treaty recognises a right on the part of each Government to have a diplomatic agent residing with the other, as well as to appoint consuls or consular agents.

It would be a great satisfaction to Her Majesty's Government to receive from the French Government a definite promise that the functions of any agent who may be appointed under the provisions of this article shall be of a purely commercial, and not in any sense of a political character. Such a promise would be in harmony with the friendly assurances already given by M. Jules Ferry.

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No. 69.

SIR J. PAUNCEFOTE to MR. GODLEY.

SIR, Foreign Office, July 19, 1884.

WITH reference to the letter from this Department of the 16th instant, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit herewith, to be laid before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, copy of a further despatch which has been received from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, reporting a conversation with the French Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject of the functions of any French Agent in Burmah appointed under the Treaty of 1873.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. PAUNCEFOTE.

Enclosure in No. 69.

VISCOUNT LYONS to EARL GRANVILLE.

MY LORD, Paris, July 16, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that again, this afternoon, I spoke to M. Jules Ferry of the desire of Her Majesty's Government to receive from the French Government a promise that the functions of any French agent who might be appointed under the Franco-Burmese Treaty of 1873 shall be of a purely commercial and not in any sense of a political character.

M. Jules Ferry, after adverting to the *pro memorid* which I put into his hand, observed that it was necessary to go a little towards the bottom of things. The treaty contained a stipulation that each party was free to accredit diplomatic and consular officers to the other. The present intention of the French Government was to station only a consul in Burmah, but after all, the title given to the agent was not really a matter of much consequence. It would be impossible to draw an exact line between political and commercial functions. In practice, the agent, whatever title he might bear, must deal with general questions between the two countries. For instance, there might be questions of "neighbourhood" (*voisinage*).

On my confessing that I was unable to understand how there could be any questions of that kind between France and Burmah, M. Ferry said that there were territories on the left of the river Mekong over which Burmah claimed suzerain rights, although she did not, he believed, exercise any practical authority over them.

M. Ferry went on to say that he was anxious to remove any doubts or misgivings which might exist either in India or England respecting the scope and object of the negotiations between the French and Burmese Governments.

It was, he told me, quite true that the Burmese desired to throw themselves into the arms of France, but the French Government were determined not to accept any offers of this kind. They had no intention of forming with Burmah an alliance defensive and offensive, or any alliance whatever of a special character. All they desired was to establish friendly intercourse and commercial relations on a proper basis. There were no secret communications going on. There was no question of any secret treaty. The Burmese asked indeed many things, and particularly demanded facilities for procuring arms, but to all such requests the French Government turned a deaf ear. They were simply engaged in making an ordinary treaty, with such stipulations as were usual and necessary in order to ensure the safety of Europeans in eastern countries.

In answer to a question which I put to him, M. Jules Ferry said that he distinctly authorised me to give your Lordship an assurance from him that France did not contemplate making any special political alliance with Burmah.

I am, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

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No. 70.

MR. GODLEY to SIR J. PAUNCEFOTE.

India Office, July 24, 1884.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, and to state that his Lordship concurs in Lord Granville's proposal to approve the proceedings of Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris in the matter of the Franco-Burmese negotiations as reported in his Excellency's Despatch of the 11th July.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. A. GODLEY.

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No. 71.

EARL GRANVILLE to VISCOUNT LYONS.

MY LORD, Foreign Office, July 28, 1884.

WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch of the 11th instant, recording the substance of a conversation which you held with M. Jules Ferry relative to the negotiations at present being carried on between France and Burmah, and the desire of Her Majesty's Government to obtain a definite promise from the French Government that the functions of any French Agent who may be appointed under the Third Article

of the Treaty between France and Burmah of 1873 shall be of a purely commercial, and not in any sense of a political character, I have to state to you that your Excellency's language, as reported in your above-mentioned despatch, is approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 72.

DESPATCH to the GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.
No. 70, dated India Office, 31st July 1884.

My Lord,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of the Letter of your Excellency's Government, No. 78, dated the 20th June, reporting that, in consequence of a threatening communication from the Burmese Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Burmese Government has been warned against aggression on the Manipur frontier, as marked out by Colonel Johnstone's Commission in 1881; that the Maharajah of Manipur has been authorised to resist interference with the boundary marks, and that arrangements have been made to afford his Highness military support if necessary.

2. The proceedings of your Excellency's Government in this matter are approved.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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No. 73.

No. 50 of 1884.

Government of India.

Foreign Department.

To the Right Hon. the EARL OF KIMBERLEY, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

My Lord, Simla, August 29, 1884.

In our Despatch, dated the 16th of April 1883, we had the honour to inform your Lordship that Prince Myngoon Myntha had recently escaped from Benares, where he was living under surveillance, and had sought an asylum in the French settlement of Chandernagore.

2. He remained quietly in Chandernagore until the end of last June, and during this time communications were repeatedly opened with him with the object of inducing him to return to British territory. But all negotiations in this direction failed, as it was evident that he only desired freedom of movement in order to operate against the Government of Upper Burma, where he was convinced his claims to the throne would secure many adherents.

3. About two months ago he contrived to elude the police who had been ordered to secure him, if possible, should he attempt to depart from Chandernagore, and to make his way in the French steamer "Tibre" to Colombo. Thence the French Consul sent him in the same vessel to Pondicherry, where he is reported to be still residing under the surveillance of the Governor-General of the French Settlements in India.

4. The latest information we have received of his proceedings is to the effect that he has petitioned the French Government, through the Governor of Pondicherry, for permission to visit France, presumably to obtain support in carrying out his designs against the existing Government at Mandalay. We do not consider that any serious importance need be attached to his movements; but having regard to the expected visit to London of the Burmese Embassy to Paris, we have thought it desirable to acquaint your Lordship with the facts of the case.

We have, &c.
(Signed) RIPON.
" D. M. STEWART.
" J. GIBBS.
" T. F. WILSON.
" C. P. ILBERT.
" S. C. BAYLEY.
" T. C. HOPE.
" A. COLVIN.

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No. 74.

## VISCOUNT LYONS to EARL GRANVILLE.

My Lord, Paris, January 12, 1885.

In my despatch of the 5th instant, and in numerous previous despatches, I have reported to your Lordship representations which I have made from time to time to the French Government on the subject of their negotiations with the so-called Burmese Embassy, which has now been at Paris for about 16 months.

With reference to this matter, it may be worth while for me to quote to your Lordship a passage which appears in the French weekly paper, the "Économiste," of the day before yesterday, in a review of a work on Burmah which has recently been published.

The passage is as follows:—

"Quoiqu'il en soit, le Roi Thibau n'est pas aveugle. Les tentatives nombreuses des Anglais pour se frayer, à travers ses États, une route vers les provinces sud-occidentales de la Chine, lui ont assurément causé un déplaisir profond. Il leur en garde rancune, et sait fort bien qu'à un moment donné ses puissants voisins sauront trouver un prétexte pour le dépouiller de sa couronne. Ces craintes et ces défiances ont-elles trouvé leur expression dans l'envoi que Sa Majesté Birmane a fait en 1883 d'une Ambassade chargée de négocier avec la France un Traité Commercial, et faut-il voir dans cette circonstance le désir plus ou moins patent de réclamer notre Protectorat? L'avenir résoudra cette question. D'autre part, un homme qui a beaucoup vécu en Bermanie et qui a exercé à Mandalay les fonctions de Consul d'Italie, M. d'Avera, a cru remarquer des indices de mécontentement parmi les Birmans soumis à la domination Anglaise: ils se plaindraient de ce que les impôts vont toujours en croissant, et surtout de ce que, loin de les employer dans l'intérêt exclusif de leur pays, on les jette en grande partie dans le gouffre béant des finances de l'Inde elle-même. Il y aurait là, si M. d'Avera ne s'est point trompé, le germe pour l'Angleterre des complications futures."

The book reviewed is entitled—

"Un Français en Birmanie, rédigé sur des Notes de Voyage par le Comte Mahé de la Bourdonnais et complété par M. Gabriel Marcel, de la Bibliothèque Nationale."

M. Mahé de la Bourdonnais appears to have been attached as engineer to the works connected with a line of telegraph which the English proposed to construct in order to unite Bangkok with Rangoon and with the Indian lines, and he is stated to have had in this capacity opportunities of travelling in Burmah.

Judging from the review, I should say that the book may contain a good deal of interesting information.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

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No. 75.

## Sir J. PAUNCEFOTE to Mr. GODLEY.

Sir, Foreign Office, January 15, 1885.

I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you to be laid before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reporting a conversation which he had held with Monsieur Ferry, relative to the Burmese Embassy in Paris.

I am to add that Lord Lyons' language has been approved.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. PAUNCEFOTE.

### Enclosure in No. 75.

### Viscount Lyons to Earl Granville.

My Lord, Paris, January 5, 1885.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I asked M. Jules Ferry this afternoon what was the state of his relations with the so-called Burmese Ambassadors.

He answered that the negotiations with them had not yet been brought to a practical conclusion, "n'avait pas encore abouti."

I said that, in my anxiety to prevent any embarrassing question between our two countries, I could not help adverting to the numerous representations I had made to him respecting the peculiar position in which Burmah stood with regard to British India. I proceeded to speak very much in the sense of the *pro memoriâ* which I gave his Excellency on the 11th July last, and I specially dwelt on the objections entertained by

Her Majesty's Government to any special political connexion between Burmah and any European Power.

On my referring to the vicinity of Burmah to Her Majesty's Indian Empire, M. Jules Ferry said (as your Lordship may recollect he did when I spoke to him some months ago) that Burmah was now also a neighbour of French possessions, and he added that it might be necessary to make treaty arrangements with regard to the frontier.

On my side, I repeated that Burmah could not be termed a neighbour to any French possession in a sense at all resembling that in which she was a neighbour to British India.

M. Ferry replied that certainly British India dominated Burmah, and had ample means of exercising a control over her. I said that the Burmese, with the astuteness of an Oriental people, would very probably try to introduce into their treaty with France some stipulation more or less incompatible with their proper relations with India. It was no doubt true, I observed, that the Indian Government had full means of bringing the Burmese to a sense of their obligations and of their proper position, but it would be very painful and very inconvenient that a question of resorting to those means should be raised by a treaty between Burmah and France.

M. Jules Ferry assured me in general terms that nothing which could produce complications would be introduced into the treaty now under negotiation.

I am, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

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No. 76.

## EARL GRANVILLE to VISCOUNT LYONS.

MY LORD, Foreign Office, January 15, 1885.

I HAVE read and laid before the Queen your Excellency's despatch of the 5th instant recording a conversation with M. Jules Ferry on the subject of the Treaty note under negotiation between France and Burmah, and I have to inform your Excellency that the language which you used to Monsieur Ferry as reported in your despatch above mentioned is approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 77.

## VISCOUNT LYONS to EARL GRANVILLE.

MY LORD, Paris, January 16, 1885.

WITH reference to my despatches of the 12th instant and of the 5th instant, as well as to previous correspondence, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that M. Jules Ferry told me this afternoon that the Treaty which had been so long in negotiation at Paris between the French Government and the Burmese Envoys had at last been signed.

It was merely, his Excellency said, one of the common Treaties stipulating for rights of residence, intercourse, commerce, most-favoured-nation treatment, and so forth.

In answer to a question from me, his Excellency told me that the Treaty did not contain any political or military stipulations.

He added that the French Government had not even succeeded in obtaining Consular jurisdiction over their own countrymen in Burmah; that in fact this point was reserved.

He mentioned to me that the French Government would probably now send a Consul to Burmah.

Finally, M. Jules Ferry informed me that he had received from French Agents intelligence similar to that which had appeared in the newspapers with regard to an attack by the Chinese upon Bhamo, but that he knew nothing more.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

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No. 78.

## VISCOUNT LYONS to EARL GRANVILLE.

MY LORD, Paris, February 4, 1885.

A FEW days ago General Menabrea, the Italian Ambassador here, came to see me, and told me that he had been in communication with the Burmese Embassy, who

were going to Rome, in order, he believed, to propose to the Italian Government to enter into commercial negotiations, and that he had been asked by them to ascertain from me whether I should be willing to receive a visit from them.

I observed that they had not shown much eagerness to become acquainted with me, as they had now been here, I believed, about eighteen months, and had not, up to the present time, taken any step for the purpose; but that, nevertheless, I should be happy to see them now if they liked to come and call upon me.

Accordingly, the day before yesterday, I received a letter, signed "Pour l'Ambassade "Birmane," by "Capitaine Comte de Trévelec," asking me to fix a day and hour for receiving them. I sent a message in answer by one of the secretaries in Her Majesty's Embassy, fixing to-day, and the whole Burmese Embassy, accompanied by Capitaine Comte de Trévelec, called upon me this morning.

The Second Ambassador speaks both French and English, but neither he nor his companions appeared to desire to say anything particular to me, and, in fact, they made the visit simply one of civility.

They told me that they intended to stay in Paris about ten days more, then to go to Rome, and, after spending about a fortnight there, to return to Burmah.

The number of those who came was—Capitaine de Trévelec included—six.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

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No. 79.

## VISCOUNT LYONS to EARL GRANVILLE.

My Lord, Paris, February 4, 1885.

In my despatch of to-day, I have reported to your Lordship that I received this morning a visit from the Burmese Embassy.

These so-called Ambassadors arrived in Paris early in the month of August 1883; but they kept studiously aloof from me, and, so far as I know, from the other foreign Representatives here; and it is only now, when their negotiations with the French Government are concluded, and they are on the eve of leaving France, that they have gone through the form of paying me a visit, which they have made one of mere ceremony.

As your Lordship is well aware, I have, during the long negotiations of these Burmese with the French Government, taken every means of impressing upon the successive Ministers for Foreign Affairs the peculiar relations between Burmah and British India, and the strong objections of Her Majesty's Government to the conclusion of any Agreement between Burmah and a foreign Government containing stipulations beyond those of a purely commercial character.

In addition to the numerous assurances which he had given to me during the course of the negotiation, M. Jules Ferry (as your Lordship is aware) informed me, on the 16th instant, that the Treaty which had been actually signed some days before was merely one of the common Treaties stipulating for rights of residence, intercourse, commerce, most-favoured-nation, and so forth; and that it did not contain any political or military stipulations.

But there can be no doubt that the aim of the Burmese was to obtain from the French Government such a Treaty as would enable them to appeal to France in case of their being involved in difficulties with England; or, in fact, that their great object, in forming relation with European Powers, has been and is to find means of emancipating themselves from the special influence and control of the Indian Government.

As I wrote to your Lordship on a former occasion, there can, I think, be little doubt that, with or without a fresh Treaty, the Burmese will endeavour to form in practice a closer connection with France than has hitherto existed. With a view to free themselves from English control, the Burmese have offered to throw themselves into the arms of France. These offers have, M. Ferry assures me, been rejected by the French Government.

But the spirit in which they have been made, will, no doubt, continue to animate the Burmese, while on the other hand, the progress of French power to the east of Burmah will add to the importance attached by the French Government to a country of which M. Ferry already speaks as about to become a neighbour of France.

Nothing has happened since to change the views thus expressed. Nor do I suppose that in the negotiations into which the Burmese are apparently about to enter with Italy,

endeavours to weaken the special position of England in their country will be wanting on their part.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

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No. 80.

VISCOUNT LYONS to EARL GRANVILLE.

My Lord, Paris, February 11, 1885.

On the 7th instant M. Jules Ferry laid upon the table of the Chamber of Deputies a Bill to authorise the ratification of the Convention recently concluded with Burmah.

In doing so he termed it a Commercial Convention: "J'ai l'honneur," he said, "de déposer sur le bureau de la Chambre un Projet de Loi portant approbation d'une "Convention de Commerce avec la Birmanie."

I have taken steps to obtain a copy of the Convention for your Lordship as soon as possible after it is printed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

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No. 81.

Sir J. S. LUMLEY to EARL GRANVILLE.

My Lord, Rome, March 13, 1885.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Burmese Embassy, which has been for the last eighteen months at Paris, arrived in Rome ten days ago.

On Tuesday, the 10th instant, the two Ambassadors, attended by their suite, the Burmese Consul at Genoa, and Captain Trélenec, attached to the Embassy, were received by the King. They called on me the same day, when I asked them to a reception I had in the evening, at which they appeared in their national costume. They dine to-morrow at M. Mancini's—a dinner given by the Minister for Foreign Affairs in honour of the King's birthday—and will leave Naples on the 25th instant for Bombay by an Italian steamer.

Their object in coming to Rome is to obtain certain necessary alterations in their Commercial Treaty with Italy, but the shortness of their stay has compelled them to confine themselves to indicating verbally the modifications they require, reserving until their return to Rome at the end of the year, or the arrival of a fresh Embassy, further negotiations on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. SAVILE LUMLEY.

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No. 82.

Sir J. S. LUMLEY to EARL GRANVILLE.

My Lord, Rome, March 24, 1885.

I am informed that the departure of the Burmese Ambassadors has been delayed in order to permit of the negotiation of a Treaty of Commerce with Germany, which Baron Keudell has received orders to conclude in the name of his Government.

The Italian Government propose taking advantage of this delay to conclude a Supplementary Convention with Burmah, their existing Treaty, which was drawn up by a naval officer, containing several errors requiring explanation and correction.

This Complementary Convention will be based on that concluded between France and Burmah at Paris on the 15th January last; it will contain no mention of traffic in arms, the interdicting of the transit of which through British Burmah being fully recognised.

I learn that the Italian Government declined to enter into negotiations with the Burmese Ambassadors until they had received notice that certain outstanding claims of Italian subjects employed by the Burmese Government, and who had not been paid their salary for the last two years, were settled. An assurance to this effect has since been received by telegraph from Mandalay.

The Treaty of Commerce concluded with France, although signed on the 15th January, has not yet been sent to Mandalay, the First Ambassador having intended taking it with him on his return to Burmah, in order to be able personally to give to his Government certain explanations with regard to it. In consequence, however, of urgent

representations on the part of the French Government, the Third Burmese Ambassador will return at once to Burmah, taking with him the French Treaty for ratification. He starts for Naples to-day, the date originally fixed for the departure of the entire Embassy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. SAVILE LUMLEY.

P.S.—I have, since writing the above, received a letter from the Burmese Ambassadors saying that their departure from Rome will be delayed until the end of April.

J. S. L.

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No. 83.

No. 56 of 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India

MY LORD, Fort William, March 24, 1885.

WE have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copies of correspondence relative to the position of affairs in Rangoon, and the troubles prevailing in Upper Burma.

2. The subject of our relations with the Court of Ava occupies our earnest attention. It must be admitted that the present state of affairs is not satisfactory, and various measures of active interference have been pressed upon the Government of India by the British commercial community, who are suffering to some extent from the depression of trade, consequent on recent disturbances, and are alarmed by the conclusion of the treaty between Burma and France. We have been urged to annex Upper Burma or to dethrone the present King, and establish another ruler protected by us. These measures however do not appear to us to be justified by the existing state of affairs, and the commercial community have been so informed.

3. Nevertheless the question is not set at rest by the rejection of proposals for active interference at Mandalay. While other European Powers held aloof and did not seek to intervene in the affairs of Burma, the absence from the Court of Ava of a personal representative of the British Government, though in some respects inconvenient, has not been attended by any very material disadvantage. Hitherto our treaties have been, on the whole, respected; our commerce has received protection; and our officers have succeeded in maintaining friendly relations with the officials of the Burmese frontier districts. But now, by the conclusion of the recent treaty between France and Burma, the situation may be sensibly altered. Considering the objects which the parties to the treaty are believed to have in view, we cannot but look forward with some concern to its possible consequences. The presence of a French Consular Agent at Mandalay is likely to increase our difficulties in dealing with the Court of Ava, and to prove antagonistic to British interests. In these circumstances we are of opinion that something should, if possible, be done to restore our influence at Mandalay.

4. We have therefore considered whether it would not be desirable to insist upon the reception by King Theebaw's Government of a British Agent at his Court. In deciding upon such action, we are however surrounded with difficulties, the satisfactory solution of which is far from easy.

5. In the first place we distinctly informed the Burmese Government, after the withdrawal of our Resident in 1879, that any overtures for the revision of our relations or for the return of a political officer to Mandalay, must proceed from the Court of Ava. And if it should be resolved in the altered circumstances of the case to disregard this intimation, and to open negotiations ourselves, we cannot now expect the King's Government to meet our overtures with readiness. They would not, we believe, consent to receive, and to treat with proper courtesy, an English diplomatic agent except under the pressure of an authoritative demand, supported by a display of military force. The present time does not appear to be opportune for any action of this kind. Again, it is to be remembered that, if any understanding exists between the French and Burmese Governments, involving ulterior designs inconsistent with English interests, the reception and proper treatment of a British Resident in Mandalay would not necessarily have the effect of re-establishing British influence. It is even conceivable that the acquiescence of the Burmese in such an arrangement have the effect of embarrassing us, in case we

should hereafter come to the conclusion that more direct measures of interference could no longer be avoided.

6. The situation therefore is one of considerable delicacy, and we are not yet in a position to recommend to Her Majesty's Government any specific course of action. But we shall continue to give special attention to the affairs of Upper Burma, and we hope that before long some satisfactory solution of the difficulty may be discovered.

We have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

## Enclosure 1 in No. 83.

TELEGRAM, dated 9th October 1884.

From CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Rangoon, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

LAST week's mail took to you a letter about recent occurrences at Mandalay. My letter cannot reach you till to-morrow or Saturday. Citizens of Rangoon, to the number of over 800 of different races, have caused to be convened public meeting for next Saturday afternoon to express indignation at the slaughter, and to ask interposition of British Government. Committee who convene the meeting are merchants, English, German, and Asiatic, concerned in Mandalay trade, barristers and journalists. So far as I know, no officials will take part in meeting except Chairman of Municipality, who convenes on requisition of citizens. Unless I receive orders from you, I shall not communicate to the Committee convening the meeting any information concerning the reports, and the recommendation I have submitted to you regarding communication to be made to the Ava Government, on the subject of recent slaughter.

## Enclosure 2 in No. 83.

Dated Rangoon, 3rd October 1884.

From E. S. SYMES, Esq., C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Foreign Department.

I AM directed to invite attention to the appended newspaper extract giving an account of certain events that recently (about the 22nd September) occurred at Mandalay. The main features of the newspaper account are in accordance with reports which have reached the Chief Commissioner from four different sources at Mandalay. It seems that an outbreak took place in the Mandalay jail; that after the outbreak was quelled, harmless prisoners and others inside the jail were slaughtered after a barbarous fashion; that slaughter or executions of a revolting kind continued for one or two days; and that probably one or more, at the time unoffending, British subjects were among the victims, who altogether numbered 200 or 300 persons.

2. The Kingdom of Ava is independent of British control; and its Government is connected with British Government by a treaty, such as subsists between independent States of (technically) equal rank. There are accordingly obvious objections to our interposing in the internal affairs of the Kingdom of Ava, either by way of protest against what may be going on, or otherwise. But the condition of the Kingdom of Ava at the present time is peculiar. Nearly half the realm, that is to say, the greater part of the subject Shan States are in rebellion, and have been in rebellion for three years. A serious revolt occurred in the northern provinces six months ago, and it is possible that insurgents will again make head in that direction a few weeks hence. A pretender to the throne—who is reputed to have adherents in Upper Burma—is at large in India; wants to raise a revolution in Upper Burma; but is prevented from doing this because we refuse to allow British territory to be made a basis for his operations, and because he knows he will be arrested if he attempts to enter British Burma with hostile intentions towards the present Government at Mandalay. One or two other claimants to the Ava throne are in British keeping in India, and are prevented from making a dash for Mandalay.

3. It therefore seems that King Theebaw is in undisturbed possession of the throne of Ava, because the British Government actively interpose to prevent his rivals raising an insurrection or fomenting a revolution in Upper Burma. That being so, it becomes a question whether the Government of India should—in the event of the enclosed account of butcheries at Mandalay proving correct—abstain from all protest against such proceedings. More than five years ago, when the present King or his servants ordered or allowed massacres, the then Resident protested in the name of the British Government

against such inhumanity. Some years earlier, when Colonel (then Captain) Sladen was Resident at Mandalay, he protested, and on one occasion successfully intervened, against certain barbarous executions. Those protests in both cases had some effect in preventing further occurrences of the same type.

4. The Chief Commissioner submits, for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, his advice that on the present occasion an inquiry regarding the recent occurrences at Mandalay should be addressed to the Court of Ava in somewhat the following words:—

"Your Excellency,—The Viceroy and Governor-General of India has received reports and seen accounts of recent occurrences at Mandalay, respecting which I am instructed to seek such further information as your Excellency's Government may be willing to give.

"ii. It is stated—and the statement is confirmed by letters from trustworthy persons—that after a recent outbreak in the Mandalay jail, some hundreds of unresisting prisoners and other persons were slaughtered inside or near the jail enclosure; that this slaughter took place after the jail-breakers had either got away or had been separately dealt with; that the people—prisoners and others—were killed under circumstances of peculiar cruelty; that the slaughter of these unfortunates continued for one or two whole days; and that among the slain were certain British subjects, natives of Chittagong.

"iii. The Government of India is well aware that on an occasion such as the quelling of a jail outbreak, the subordinate servants of the State may sometimes carry vindictive reprisals too far against refractory prisoners. But the accounts which have reached the Government of India—if correct—show that the slaughter and treatment of the prisoners went much beyond this. If the accounts should turn out to be in the main correct, the Governor-General in Council desires me to say, that he shall feel bound to protest in behalf of the British Government, and in the name of humanity, against any barbarous executions such as sullied the first year of His Majesty King Theebaw's reign. The Government of India consider that they cannot look on in silence at occurrences of this kind at Mandalay; because they remember that, by their action in keeping away from Burma other claimants to the throne of Ava, they, to some extent, assist in keeping the present ruler in undisturbed possession of the throne."

5. I am to add, that the Chief Commissioner is aware that any letter of this kind, if sent, would probably elicit a more or less complete denial, or a defence of the barbarities that are said to have occurred. But, nevertheless, the protest may do good in compelling the King and his Ministers to reflect before they ordered or allowed further barbarous executions of this kind. And it will show that the British Government, so far as it can peaceably intervene, desires to prevent the recurrence of such acts.

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EXTRACT from the "RANGOON GAZETTE."

MANDALAY.

*Details of the Massacre.*

WE give below the details of the massacre at Mandalay, which we briefly reported this day week, and which was then described as a jail outbreak. How far that description was from the truth, the following accounts, both given us by eye-witnesses, will show. We reserve further comment until to-morrow.

The Burmese Government, feeling alarmed at the large number of dacoities taking place in every district, and by the report that the Mengoon Prince had left Pondicherry and reached Bangkok, the Ministers decided to execute a number of notorious characters. Although this decision was kept secret, it came to the knowledge of the prisoners through their relatives, who are allowed to take food to them in the jail; and those who had reason to believe that their lives would be the first to be sacrificed resolved to attempt an escape. About 30 of them managed to break off their irons and seize the few dahs and empty guns of the guards, while the latter were at dinner. They then managed to burst out of the jail, and made for the eastern gate of the city. Among them was a Let-thoon-daw called Minbyin, who was imprisoned on suspicion of having an intrigue with one of the Queen's maids-of-honour; this man went to the criminal court opposite, and gave warning to the Mayo Saray (town clerk). The men who had escaped were followed, and seven were cut down before reaching the gate, among whom was the notorious Yanmin, who was the ringleader. When wounded by a shot he took

refuge in a house, but was beaten out by the inmates. On reaching the road near the bazaar he fell down, and his head was chopped off and carried away in triumph. This is the famous dacoit who was liberated from jail to go and fight against the Shans, but instead of that, he was plundering and pillaging everywhere. He was then arrested, and was to have been publicly executed; but, through the intercession of a hpoongyee, his sentence was changed to imprisonment for life. The other runaways were followed by the Shoay Shan Myowoon, and two or three were slaughtered, but about 20 or so are still at large.

Whilst this was going on, the Ministers, headed by the Tinedah, with the palace guard, had surrounded the jail, in which there were now none but peaceable and unarmed people, and an indiscriminate slaughter began, specially directed by the Tinedah Mingyee, against those harmless people who were begging for mercy. Finding themselves fired upon from all sides, they tried to break the fence and get out. At this crisis the Tinedah gave orders to set fire to the jail at the east corner, and from the Toungwin Mingyee's house the musketry fire was kept up. The flames drove the poor creatures to the gate, where they were hacked to pieces one after another. In the jail were the Mooneah Mee Byah, the grandson of the Maloon Prince (called the Minepyin Prince) and the grandson of the Intiahmin. The Mooneah Mee Byah, who was very ill, was carried out by her sister, who was also a prisoner.

While the butchery was going on, the King sent to inquire if the two Princes were still alive; the answer was "yes," but, as might have been expected when he sent a second time, they were no more. Their heads are now hanging in the cemetery along with that of the Yanmin.

Up till now, the number of slain is said to be 150, but executions are still taking place. Among the killed are 4 Chinese, 2 Chittagonians, 8 women and some Shans. Among the women are an aunt and two cousins of the Nyoung Yan Prince, and a Shan girl, a relation of the Mooneah Mee Byah.

The king has given orders that no one who is accused of a political crime is to be allowed to live; murders are still going on, and the governors of districts have all been ordered to send to Mandalay the criminals confined in their jails.

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## Another Account.

A dreadful massacre occurred here on Sunday evening; the Government have endeavoured to make it appear as merely the suppression of a jail outbreak, headed by a band of desperate dacoits; but I have every reason to believe that this is very far from the truth; in fact, instead of posing as the representatives and vindicators of law and order, there is no doubt that the King and his Ministers ought to be denounced as the butchers who carried out one of the most unjustifiable and cruel massacres of ancient or modern times. So far from the incident having come upon the Government unexpectedly, there is every reason to believe that it was the result of a preconcerted plan concocted by themselves.

I believe that the scheme originated with some of the Ministers who have been coquetting with the Mengoon Prince. Some of their followers, who were in their confidence, had been unfortunate enough to get into prison, and their patrons became afraid that they would purchase their freedom by disclosing inconvenient secrets. These Ministers, therefore, went to the King and told him that they believed a number of the desperate characters in the jail had been conspiring against him, and although they were in custody, their departure to Neikban was desirable in case a rising occurred, which might lead to their escape and their joining the standard of the Mengoon Prince. Combined with the reports of the Mengoon's escape from Pondicherry, this naturally incensed as well as alarmed King Theebaw, who was anxious for the immediate and wholesale execution of the rebels against his authority. The Ministers, however, represented to him that in view of the present relations of Ava with Britain and France, a vulgar and barbarous massacre would not be politic, and that a little diplomacy should be used. Accordingly word was sent by a confidential man to the jailor that he might liberate such and such prisoners. As soon as he acted on these orders, another officer roused the jail-guard to quell the "outbreak," and the first man killed was the jailor himself, who was best out of the way, on the principle that "dead men tell no tales." No sooner were the first shots fired, than Ministers and officials swarmed round from all

quarters, the troops arrived from the palace, and the slaughter began. A number of the fugitives who had got outside the jail were pursued and cut down in the streets, whilst those who remained in the jail were shot down mercilessly without distinction. To make sure that none of the victims would escape, and that no assistance should reach them from outside, the city gates were closed from 4 to 10 o'clock p.m.

The scene that then occurred at the jail baffles description; the poor wretches inside it would not come out, and the monsters who sought their lives set fire to the building on the east side of the palace, and then murdered their victims one by one as they fled from the flames. No mercy was shown to either age or sex, and a number of those butchered were not even prisoners, but people who had gone to see their friends or to carry food to them. I am confident that at least three hundred people were massacred, amongst whom were 11 women, 3 Chinamen, 1 Hindu, 2 Chittagonians, some Suratees, 2 young Princes, and 1 Hypoongyee. I believe there were only 11 dacoits altogether in the jail; they were all killed, and amongst them was Yanmin, a desperate character, who, on account of his skill and bravery, was liberated some time ago to go and quell the Shan rebellion, but who instead again took to dacoity on his own account, and was again captured. This is the same man who shot Pilot Jefferson, of the Flotilla Company's service, some two years ago.

To show how little the massacre had really to do with an outbreak in the jail, I may mention that there are three jails in Mandalay, two outside and one inside the palace, and the slaughter was carried on, not merely at the one at which it was commenced, but also at the other two. A civil prisoner who had been put in jail for a debt of Rs. 15 was murdered, as well as some 15 of the jail-beggars. With respect to these latter, I should explain that it is not the custom here for the Government to feed convicts, and a certain number of those who have no friends willing and able to support them are allowed to go out and beg for food, or earn it by carrying water and doing other old jobs for people. Those prisoners who managed to escape in the confusion are still being sought for, and not one of them who is captured will escape death.

The sequel to the massacre was as horrible as that ghastly incident itself. Some of the heads of the victims were stuck up on bamboos in the cemetery, and others were carried through the streets on poles. The scene at the cemetery when I visited it was appalling. The King gave orders that the dead were not to be buried for two or three days, so that all the people might see what a terrible thing it was to incur his displeasure, and there were the mutilated bodies lying in ghastly and festering heaps, some of them not only riddled with shot, but hacked to pieces with dahs past all recognition, whilst a number of fiends in human shape were actually chopping off arms and legs to save the manacles and shackles! Not only that, but the dead and dying had been carted off together, and in some cases the quivering of a limb told that the death agony was not yet over. When I visited the cemetery the work of interment had begun, and the carcases were being huddled, four and five together, into shallow graves, with no more than a foot of earth to cover them. The pigs and pariahs had already been feasting on the slain, and their banquet will be continued after the sextons have withdrawn. In striking contrast to this horrible picture, I saw little children playing about, all unconscious of their dreadful surroundings.

Meantime the ruffian King and Court have been holding high festival over the event to divert the people from thoughts of the true significance of the massacre, and make them regard it as the triumph of the nation over the nation's foes. Poays are being held nightly, and the Parsee Theatrical Company have just arrived in good time to make sport in the palace. Ministers are swaggering about on elephants, and the wretched passers-by dare hardly lift their heads from the dust while in their presence; boats with bands of music on board are numerous on the river; a king's steamer gaily decorated was sent down to Sagine, and excursionists invited to take free passages; and the King has rewarded all those who took part in the slaughter, the butcher who could boast of the most victims receiving the richest reward.

What will be the end of it all I cannot say. The people who came up by one steamer went back by the next, and a number of wealthy traders are leaving the place. Oh! if the Mengoon Prince, or, better still, a British gunboat were only here!

Enclosure 3 in No. 83.

(Extract.) Dated Rangoon, October 16, 1884.

From E. S. SYMES, Esq., C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Foreign Department.

I AM directed to submit copy of a memorial (enclosure A.) which has to-day been presented to the Chief Commissioner for transmission to the Government of India. The memorial embodies four resolutions passed at a public meeting held in Rangoon on the 11th current. The meeting was convened by the President of the Municipality on a requisition by several European householders. The notice regarding the meeting ran as follows:—

"NOTICE.

"At the request of a large number of the residents of Rangoon, I hereby convene a public meeting, to take into consideration the present unsatisfactory state of affairs in Upper Burma.

"The meeting will take place at

"THE TOWN HALL,
"On Saturday afternoon, the 11th October 1884.
"C. H. E. ADAMSON,
"President of the Rangoon Municipality."

If the meeting had been, in the first instance, called to discuss the advisability of annexing the independent kingdom of Ava, with which we have treaty relations, the President of the Municipality, who is also a Government officer, would probably have abstained from taking part in the matter by convening the meeting.

2. The meeting was held as notified, and was presided over by Mr. J. Thompson, a well-known merchant, who represents the firm of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. Annexed (enclosure B.) are two newspaper accounts of the meeting. The deputation who handed the memorial to the Chief Commissioner this morning informed him that the account given in the newspapers was in the main correct; that the meeting was attended by very large numbers of people; that it was enthusiastic, and that the resolutions were carried unanimously. It should perhaps be stated that the five elected Burmese members of the Rangoon Municipality called a meeting of their more influential constituents to consider what part they, as representative Burmans, should take at the public meeting of the 11th. At this Burmese meeting it was resolved that "the Lugyis "(*i.e.*, elders of the city) consider that, as British subjects, they should only attend to the "welfare and prosperity of their own country; and they decided not to interfere with "foreign affairs." In accordance with this decision, the elected Burmese members of the municipality took no part in the public meeting of the 11th October.

3. The movement, which ended in this public meeting and memorial, originated in consequence of reports—circumstantial accounts written by trustworthy persons at Mandalay—regarding the slaughter of 100 to 300 persons on the day of, and soon after, an outbreak in the Mandalay Jail. In my letter, No. 310, dated the 3rd instant (and in other communications by the same mail) were submitted accounts of the recent occurrences at Mandalay, so far as apparently authentic reports had reached the Chief Commissioner, and a recommendation was then submitted that inquiry should be made from the Government of Ava regarding these occurrences. If the facts were really as stated, the Chief Commissioner advised that strong disapproval of such inhumanity and barbarous slaughter should be expressed. And it was suggested that the British Government could not view such slaughter in silence, when, by our preventing claimants to the kingdom of Ava organising revolution from British territory, we are to some degree, responsible for keeping King Theebaw in undisturbed possession of his throne. Since my letter above mentioned was despatched, the Rangoon agent of the King of Ava at an interview with the Chief Commissioner gave another account of the occurrences. He says that about 100 prisoners were killed in all; that the jail was set on fire by the prisoners themselves; that the rioting prisoners had to be shot down in order to prevent their breaking out and sacking the town; and that, if unresisting, unoffending people were killed, their fate was due to the excitement and anxiety of the moment. As at present advised, Mr. Bernard believes the written reports of eye-witnesses to be more authentic and trustworthy than the account given by the King's

agent in Rangoon. There has not been time for the Chief Commissioner to receive the orders of the Government of India on my letter above quoted; but the matter is mentioned here to show that it was not proposed to acquiesce by silence in the barbarous executions or slaughter permitted by the Mandalay Government.

4. The resolutions adopted at the public meeting are to the effect (1) that misgovernment is bringing misery and distress on the people of Upper Burma under the present King; (2) that the tranquillity and prosperity of British Burma and of Upper Burma are mutually interdependent; (3) that it is absolutely necessary for the British Government immediately to interfere in Upper Burma; (4) that British interference should take the form of annexation of the kingdom of Ava to the Indian Empire; or that, if annexation is deemed inexpedient, King Theebaw should be removed from the throne, and that Ava should be constituted a protected State under some other ruler.

The Chief Commissioner has been requested to submit the memorial embodying these resolutions with his full support to his Excellency the Viceroy in Council. He believes that these resolutions embody the sincere views and convictions of the majority of Englishmen in Rangoon. These views have been enforced by sermons from Rangoon pulpits; and the speeches at the public meeting show that humane sympathy with, and anxiety for, sufferers from cruelties in Upper Burma were the active cause of the present movement in Rangoon. It is, therefore, with much diffidence that Mr. Bernard expresses his dissent from the main resolution—in favour of annexation—to which the memorial draws attention. At the same time he considers that even the adverse opinion of the great majority of his fellow-countrymen in Burma should not make him shrink from avowing his opinion on the important questions raised in these resolutions.

5. Some people may perhaps doubt whether, in a country like India, it is wise or desirable that the policy of the Government towards a neighbouring Power should form subject of discussion at a public meeting. But so long as prominent Government officers take no part in the discussions, Mr. Bernard does not see that such meetings, though they may cause temporary alarm and disturbance of trade, can do lasting harm. Nothing more is said at such a meeting than may be—or is—said any day in the local newspapers. In so far as the meeting gave expression—strong expression—to the general disapproval of misgovernment, and to the abhorrence of cruelty felt by all true Englishmen, such a meeting as that of Saturday last may have good effect. At any rate, whether the effect is good or bad, it is quite certain that in a large European community like that of Rangoon, the local Government could not—if it wished—stifle discussion or rpevent a public meeting on a question of this kind. British subjects in all parts of Her Gracious Majesty's Empire have, and exercise, the right of meeting in public to discuss political questions; and, on the whole, it is very much better for the British Empire that this right should be unquestioned.

6. I am now to remark on the first of the four points urged in the memorial as summarised at paragraph 4 above, namely, the evils of misrule in Upper Burma. The massacres that sullied the beginning of King Theebaw's reign, and the slaughter of unresisting prisoners, as recently reported, are abhorrent to all civilized people. So far as information is available to the Chief Commissioner, the realm and the subjects of Ava do not enjoy internal peace, and are not contented. The Shan States, which constitute nearly half the kingdom, have been in revolt for years. The border tribes beyond Bhamo were in rebellion last spring, carried fire and sword half way to Mandalay, and are expected to break out again this cold season. In Mandalay, in Bhamo, and in many cities and villages, traders and peaceful persons often suffer grievious wrong at the hands of the Government or of petty officials or of robbers. Few dare to amass or to keep wealth. The bad harvests of 1883–84 have added greatly to the troubles of the people, and caused thousands of families to migrate into British Burma. Indian or Burman subjects of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress who go to Upper Burma believe themselves to be often in great jeopardy; they are sometimes ill-treated by the officials, and they can rarely obtain redress for civil wrongs. If Ava were under British rule there would be very great improvement in the peace, prosperity, and wealth of the people.

7. The Chief Commissioner is informed that the condition of affairs in the interior of Upper Burma is worse now than it was in the time of the late King, father of King Theebaw. He cannot fully test this information, but it comes both from Burman and European sources. Possibly the removal of the British Resident and of the British Mixed Court from Mandalay may have encouraged anarchy and misrule. At the same time it must be admitted that, so far as statistics of external trade are an index of the

prosperity of a people, the case is not so strong against the present régime in Upper Burma. The comparative figures are as follows:—

Four complete years before King Theebaw's accession—

| — | Exports from British Burma to Ava. | Imports into British Burma from Ava. | Total Trade between British Burma and Ava. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1874–75 - - - | 1,470,261 | 1,457,572 | 2,927,833 |
| 1875–76 - - - | 1,355,919 | 1,514,613 | 2,870,532 |
| 1876–77 - - - | 1,468,554 | 1,551,850 | 3,020,404 |
| 1877–78 - - - | 1,761,541 | 1,664,385 | 3,425,926 |
| Average of the four years | 1,514,069 | 1,547,105 | 3,061,174 |

After King Theebaw's accession—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1880–81 - - - | 1,712,302 | 1,613,972 | 3,326,274 |
| 1881–82 - - - | 1,485,886 | 1,303,375 | 2,789,261 |
| 1882–83 - - - | 1,581,079 | 1,670,682 | 3,251,761 |
| 1883–84 - - - | 1,826,114 | 1,705,848 | 3,531,962 |
| Average of the four years | 1,651,345 | 1,573,469 | 3,224,814 |

Thus the average value of the yearly trade between British Burma and Ava in King Theebaw's reign was somewhat larger than during the four years before his accession. The volume of imports of British goods into Ava during the second period was comparatively larger than the foregoing figures would imply; for the tariff* of values for cotton goods, silk goods, twist, and iron, was considerably lower during King Theebaw's time than during the period before his accession. The value of the traffic fell off greatly in the year 1881–82, when monopolies were established. But it recovered again when the monopolies were abolished in compliance with the representation made by order of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council. The failure of the Ava crops last season caused the importation of rice from British Burmah to reach 74,000 tons in the first nine months of 1884, as compared with an average of 20,000 tons during the four preceding years. The obligation to pay for this imported food reduced the power of the people to purchase other commodities. During the last few weeks, owing to the threatened incursion of the Myingun Prince, and to fear of a revolution, trade with Upper Burma, except in rice and other food-stuffs, has been almost at a standstill.

8. The second of the points urged in the memorial is that the prosperity and tranquillity of Upper and Lower Burma are bound up together. It is quite true that the kingdom of Ava depends for the greater part of its external trade on, and is nourished from, British Burma, which again depends on Ava for about one-eighth of its external trade. If serious anarchy and disturbance occurred on one side of the border, they would probably be felt more or less on the other side. Robber gangs from Upper Burma cross the border and harry British villages to some extent every year. The number of these forays is perhaps not more than would be committed by gangs from Central India States over a less extended border. Moreover, recent investigations by Mr. Pilcher in Thayetmyo, have shown that British villagers occasionally make predatory incursions into the neighbouring tracts of Upper Burma. No doubt murderers, robbers, and other criminals flee into Ava, when the police make British territory too hot for them; and probably wrong-doers from Upper Burma sometimes find asylum in British territory. But during the past two years there has been, thanks mainly to the friendliness established by Mr. Pilcher of Thayetmyo with Burma officials across the border, a more free

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* NOTE.—At a recent investigation into the range of prices during the past ten years, the fall of prices in certain typical English goods at Rangoon was found to have been as follows:—

| | No. 30 Grey Twist. Rs. A. P. | | No. 20 Turkey Red Twist. Rs. A. P. | | Grey Shirtings. Rs. A. P. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1873 | 3 6 0 | Per bundle of 5 lbs. | 8 2 0 | Per bundle of 5 lbs. | 4 14 0 | Per piece of 7 lbs. |
| 1883 | 2 10 0 | | 5 2 0 | | 3 9 0 | |
| 1884 | 2 8 0 | | 4 9 0 | | 3 8 0 | |

The year 1873 is earlier than any of the years taken in the text. But the era of high prices lasted, and the great fall in prices did not begin, until shortly before King Theebaw's accession to the throne.

extradition of criminals on both sides. On the Ava frontier, as on other frontiers elsewhere, it is often difficult to make out promptly a *primâ facie* case sufficient to procure extradition of suspected criminals. But on the whole the Chief Commissioner is not able to say that the tranquillity and prosperity of the province of British Burma have suffered seriously from anarchy and misrule in Ava. We have, unfortunately, had a good deal of violent crime in British Burma, but the worst districts have been—

| | |
|---|---|
| Hanthawaddy, | Henzada, |
| Pegu, | Tharrawaddy, |

all of which are far removed from the frontier.

Most of our worst criminals and leaders of robber gangs have been Burmans born on this side of the frontier. When Upper Burmans are found among robber gangs in these four districts, they are most frequently men who have resided some time in British Burma before taking to criminal courses.

9. The growth of our trade with Upper Burma has been shown above. That growth has no doubt been retarded, at times it has been even stopped, by the establishment of monopolies or by other restraints on trade. But when such arrangements or exactions are contrary to treaty, diplomatic representation has usually resulted in their eventual removal. It is perhaps worthy of note that the volume of British trade across our frontier with Ava equals 62 per cent. of the total trade across the whole land frontier of India, from Kurrachee to Chittagong. According to Mr. Hamilton's report for 1881–82, the value of the total trade across the land frontier of India with Biluchistan, Afghanistan, Cashmere, Thibet, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhootan, Manipur, and the tribes of the Eastern frontier, is valued at about 5,145,000*l.* Our trade with Ava, it has been seen, has averaged 3,224,814*l.* a year during the reign of the King Theebaw. To the credit of the Ava Government, it may be mentioned that, though the treaty allows them to take a 10 per cent. *ad valorem* import duty on British goods, yet hitherto they have levied only a 5 per cent. import duty. Additional exactions and imports of different kinds are doubtless laid on trade in the interior of the country, and traffic along minor routes in Ava is shackled in many ways. But these obstacles to free commerce would be found in a comparatively uncivilised and comparatively misgoverned State under any circumstances. And the difference between the 10 per cent. duty allowed by treaty and the 5 per cent. duty now levied is, *pro tanto*, a distinct gain to our merchants. During the five years that have passed since the withdrawal of the Resident from Mandalay the traffic of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, probably the largest and wealthiest river navigation company in Asia, has grown and flourished. The increase and the permanence of British trade with Ava* is largely due to the exertions and good management of this company. But the officials of the company would probably admit that they had, in the main, and with a few exceptional cases of rudeness at the hands of local officials, met with consideration, if not courtesy, at the hands of the Ava Government during the reign of King Theebaw.

10. The third point urged in the memorial and the public meeting is that it is absolutely necessary for the British Government to interfere in Upper Burma. To the Chief Commissioner it seems that, except for the cruel massacres that occurred at and after the recent jail outbreak at Mandalay, the political relations between the Government of India and the kingdom of Ava are now much as they have been any time during the last five years. Mr. Bernard has counselled that inquiry be made regarding these alleged cruelties, and that the strong disapproval of the British Government be expressed if the account is in the main true. If any protest of the kind from his Excellency the Viceroy in Council were to be ill-received or to be rejected, or if there were a renewal and continuance of such massacres, then matters would assume a different aspect. But the fact of the recent barbarities on the occasion of an outbreak in the jail at Mandalay does not, in the Chief Commissioner's judgment, give sufficient warrant for the British

* NOTE.—In order to make sure of the accuracy of the above statement, the final sentences of paragraph 9 above were submitted to Mr. Kennedy, Manager of the Flotilla Company, for remark. He advises that what is said in the text about consideration and courtesy shown to his Company by King Theebaw's Government is quite correct. But he begs that, if he is quoted at all in the matter, it may be noted that in his opinion the courtesy shown to his company is due to fear of offending the British Government, and not to goodwill. He says, too, that though the traffic carried by his vessels has increased, and has been very large this year, yet he believes the trade to Ava in British goods has decreased in King Theebaw's time; and he considers the increase in the bulk of the trade has occurred chiefly in articles of country produce, such as salt fish.

to interfere in the government of Ava. Apart from these massacres, he conceives that we have no ground of international right for interference. We are technically on terms of friendly alliance with Ava; a treaty subsists between the two countries of British India and Ava; we write to each other in friendly terms on matters of trade and of frontier management; and we generally comply with each others wishes so far as may be possible. Recently on one topic, the Manipur delimitation, a somewhat stern communication had to be made to the Mandalay Government. But so far as is known, the Ava Government has not transgressed the Manipur frontier as laid down by the Boundary Commission. King Theebaw's Government is not friendly to the British, but it apparently recognises the superiority of British power; it observes the existing treaty, and it commits no international offence, though it certainly shows no wish to contract more intimate or more amicable relations.

11. Immediate interference in the affairs of Upper Burma can be exercised only by armed intervention, or by the threat of such intervention, accompanied by actual preparation for active operations. If 5,000 troops were added to the garrison of British Burma, and the column were massed on the Thayetmyo frontier, probably the Mandalay Government would promise reform in many matters, and might accept a British Resident whose duty would be to see that those promises were performed. If a British column of 5,000 men were to cross the border with hostile intentions, King Theebaw would be either dead, or a fugitive, or a prisoner, and Mandalay would surrender to British arms within a single week and with little loss of life. But the fact that British power could thus crush the Ava Government does not warrant our threatening or invading Upper Burma without adequate cause. And so far as Mr. Bernard is able to judge, neither the recent relations between the two States, nor the slaughter at Mandalay afford adequate warrant for massing troops on the border, or invading Ava.

12. The fourth recommendation, and that on which the memorial and the representations made by the deputation lay the most stress, is that the British Government should annex Upper Burma, or, if that is not possible, that it should convert Ava into a protected or feudatory State. It is undeniable that for some years back British merchants and other Englishmen in Lower Burma have desired to see Ava annexed, and to have a strong homogeneous British province stretching from the sea to the confines of China. It has been thought that such annexation would promote trade and also improve the prosperity of the people by securing the exploitation of the coal, teak, earth oil, and other valuable products of Ava, and by opening a direct route for trade with the western provinces of China. It may be accepted that these consequences would certainly follow from annexation; it may be accepted that, so far as military obstacles are concerned, annexation could be easily effected. Also it must be admitted that men of great political foresight have predicted that sooner or later Ava would become British territory. A recent biography shows that the late Sir Henry Durand, who had served in Burma and was thoroughly conversant with Indian politics, fifteen years ago foretold that Ava would be a British possession within a very few years' time.

13. But notwithstanding these considerations, Mr. Bernard cannot see that the British have any right to annex, or have at present any sufficient pretext for the annexation of the kingdom of Ava. If King Theebaw's Government transgressed British frontiers, invaded British allies, maltreated British subjects, broke treaties, continued to commit massacres, rejected British protests, and refused redress, matters would be different. But things have not come to any such pass.

14. The alternative proposal of converting Ava into a protected State could not be carried out without threat of war, or perhaps without war itself. If aggression on the part of the Ava Government or other circumstances forced the Government of India into war, even then the Chief Commissioner would not advocate the annexation of the country, or the conversion of Upper Burma into a protected State of the regular Indian type. Under such circumstances, if they occurred, it might be right for the British to displace King Theebaw from the throne and place in power at Mandalay some Prince of Alompra's dynasty, who would be more friendly to British interests and more amenable to British influence.

15. Mr. Bernard fears that in submitting to the Government of India this long letter, he has travelled over topics on which his Excellency the Viceroy in Council may not desire counsel from a Chief Commissioner. But the public meeting of last Saturday, and the present memorial, have raised questions of Imperial moment and Imperial policy. The Chief Commissioner has been asked to support this memorial, which embodies the unanimous decisions of a large public meeting. He finds himself at variance with his

fellow countrymen in Rangoon on some of these topics. He feels bound to submit his opinion, and therefore he has troubled you with this long explanation of his views.

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## Enclosure A.

MEMORIAL to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma, dated October 16, 1884.

WE beg to submit to you the following resolutions which were unanimously passed at a meeting which was held on Saturday last in the Town Hall of Rangoon, which meeting was convened by the President of the Municipality, in response to a requisition signed by 835 citizens of all nationalities which compose the population of this city, and was attended by an immense concourse of Burmese, Europeans, Chinese, and Natives of India, overcrowding the largest place of meeting here :—

"I.— That this meeting desire to bring to the special notice of Her Majesty's Government the misery and distress which the misgovernment in Upper Burma under its present ruler, culminating in the recent massacres, is entailing on the inhabitants of that country.

"II.—Considering that this province of British Burma has a population of the same nationality as Upper Burma, and the tranquillity and prosperity of the two countries are intimately associated with and bound up in each other, this meeting desires to urge upon Her Majesty's Government the absolute necessity of immediate interference.

"III.—That whilst this meeting has no desire to dictate to Her Majesty's Government, it is of opinion that immediate action is necessary, and it strongly recommends the annexation of Upper Burma, or, failing that, that it should be placed in the position of a protected State within the Empire, with a Prince, other than the present ruler, on the throne.

"IV.—That the committee be empowered to embody these resolutions in a memorial to Government, and send it to the Chief Commissioner, with a request that he will be good enough to forward it and give it the benefit of his support."

These resolutions, so that the purport of the meeting should be thoroughly understood by all interested, were published the day previously in both English and Burmese, and besides being circulated in printed form among the audience, were read in both languages at the meeting.

They were duly proposed and seconded, and carried enthusiastically without a single dissentient vote.

In pursuance of Resolution IV. we now come to you to request the favour of your forwarding these resolutions to Her Majesty's Government, and to beg that you will honour this expression of the public opinion of Rangoon with all the support which your high office, and your intimate knowledge of affairs in both Upper and British Burma enable you to give them.

We would repeat emphatically that whilst the public meeting of which we are the appointed representatives had no desire to dictate to Her Majesty's Government, yet the scheme of annexation was the measure which found most favour as the remedy for the intolerable evils complained of.

By order of the Committee,

J. THOMPSON.
T. F. PEDLEY.
W. H. WOOTTON.
JOHN E. MARKS.
DAVID M. GRAY.
W. Q. ROWETT,
Honorary Secretary.

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Enclosure B.

EXTRACT TRANSLATION from an article published in the "British Burma News" of the 16th October 1884.

* * * * * *

AN extraordinary circumstance was that, excluding the English, there were present at this meeting not so many as five persons of position among the Burmese, Chinese, or foreign community; and our English contemporaries who reported that the resolutions were passed with loud acclamation by people of various nationalities, did not, we fear, know exactly the character of the foreigners who actually composed that meeting. Excluding the English, these foreigners, as well as the Burmese present, were mostly of the lower classes, who understood not a word of what was being said, the speeches having been delivered in English. When they saw the Englishmen raise their hands, they shouted and followed suit for mere fun, very few of them knowing what was really meant by the raising of hands. In Rangoon it is not an uncommon thing to see a crowd of so many as two or three hundred turn out to see a man and wife fighting, and the persons who went to a meeting of so extraordinary a character as that of last Saturday should not therefore be regarded as *bonâ fide* representatives of the wishes of the people of the country. What is said in the English papers about the fear of respectable Chinese, Kala, and Burmese for King Theebaw's wonderful spear, and of their having been restrained from attending the meeting by the persuasions of King Theebaw's agents, are nothing but merely imaginary conceits, the real fact being that most people of standing stayed away from their conviction that the grounds were insufficient on which Dr. Marks and his colleagues took measures to stir up the Government into hostility against Burma.

No proof, indeed, is forthcoming in support of the assertion that there is no foundation for the report that it was in consequence of the outbreak, and the inevitable confusion arising, that the jail prisoners were ordered to be executed for the sake of preserving peace and order in the country.

If, in accordance with the resolutions come to, the Government were to remonstrate with the Burmese Government, and the latter were to reply that they had to take such steps as they considered necessary for their well-being in consequence of the prisoners attempting to disturb the country's peace, and were to exclaim against the English interfering with an independent nation in the performance of an act which concerned their own welfare, what steps could the British take which at the same time would be lawful? They would only be placed in an awkward position. We do not think that a reply such as this could give them a lawful and sufficient excuse to go to war with Burma.

There are many things done by the Burmese Government which we do not approve of. But to quote an old English proverb: "Rome was not built in a day," and the Burmese Government cannot be expected all at one to have arrived to such a state of perfection as to leave nothing desirable. Intercourse with European nations will no doubt gradually bring them to that condition. Meanwhile, although the Burmese subjects may have much to complain of against their Government, yet we should not necessarily believe that they are desirous of a change of rulers. There is no record in the history of Europe where the people are shown to have desired a foreign ruler over them. Let the British remember their experience of the French during their occupation of a part of France.

The argument may be uncontrovertible that the revenue to be derived by the annexation of Upper Burma will exceed the costs of administration; but does it not somewhat exhibit the motives which actuate those who put it forward to support the policy of annexation? In order to reap the kind of benefit mentioned above, the British have for a long time past followed the policy of annexing various territories; but have they ever been allowed to hold their possessions undisturbed for any length of time? Have not revolts repeatedly taken place, and have they not been harrassed by the expenditure of much blood and treasure?

If the Burmese subjects really dislike their ruler, and are desirous of removing him, they are capable of doing so of their own accord, and without the intervention of any foreign Government. That they have performed such offices for themselves there are several instances to be found recorded in history.

Enclosure 4 in No. 83.

Dated Rangoon, 18th October 1884.

From E. S. SYMES, Esq., C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Foreign Department.

WITH my letter dated the 16th October, is forwarded a memorial with resolutions passed at a public meeting in Rangoon. Since that letter was written the enclosed representation (Enclosure A.) has been received from the Chamber of Commerce of Rangoon, to the effect—

(1.) That the trade and importation of British goods into Burma has fallen off greatly in consequence of the misrule in Ava under King Theebaw;

(2.) That this year especially the falling-off has been most marked, and must be mainly due to the decreased demand for Upper Burma;

(3.) That the recent public meeting in Rangoon, and the resolutions passed thereat, have caused general alarm, and had a serious effect on trade;

(4.) That the best way of meeting the difficulty and promoting trade and prosperity in Burma, would be to annex Ava to the British Dominions;

(5.) That in default of annexation it would be best for the British Government to remove King Theebaw and place his half-brother, the Nyaung Yan Prince, on the throne;

(6.) That the feeling of insecurity must increase so long as the intentions of the British Government are uncertain, and that it is desirable that the Government of India should declare their intentions as speedily as possible.

2. In my letter of the 16th current it was shown that British trade with the kingdom of Ava had not decreased during King Theebaw's reign. The average yearly trade between British Burma and Ava was valued—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| During the four complete years preceding King Theebaw's accession at - - - - - - | 3,061,174 |
| During four complete years after King Theebaw's accession at - - - - - - | 3,224,814 |

This is a large and important trade; and the Chamber of Commerce are naturally very anxious about anything that threatens the security of this trade. The Government of India and the Chief Commissioner must also be anxious to do whatever may be legitimately possible to secure this trade. But according to modern ideas of international relations it is questionable whether we have any right to interfere with the internal government of a neighbouring country, or to annex that country, because our commerce therewith does not increase so rapidly as we might wish.

The Chamber of Commerce dwell upon the decrease in the importations of British goods. The returns of import trade from England into Burma by sea before and during King Theebaw's reign are as follows:

Total value of the private import trade from the United Kingdom by sea into Burma—

| | | £ |
|---|---|---|
| Three years before King Theebaw's accession - | 1876–77 | 4,709,404 |
| | 1877–78 | 4,644,116 |
| | 1878–79 | 5,922,123 |
| Year of accession - - - - | 1879–80 | 5,970,002 |
| Four years after King Theebaw's accession - | 1880–81 | 7,040,640 |
| | 1881–82 | 6,384,893 |
| | 1882–83 | 6,789,635 |
| | 1883–84 | 7,313,451 |

British imports by sea into Burma have thus been much larger since King Theebaw's accession than they were before. Probably the increase would have been greater if King Theebaw's rule had been better; but the figures do not substantiate the view that British imports into Burma have decreased during King Theebaw's reign.

3. During the past few months the trade with Ava in English goods has fallen off considerably, partly because there was a failure of the rice crop in Upper Burma, whereby the purchasing power of the people has been reduced, partly by reason of the threatened incursion of the Myingun Prince, and partly owing to fear of a revolution in Mandalay.

The Chief Collector of Customs, who has been consulted regarding the decrease of imports from Europe, writes—

"In accordance with the request of the Chief Commissioner, I beg to submit statements* of the trade in the four principal articles of exports to Upper Burma during the first half of the official years 1882–83, 1883–84 and 1884–85. In twist and yarn there has been a falling-off in value in the current year of 13·84 per cent. in comparison with the year immediately preceding, and of 7·04 per cent. in respect to 1882–83, while the decrease in quantity has been 10·35 per cent., and 4·65 per cent. respectively. In cotton piece-goods the decline has been in value 25·46 per cent., and 29·67 per cent., and in quantity 30·61 per cent. and 26·52 per cent. In provisions the value and weight are less in the current year than in 1883–84, but more under both heads than in 1882–83. In silk piece-goods there has been a large increase in the past six months as compared with the six months of the previous year, and an increase in quantity against 1882–83; but a falling-off in value of 13·30 per cent.

* Printed in full as Enclosure B. of this letter.

On the total of the four articles the decrease in the last half year is less than four lakhs in comparison with 1883–84, and a little over six lakhs in comparison with 1882–83.

This decline in the trade is, I think, mainly due to the badness of the harvest in Upper Burma last year, which has led to a very large demand for rice from British Burma. The statement attached shows that the value of this grain exported by the Irrawaddy during the last six months has been Rs. 42,80,047 against Rs. 13,46,074 in the first half of 1883–84, and Rs. 11,22,433 in the first half 1882–83. The excess in 1884–85 over the previous year is no less than 29¼ lakhs of rupees, much of which would, no doubt, have been available for ordinary trade but for the scarcity of food.

During the months of August and September the piece goods trade in Upper Burma was, no doubt, affected by the rumours regarding the movements of the Myingun Prince.

Trade generally has been dull during the last few months, the value of imports from foreign countries into Rangoon for the half year ending September having been 15 lakhs of rupees less than the value in the first half of 1883–84.

4. It appears that the recent public meeting in Rangoon, and the circumstances attending that meeting, have frightened the Rangoon Native dealers, in whose hands is all the trade from British Burma to Ava. Burmese handbills were posted and distributed over the town of Rangoon to the effect that King Theebaw was a drunkard and a monster of cruelty, and that a public meeting was to be held concerning his misrule. The resolutions of the meeting, to the effect that the British Government must interfere at once and annex Ava, are well known. No authoritative statement has been made on the matter; and one result of the meeting has been to paralyse still further the trade between British Burma and the kingdom of Ava. It is probable that, until it is known that the Government are not in favour of immediate interference or annexation, or until any steps upon which the British Government may decide are taken, the panic and paralysis of trade will not greatly abate.

5. In my letter of the 16th current has been submitted the Chief Commissioner's view that the present relations between Upper and Lower Burma, and the recent cruel slaughter at Mandalay, do not furnish sufficient grounds for armed interference in the affairs of Ava, or for annexing the country. At the same time Mr. Bernard has counselled that inquiry, and if necessary, protest, be made concerning the recent slaughter of prisoners and others at Mandalay.

6. In the event of the British Government deciding not to annex Upper Burma but to displace King Theebaw from his position, the Chamber of Commerce recommended that the Nyaung Yan Prince should be placed upon the throne of Ava. They believe this Prince would be the candidate most generally acceptable to those who know the requirements of the country. On this point Mr. Bernard can speak only on second-hand information, for he has met neither of these Princes. Colonel Sladen, who knows Mandalay affairs and Mandalay people better than any other English official, wrote recently to the Chief Commissioner:—"I am one of those who think we made a mistake "in not utilizing the Myingun Prince. * * * I think I could have "got the Prince to do anything we wanted. Working in our interests he would be pre-"ferable as a ruler to King Theebaw." If it should happen that the Myingun Prince tried to establish himself on the Ava throne by French influence and aid, then no doubt it would be much safer for the British Government to place the Nyaung Yan Prince in the room of King Theebaw.

7. In conclusion, I am to explain that the Chief Commissioner, as stated in my previous letter, advises,—

(1.) That inquiry, and if necessary, protest be made concerning the cruel executions at, and after, the recent jail outbreak at Mandalay;

(2. That we have not at present in our relations with Upper Burma, in the evil effects of Ava misrule on the affairs of British Burma, or in the recent barbarous executions, sufficient ground for annexing King Theebaw's realm to the British dominions;

(3.) That, if King Theebaw shows active unfriendliness, or by misgovernment seriously endangers the peace of British Burma, the best course would be—after due warning—to depose King Theebaw, and put in his place either the Nyaung Yan Prince or the Myingun Prince.

8. As pointed out by the Chamber of Commerce, it would be well that the intentions of the British Government should be known at an early date. Until they are known the alarm and uncertainty caused by the recent occurrences at Mandalay, and enhanced by the recent public meeting at Rangoon, will continue to the injury of trade.

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## Enclosure A.

### Dated October 14, 1884.

From the SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE to the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma.

I AM directed by the Chamber of Commerce to draw the attention of the Chief Commissioner to the injury being done to British trade by the misgovernment of Upper Burma, and to add the protest of this Chamber to that of the general public against the continuance any longer of the policy of non-intervention in the affairs of Ava.

The European merchants engaged in the import trade have for many months past perceived that their trade with Mandalay was rapidly falling off. Their books prove conclusively that they are not now selling more than about one-fifth of the quantity of goods for exportation beyond the frontier that they did 18 months or 2 years ago. On this point there can be no doubt, and I am directed to say that the representatives of some leading import houses are willing to give to Mr. Bernard, privately, figures from their books to prove this.

The Chamber has regarded with dismay for many months past the threatened total collapse of the once valuable trade with Upper Burma; but has hesitated to move in the matter, as they always hoped Government would spontaneously take the matter up.

That Upper Burma under King Theebaw has drifted into a state bordering on anarchy must be known to the Chief Commissioner as well as it is to the mercantile community and to the general public; all independent testimony points to a state of lawlessness beyond our borders. Dacoities are rife, and in many cases there is strong reason to suspect that the Burmese Ministers directly instigate these for their own ends. The British officials in British Burma complain of the increased spirit of lawlessness among the people of this province, and for this there can be no doubt that the misrule in Upper Burma is very largely to blame, both directly by flooding this province with its criminals, and by affording a sure and safe refuge for the criminal classes escaping from British justice, and indirectly by the evil example of unchecked lawlessness in our immediate neighbourhood. Under such a state of affairs, commerce must suffer severely, and it is impossible to believe that it is not doing so.

I am further directed to annex, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, the statistics of the exports from Great Britain to Burma of the chief articles of British manufacture for the first eight months of the present year as compared with the exports for the same period of the two preceding years. These figures are taken from the monthly shipping register published in London, and of their absolute accuracy there can be no doubt. They show a decrease on last year which is absolutely startling.

There is no reason to suppose that this decrease in the imports into Lower Burma is entirely due to any diminished purchasing power on the part of the people of this province. It is true that the value of rice, the staple product of the province, has seriously declined in Europe; but this fall in price has been borne hitherto almost entirely by the rice merchants, the prices of grain here not having declined perceptibly in response to the decline in value in Europe.

Under these circumstances the Chamber can only conclude that the decrease in trade is really due to the state of affairs beyond the frontier. In the opinion of this Chamber

the active intervention of the Government of India in the affairs of Ava is urgently called for in the interests of British trade, and for the sake of securing order in British Burma, as well as in the interests of humanity.

The Chamber has before this been twitted with their inability to make suggestions to remedy the evils they have pointed out, and they are now constrained to indicate to Government their opinion of the best manner of settling for ever the chronic difficulty of misrule in Ava. Any method which will permanently secure good government there will be welcome to all merchants engaged in trade with Burma. But I am directed to say that, in the opinion of this Chamber, the annexation of Upper Burma by the British Government would be by far the most satisfactory solution of the difficulty, and the only one likely to prove really permanent and final.

If, however, Government be unwilling to resort to such an extreme measure, I am directed to say that the Chamber considers the next best course would be to put the Nyaung Yan Prince on the throne instead of Theebaw; that he should be a tributary Prince, and should be compelled to accept the advice of a judiciously selected English Resident, and to govern the country in accordance with the methods of civilised nations. The Chamber specially mentions the Nyaung Yan Prince, as it believes him to be the one most generally acceptable to those who know best the requirements of the country. He was also one of the successors named by the late King, and as such has the best claim.

The Chamber also desires to bring to the notice of the Chief Commissioner that the recent public indignation meeting has had an effect on trade which was quite unexpected, and to point out that unless something is done at once to allay the general alarm, the paddy harvesting may be seriously hindered. The up-country trade is already paralysed, and large investments are being made in gold, the price of which has considerably advanced. This shows that the alarm is very general, and that people consider it necessary to turn their property into a form easily concealed or carried away. While any uncertainty remains as to what the intentions of Government really are, this feeling of insecurity must increase. The Chamber begs that the Chief Commissioner will urge the Government of India to declare its intentions, and to end the uncertainty as speedily as possible.

In conclusion, I am directed to beg that the Chief Commissioner will give this matter his serious attention and cordial support, and urge the Government of India to extend the blessings of settled law and civilised rule to the unhappy country now suffering so severely from the lack of these blessings.

EAST INDIA, CHINA, and JAPAN SHIPPING REGISTER.—EXPORTS from LIVERPOOL, LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON, and CLYDE to RANGOON and MOULMEIN.

| — | Grey Goods. | White Goods. | Coloured Cotton. | Printed Cotton. | | Grey Yarn. | Coloured Yarn. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total 8 months— | Yds. | Yds. | Yds. | Yds. | Value. £ | Lbs. | Lbs. | Value. £ |
| 1884 - - | 5,862,092 | 4,151,555 | 1,745,262 | 3,593,119 | 160,458 | 394,445 | 1,530,702 | 146,330 |
| 1883 - - | 11,434,279 | 9,668,796 | 3,590,410 | 3,770,913 | 340,358 | 441,569 | 945,344 | 99,886 |
| 1882 - - | 10,806,800 | 8,632,860 | 3,917,478 | 3,656,469 | 315,134 | 1,517,004 | 1,670,587 | 229,909 |
| Decrease 1884 against 1883 | 5,572,189 | 5,517,241 | 1,845,148 | 1,177,794 | 179,900 | 47,124 | — | — |
| Increase 1884 against 1883 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 585,358 | 46,444 |

| — | Woollen. | Worsteds. | | Mixed Woollen. | Mixed Worsteds. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total 8 months— | Yds. | Yds. | Value. £ | Yds. | Yds. | Value. £ |
| 1884 - - - - | 49,722 | 3,720 | 7,122 | 19,493 | 14,079 | 1,758 |
| 1883 - - - - | 316,272 | 4,146 | 46,946 | 53,343 | 28,694 | 3,495 |
| 1882 - - - - | 99,878 | 6,748 | 14,027 | 28,314 | 6,619 | 2,608 |
| Decrease 1884 against 1883 - - | 266,500 | 426 | 39,824 | 33,850 | 14,615 | 1,737 |
| Increase 1884 against 1883 - | — | — | — | — | — | — |

## Enclosure B

### Statements referred to in the Memorandum by the Collector of Customs.

Statement showing the Trade in certain Articles exported to Upper Burma by the Irrawaddy during the First Six Months of each Official Year ending 1884–85, also the Grand Total Values of the Import and Export Trade by the same Route.

| Articles. | April to September 1882. | | April to September 1883. | | April to September 1884. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mds. | Rs. | Mds. | Rs. | Mds. | Rs. |
| Cotton goods— | | | | | | |
| Twist and yarn | 15,754 | 10,11,162 | 16,756 | 10,86,332 | 15,021 | 9,39,931 |
| Piece-goods | 22,691 | 15,09,577 | 24,028 | 14,24,381 | 16,673 | 10,61,756 |
| Provisions | 2,45,131 | 11,13,816 | 2,95,121 | 12,57,319 | 2,82,562 | 11,74,554 |
| Silk, manufactured | 804 | 11,09,354 | 607 | 7,51,842 | 834 | 9,61,763 |
| Grand Total Trade — Imports | — | 68,05,469 | — | 63,72,156 | — | 77,89,629 |
| Grand Total Trade — Exports | — | 85,33,208 | — | 92,37,769 | — | 1,12,61,107 |

Statement showing the Trade in certain Articles exported to Upper Burma by the Irrawaddy during the Month of April, also the Grand Total Values of the Imports and Exports Trade by the same Route.

| Articles. | April 1882. | | April 1883. | | April 1884. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mds. | Rs. | Mds. | Rs. | Mds. | Rs. |
| Cotton goods— | | | | | | |
| Twist and yarn | 1,398 | 1,55,889 | 2,791 | 1,43,527 | 1,522 | 84,474 |
| Piece-goods | 3,782 | 2,94,509 | 4,073 | 3,33,896 | 2,602 | 1,02,282 |
| Provisions | 39,103 | 2,44,949 | 47,647 | 2,23,490 | 27,134 | 99,436 |
| Silk, manufactured | 194 | 2,05,945 | 178 | 2,18,741 | 62 | 54,556 |
| Grand Total Trade — Imports | — | 11,96,088 | — | 9,68,452 | — | 9,46,624 |
| Grand Total Trade — Exports | — | 14,58,582 | — | 20,52,168 | — | 9,99,626 |

Statement showing the Trade in certain Articles exported to Upper Burma by the Irrawaddy during the Month of May, also the Grand Total Values of the Imports and Exports by the same Route.

| Articles. | May 1882. | | May 1883. | | May 1884. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mds. | Rs. | Mds. | Rs. | Mds. | Rs. |
| Cotton goods— | | | | | | |
| Twist and yarn | 2,074 | 1,36,541 | 1,783 | 1,40,263 | 2,080 | 1,43,563 |
| Piece-goods | 2,103 | 1,41,364 | 2,695 | 1,46,321 | 1,965 | 1,41,541 |
| Provisions | 47,846 | 2,51,169 | 43,332 | 1,70,842 | 50,440 | 2,26,021 |
| Silk, manufactured | 87 | 1,39,322 | 43 | 53,466 | 144 | 1,25,182 |
| Grand Total Trade — Imports | — | 8,03,541 | — | 10,70,071 | — | 14,46,130 |
| Grand Total Trade — Exports | — | 11,56,193 | — | 10,17,747 | — | 14,72,401 |

Statement showing the Trade in certain Articles exported to Upper Burma by the Irrawaddy during the Month of June, also the Grand Total Values of the Imports and Exports by the same Route.

| Articles. | June 1882. | | June 1883. | | June 1884. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mds. | Rs. | Mds. | Rs. | Mds. | Rs. |
| Cotton goods— | | | | | | |
| Twist and yarn | 2,507 | 1,85,791 | 2,998 | 2,05,720 | 3,504 | 2,41,892 |
| Piece-goods | 3,650 | 1,77,677 | 2,917 | 2,14,412 | 4,374 | 2,67,026 |
| Provisions | 72,266 | 2,43,845 | 97,774 | 3,02,049 | 95,292 | 3,70,250 |
| Silk, manufactured | 84 | 1,43,942 | 53 | 70,514 | 255 | 2,51,548 |
| Grand Total Trade — Imports | — | 12,95,032 | — | 9,42,426 | — | 13,77,360 |
| Grand Total Trade — Exports | — | 13,95,681 | — | 14,99,899 | — | 28,51,432 |

STATEMENT showing the TRADE in CERTAIN ARTICLES EXPORTED to UPPER BURMA by the IRRAWADDY during the Month of July, also the GRAND TOTAL VALUES of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS by the same Route.

| Articles. | July 1882. | | July 1883. | | July 1884. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mds. | Rs. | Mds. | Rs. | Mds. | Rs. |
| Cotton goods— | | | | | | |
| Twist and yarn | 5,867 | 2,89,486 | 3,141 | 2,37,050 | 3,645 | 2,34,703 |
| Piece-goods | 510 | 2,82,652 | 3,087 | 1,68,966 | 3,603 | 1,97,114 |
| Provisions | 46,723 | 1,76,284 | 61,611 | 2,72,508 | 128,969 | 3,04,849 |
| Silk, manufactured | 156 | 2,55,916 | 137 | 1,68,641 | 116 | 1,42,010 |
| GRAND TOTAL TRADE — Imports | — | 12,18,050 | — | 10,18,107 | — | 16,99,823 |
| GRAND TOTAL TRADE — Exports | — | 15,48,309 | — | 15,81,067 | — | 23,48,349 |

STATEMENT showing the TRADE in CERTAIN ARTICLES EXPORTED to UPPER BURMA by the IRRAWADDY during the Month of August, also the GRAND TOTAL VALUES of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS by the same Route.

| Articles. | August 1882. | | August 1883. | | August 1884. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mds. | Rs. | Mds. | Rs. | Mds. | Rs. |
| Cotton goods— | | | | | | |
| Twist and yarn | 1,972 | 1,20,875 | 4,005 | 2,16,713 | 1,991 | 1,24,704 |
| Piece-goods | 6,183 | 2,59,980 | 5,283 | 2,88,823 | 3,062 | 1,67,460 |
| Provisions | 26,395 | 1,13,136 | 30,726 | 1,70,013 | 40,975 | 1,64,952 |
| Silk, manufactured | 106 | 1,29,916 | 91 | 1,11,328 | 59 | 1,44,474 |
| GRAND TOTAL TRADE — Imports | — | 8,72,421 | — | 10,81,316 | — | 12,76,137 |
| GRAND TOTAL TRADE — Exports | — | 13,11,838 | — | 16,05,274 | — | 18,79,515 |

STATEMENT showing the TRADE in CERTAIN ARTICLES EXPORTED to UPPER BURMA by the IRRAWADDY during the Month of September, also the GRAND TOTAL VALUES of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS by the same Route.

| Articles. | September 1882. | | September 1883. | | September 1884. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mds. | Rs. | Mds. | Rs. | Mds. | Rs. |
| Cotton goods— | | | | | | |
| Twist and yarn | 1,936 | 1,22,580 | 2,038 | 1,43,059 | 2,279 | 1,10,595 |
| Piece-goods | 6,463 | 3,53,485 | 4,973 | 2,71,963 | 3,409 | 1,86,333 |
| Provisions | 12,798 | 84,433 | 14,031 | 1,18,417 | 13,533 | 92,284 |
| Silk, manufactured | 177 | 2,34,313 | 105 | 1,29,152 | 198 | 2,43,993 |
| GRAND TOTAL TRADE — Imports | — | 14,20,337 | — | 12,91,784 | — | 10,43,555 |
| GRAND TOTAL TRADE — Exports | — | 16,62,605 | — | 14,81,614 | — | 17,09,784 |

STATEMENT showing the EXPORTS of RICE and PADDY by the IRRAWADDY to UPPER BURMA during April to September 1882, 1883, and 1884.

| | RICE. | | | | | | PADDY. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1882. | | 1883. | | 1884. | | 1882. | | 1883. | | 1884. | |
| | Mds. | Rs. | Mds. | Rs. | Mds. | Rs. | Mds. | Rs. | Mds. | Rs. | Mds. | Rs. |
| April | 13,889 | 28,319 | 48,729 | 1,16,990 | 77,542 | 2,97,163 | 73,729 | 64,520 | 43,376 | 53,935 | 62,744 | 90,312 |
| May | 21,378 | 44,383 | 10,932 | 32,151 | 69,318 | 2,53,739 | 109,744 | 1,01,248 | 69,220 | 95,011 | 93,931 | 1,52,994 |
| June | 35,226 | 80,195 | 34,623 | 98,182 | 174,814 | 6,46,391 | 172,762 | 1,73,066 | 126,155 | 2,02,403 | 215,919 | 4,04,538 |
| July | 28,935 | 62,476 | 11,808 | 33,242 | 172,340 | 5,61,317 | 95,177 | 1,00,904 | 179,115 | 2,46,623 | 177,977 | 4,38,684 |
| August | 12,450 | 33,005 | 19,115 | 59,709 | 127,096 | 4,09,998 | 114,935 | 1,41,057 | 115,827 | 1,73,340 | 271,716 | 4,12,484 |
| September | 63,396 | 1,79,478 | 19,197 | 74,264 | 114,760 | 3,83,808 | 144,736 | 1,13,782 | 100,140 | 1,60,197 | 154,377 | 2,34,679 |
| Total | 175,274 | 4,27,856 | 144,404 | 4,14 538 | 735,870 | 25,52,356 | 711,083 | 6,94,577 | 633,833 | 9,31,509 | 976,664 | 17,27,691 |

Rangoon Custom House,
October 18, 1884.

(Signed) E. DARLINGTON,
Chief Collector of Customs,
British Burma.

Enclosure 5 in No. 83.

From H. THIRKELL WHITE, Esq., C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Foreign Department, dated Rangoon, January 14, 1885.

SIR,

I AM directed to submit that the Manager of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, having represented to the Chief Commissioner that the Company's steamers were in some danger of attack by robbers, who are said to be collected in large numbers in various places in Burmese territory, the Chief Commissioner has laid the matter before the Burmese Government. A copy of the correspondence* is submitted for the information of the Government of India.

* Letter dated 19th ultimo, from Manager, Irrawaddy Flotilla Company.
Demi-official letter, dated 22nd ultimo, to Manager, Irrawaddy Flotilla Company.
Letter dated 30th December 1884, from Manager, Irrawaddy Flotilla Company.
Letter dated 9th instant, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Mandalay.

Enclosure 6 in No. 83.

From F. C. KENNEDY, Esq., Manager, Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited, Rangoon, to the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma, dated November 19, 1884.

I REGRET to inform you that, owing to the numerous and daring dacoities which have lately taken place in Upper Burma, a feeling of insecurity has sprung up amongst the commanders and crews of this Company's steamers when out of British territory, to such an extent that I have been earnestly asked to furnish them with arms as a means of defence. This I am unwilling to do, as it is possible, in some instances, they might be rashly used, and lead to consequent misunderstanding; but, taking into consideration the fact that the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's vessels carry Her Majesty's mails, I think they are entitled to all moral protection that can be afforded them by the British Government, and would therefore ask you to lay my statement before the Chief Commissioner, with a request that the subject may be alluded to in his communications with the Court of Mandalay.

As an instance of, and reason for, the feeling of insecurity prevailing in Upper Burma, I may add that the Governors of various towns in the disturbed districts have asked commanders to anchor their vessels in the river under steam at nights, instead of following the usual course of mooring alongside the banks; and that, within the last 10 days, at Mimu, in the neighbourhood of Mandalay, a body of dacoits, some 700 in number, sent a defiant challenge to 1,000 King's troops, who were in the vicinity, to come out and fight. As such disturbances must have a depressing effect upon trade, besides a threatening one upon the lives of British subjects north of the frontier, I would respectfully urge upon the Chief Commissioner the adoption of such remonstrative measures as he may see fit to take.

Enclosure 7 in No. 83.

Demi-official Letter from the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma, to the MANAGER, IRRAWADDY FLOTILLA COMPANY, LIMITED, Rangoon, dated November 22nd, 1884.

I HAVE submitted your letter of the 19th, about the insecurity of your steamers in Upper Burma, to the Chief Commissioner.

He desires me to ask if you can give us the names of the towns where the Governors asked your commanders to anchor in the river under steam.

If you think it better not to give the names for fear of getting the Governors into trouble with their own Government, you can say so.

Also, can you give any further particulars or any specific authority for the statement about the 700 dacoits challenging the King's troops; and can you say whether the site of the occurrence was near the Irrawaddy river?

In order to address the Mandalay Government, we wish to have such explicit and accurate information as may be available. But, in any case, the Chief Commissioner is ready to represent matters to the Ava Ministers.

Enclosure 8 in No. 83.

From F. C. KENNEDY, Esq., Manager, Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited, Rangoon, to the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma, dated December 30, 1884.

IN reply to Mr. Symes' demi-officials, dated the 22nd and 27th ultimo, and 11th instant, as well as yours of yesterday's date on the subject of the disturbed condition of Upper Burma, as set forth in my letter of 19th November, I have the honour to state that at Sillaymyo especially, and by the Wun of the town himself, the commanders of various steamers were asked to remain in the stream, and not moor alongside the bank at night time, in consequence of the disturbed state of the neighbourhood. I may add that this official was attacked in his court in broad daylight by dacoits, and narrowly escaped with his life; and it was in consequence of this attack that he very considerately gave warning to the commanders of their possible danger. As the fact of acknowledging to Europeans that his district was at all disturbed might get him into serious trouble with the palace at Mandalay, I would ask for your reticence with regard to this official's name, &c.

Magwe was another district reported disturbed at the time I originally wrote to the Local Government, and since then the Myothagyi of the town has been murdered by dacoits.

The information about 700 dacoits challenging 1,000 King's troops at Mimu or Mymu, a town on the bank of the Irrawaddy, between Mandalay and Sagaing, and consequently in the immediate neighbourhood of the former city, came from a Mr. Calogreedy, a resident of Mandalay, who was in the vicinity of Sagaing at the time the challenge was issued.

I have only just returned from a visit to Mandalay, and though all the stations south of that city seem, at present, in a comparative state of repose, still it is impossible to tell when further outrages may occur, particularly as the late attack on Bhamo necessitates the removal of Burmese troops northwards, and, consequently, gives a fair field to the dacoits. To prevent such a contingency arising, I would repeat the request contained in my letter of the 19th ultimo, and ask the Chief Commissioner to lay such a statement of facts before the Avan Government as will serve to protect the lives and property of British subjects north of the frontier.

Enclosure 9 in No. 83.

From the OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma, to the MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS at Mandalay, dated January 9, 1885.

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to submit, for the consideration of your Excellency's Government, a statement of certain matters which affect the commercial relations between this province and the kingdom of Ava.

2. The Chief Commissioner has received trustworthy intelligence of the recent attack on the town of Bhamo, and its capture by certain Chinese and Kachin rebels. The result of this event is the entire stoppage of trade between Mandalay and Bhamo; nor can it be expected that this trade will revive until the country round Bhamo is once more in a settled state.

It is also reported to the Chief Commissioner that much of the country lying between Mandalay and the British frontier, and adjacent to the Irrawaddy river, is rendered insecure by the presence of numerous and powerful bands of dacoits and robbers. To such a degree has the feeling of insecurity on this account been experienced, that the commanders of steamers plying on the Irrawaddy have been advised, and have found it advisable, to remain in mid-stream, and not to moor alongside the bank at night. That this feeling of insecurity is not unjustifiable is shown by the late murder of the local Governor of Magwe, an event of which the Chief Commissioner has heard with much concern.

3. As long as this insecurity continues it is impossible that there should not be much discouragement to peaceful traders, and much consequent loss of commerce on both sides of the frontier. Should such an event occur as an attack by robbers on any of the steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, the immediate result would be the almost complete cessation of the steamer trade between this province and the kingdom of Ava, a result which would be of serious consequence to both countries. The Chief Commissioner therefore trusts that your Excellency will be pleased to take such steps as may seem

expedient to your Excellency's Government, with a view to restoring order to the disturbed districts of His Majesty's Empire. The Chief Commissioner begs that all possible measures may be taken to protect from injury the lives and property of British subjects travelling or residing in His Majesty's dominions.

Enclosure 10 in No. 83.

From H. THIRKELL WHITE, Esq., C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Foreign Department, dated Rangoon, January 15, 1885.

SIR,

I AM directed to submit a copy of a letter, dated the 10th instant, from the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce at Rangoon, regarding the state of affairs in Upper Burma, together with a copy of the Chief Commissioner's reply.

2. The members of the Chamber draw attention to the unsettled state of the kingdom of Ava, concerning which I am to solicit a reference to my letter, dated the 14th instant, and its enclosures. They also refer to the capture of Bhamo, which has formed the subject of the correspondence ending with my letter, dated the 9th instant.

3. The Chief Commissioner does not share the apprehensions of the Chamber of Commerce, that British territory is in present danger from the formidable bands of dacoits which are infesting certain parts of Upper Burma. Still it may hereafter be necessary to place troops in the two fortified and provisioned blockhouses situate on the road east of Allanmyo. The Deputy Commissioner of Thayetmyo has been asked to consider whether there is any present necessity for such a step. If this arrangement should become expedient it can be carried out at a day's notice, and without causing alarm.

4. Regarding the disturbed state of the Burmese Kingdom, and the necessity for taking steps for the protection of the lives and property of British subjects travelling or residing in Burmese territory, the Ava Government has recently been addressed by the Chief Commissioner in my letter, dated the 9th instant, of which a copy has been submitted to the Government of India. The Chief Commissioner does not see present ground for fearing that the passage of Flotilla steamers to Mandalay will be stopped by the anarchy which prevails at, and around, Bhamo. Trade steamers cannot now go up to Bhamo, to which place there is, under present circumstances, no trade. And it is impossible to deny that the present state of affairs in Upper Burma has, among other causes, contributed to cause a great decline of commerce between Rangoon and Ava during the past three months.

5. If the captors of Bhamo repel the Avan troops sent to retake that city, and if they carry reprisals down the river beyond Modaung; if the rumoured attack on the Chiefship of Theebaw succeeds and causes an incursion of hostile Shans and Chinese from the east towards Mandalay; and if also the robber gangs about and below Mandalay make head further; if all or much of this happens, then we may expect much bloodshed and perhaps revolution at Mandalay. In that case there will probably be much difficulty about a suitable successor to the throne. Unless a successor is soon found, anarchy will continue and increase: and the lives of many British subjects will be in danger. If such a state of things supervened, it would probably be right for the British Government to send up the Irrawaddy a force sufficient to restore order and to put on the throne the Nyoungyan Prince, or some other scion of the royal house of Alompra. If this were done, and done promptly, with sufficient force, there would be little fighting or bloodshed, and the kingdom would settle down promptly under the new King. The British Government could make its own arrangements and treaty with the new King, before British troops left Mandalay.

6. If there should be a revolution, or if anarchy should supervene, after King Thebaw's death, or flight, the Chief Commissioner would recommend some such course as has been sketched above. But if King Theebaw remains in power at Mandalay, but is unable to put down the increasing disorders and violence, which are now disturbing his dominions, the question will be more difficult. King Theebaw is an ally of the British Government; he is not a friendly ally, but still he is an ally, with whom we have a treaty, who keeps that treaty, and who in some important matters treats our traders well. It is questionable whether the British have at present any right, save that of might, to send a force up to Mandalay and expel King Theebaw, on the ground that British trade is suffering

from the consequences of his misrule. As matters now stand, the Chief Commissioner cannot justify or recommend a course of that kind.

7. Another alternative is indeed open, and that is for the British Government to assist King Theebaw in putting down disturbances and consolidating his power. But, in the first place, it is by no means sure that King Theebaw would accept such assistance on the terms that it could be offered. In the next place, King Theebaw, though an ally by treaty, has shown no friendship for the British Government. His five years' rule at Mandalay has been sullied by horrible cruelties, and by disgraceful misgovernment. There is no ground for expecting that his Government would be better, or less cruel, or more successful hereafter, if his position were made firm by British assistance. King Theebaw would probably remain to the end unfriendly to the British. And even if any other result of interference in his behalf could be expected, it is impossible to advocate that the soldiers of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress should be employed to bolster on his throne a monarch who has perpetrated, or has allowed, a series of cruel massacres such as have disgraced the reign of King Theebaw. If he should be helped through the present crisis by British assistance, there would be little guarantee against the recurrence of similar atrocities.

8. The present position may, therefore, be stated thus:—King Theebaw's throne and the peace of his kingdom are in great jeopardy; misrule therein is doing harm to British commerce; the character and antecedents of King Theebaw's Government are such as to make it impossible for the British Government to lend him succour; if there is a revolution at Mandalay, England can interpose properly, usefully, and successfully; at present there is not sufficient ground for British interposition against King Theebaw.

## Enclosure 11 in No. 83.

From J. STUART, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Rangoon, to the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma, dated January 10, 1885.

I AM directed by the Chamber of Commerce again to draw the attention of the Chief Commissioner to the urgent need of interference, and that at once, in the affairs of Upper Burma.

On the 14th October last the Chamber of Commerce pressed this on Mr. Bernard's attention, pointing out that even then trade was fast being ruined; that the spirit of lawlessness engendered by King Theebaw's misrule was overflowing into British Burma; and that unless prompt measures were taken to enforce order and just Government in Upper Burma, trade beyond the frontier would be brought to a complete standstill, and the difficulties of governing this province would be greatly increased.

Nearly three months have since elapsed, but no reply has been received to the Chamber's letter; nor, so far as the Chamber knows, has any decision been come to by the Government of India as to whether the remonstrances, not only of the Chamber, but of the whole public, European and Native, against a continuance of the policy of intervention in the affairs of Ava, are to be attended to or not.

Meantime the evils complained of have increased with giant strides. It is openly asserted that the Taing-da Atwin Wun, and Shwe Daik Mingyi, ministers of high standing, are connected with bands of dacoits. There is a standing army of 1,500 outlaws at work above Mandalay. The Sagaing district is infested with them. Two or three months ago an atrocious dacoity was committed at Sillaymyo. Now they seem to have set fire to and looted Magwe, and we may shortly expect them at the frontier. The question will then be, whether our frontier authorities have a sufficient force to undertake the guerilla warfare which will be necessary to keep such numerous and powerful gangs of desperadoes in check. Their near approach to our frontier has already struck terror into the hearts of all dealing with Upper Burma. Many dealers have already lost heavily; and a feeling is abroad that safe trading, where such violent deeds are the rule, and not the exception, is at an end. The growth of lawlessness will soon make it impossible for the Flotilla Company's steamers to ply beyond the frontier, and when they cease to run even the small transfrontier trade still existing will cease entirely, and the merchants and traders of Rangoon may consider outstanding debts in Upper Burma irretrievably lost.

The capture of Bhamo by a handful of Chinese shows the absolute weakness of the Burmese Government; and if the Chinese, emboldened by success, were to push on to Mandalay, it is possible that a blow might be struck at Burmese power in that city from from a quarter hitherto quite unsuspected. This is not a matter which the Government

of India can overlook. The appearance of the Chinese on the scene makes the confusion of Avan politics worse confounded, and, in the opinion of the Chamber, there is but one remedy possible, and that is prompt and effectual interference by the Indian Government.

In conclusion, I am directed to say that the Chamber earnestly begs that measures may be taken at once to put an end to the present position, which is intolerable to merchants and politically dangerous; and that such measures may be such as will effectually secure for the future in Upper Burma a Government under which it will be possible for trade to grow, and for the country to develop the numerous resources with which it is undoubtedly so richly endowed by nature.

## Enclosure 12 in No. 83.

From H. THIRKELL WHITE, Esq. C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to the SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Rangoon, dated Rangoon, January 15, 1885.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 10th instant, in which the Chamber of Commerce press upon the Chief Commissioner the necessity for active intervention in the affairs of the kingdom of Burma.

2. In reply, I am to say that your letter of the 14th October last, to which you refer, was duly submitted to the Government of India. The orders of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council upon that letter have not yet been received. A copy of your letter now under acknowledgment will be laid before the Supreme Government.

## Enclosure 13 in No. 83.

From H. THIRKELL WHITE, Esq. C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Foreign Department, dated Rangoon, February 6, 1885.

SIR,

I AM directed to submit copy of a letter, dated the 4th February, from the gentlemen who presented the memorial forwarded under cover of my letter, dated the 16th October. That memorial was adopted at a public meeting held in Rangoon, and had reference to affairs in Upper Burma. The gentlemen who sign the present letter were appointed at the Rangoon public meeting to present the resolutions passed at their meeting, for submission to his Excellency the Viceroy in Council.

2. The enclosed letter represents that no orders have been received on the memorial of October last; that nothing has been done by the British Government to arrest misrule in Upper Burma; that anarchy and its consequences in that kingdom are getting worse and worse; that the sacking of Bhamo by the Chinese and the prevalence of dacoit bands in Upper Burma are symptoms of the disorder; that other countries, namely, France and China, are interposing in Ava affairs owing to the abstention of the British; that disorder in Upper Burma is causing ruinous disturbance and heavy failures in Rangoon trade; and this disturbance is already causing loss in the Rangoon municipal revenues, and will shortly cause loss in the provincial revenues.

The memorialists pray that action may be taken on their previous memorial, and they urge that the annexation of Upper Burma to the British Crown is the only effectual remedy for the present situation.

3. In recent communications the Chief Commissioner has submitted accounts of the sacking of Bhamo by Chinese marauders, and of the prevalence of dacoity in Upper Burma. As yet there is no sign that the Chinese Government are supporting or countenancing the robber band which captured Bhamo. As yet also the dacoit bands which are infesting Upper Burma have not spread into British territory. The return of violent crimes for the last quarter of 1884 shows one dacoity and four robberies in the two frontier districts of Thayetmyo and Toungoo, as against eight dacoities and eight robberies in the corresponding quarter of the year 1883. Still there is always a risk that the dacoits may cross over into British territory. Concerning the existence of anarchy, and concerning the present powerlessness of the Government in the interior of the kingdom of Ava, and among the chiefships on its borders, there can unhappily be little doubt.

4. Recent failures among rice firms trading to Europe cannot be attributed to the disorders in Upper Burma. But during the last two months several serious failures

have occurred among Chinese and other Native firms who deal in imported goods, and send British goods to Upper Burma. The failure of these dealers is said—probably with truth—to be mainly caused by their inability to realise their dues from Upper Burma traders, in consequence of the general anarchy prevailing. The sack of Bhamo, where all the trade is in Chinese hands, must have caused serious loss to Chinese dealers in Rangoon. Failures among Chinese and other native import houses must affect European firms who sell British goods on long or short credit in the Rangoon bazaar.

There is a nearly universal belief among English and Native merchants in Rangoon that British intervention in Upper Burma would do much towards restoring prosperity to the import trade of Rangoon. This view is shared by bankers of much knowledge and experience in Rangoon affairs. But it is questionable whether even so important an end as the improvement of the import trade of Rangoon would justify British interference by armed force in the affairs of Upper Burma at the present crisis.

5. The trade disasters and difficulties in Rangoon have certainly caused a shrinkage in the value of real property in Rangoon; that shrinkage, as well as the financial straits of many merchants, will probably be felt in the municipal revenues of the current year. As yet trade difficulties have not had effect on the public revenues, save in so far that the losses in the rice trade of 1883 and 1884 have induced much caution at the beginning of the 1885 rice season, and so have indirectly caused (and will cause) a reduction in the rice duty receipts of January to March 1885. But, if the rice harvest turns out to have been good, the whole exportable produce will probably go away sooner or later; and the full rice duty will be realised.

6. Concerning the recommendation that the Government of India should annex, or should otherwise interfere by force in the affairs of Upper Burma, the Chief Commissioner does not deem it his duty to trouble the Government of India with further remarks. He has ventured to submit his views on the matter in the letters marginally noted. In some of those letters were submitted statistics of the trade with Upper Burma, and of the external foreign trade of British Burma. I am now to offer further statistics, showing the trade with Upper Burma for the last two quarters of 1884. The totals are as follows:—

No. 1610, dated 16th October 1884.
No. 1810, dated 18th October 1884.
No. 141-1P., dated 15th January 1885.

VALUE of EXPORTS to and IMPORTS from UPPER BURMA.

| — | Exports. | Imports. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Third Quarter of 1883 - | 43,40,890 | 21,12,058 | 64,52,948 |
| Third Quarter of 1884 - | 58,04,046 | 22,28,492 | 80,32,538 |
| Fourth Quarter of 1883 - | 35,32,460 | 26,11,265 | 61,43,725 |
| Fourth Quarter of 1884 - | 41,74,396 | 31,46,006 | 73,20,402 |
| Two Quarters of 1883 - | 78,73,350 | 47,23,323 | 1,25,96,673 |
| Two Quarters of 1884 - | 99,78,442 | 53,74,498 | 1,53,52,940 |

It will be seen that the total value of the trade with Upper Burma has been, according to these figures, considerably larger in the last half of 1884 than during the last half 1883. There was some falling off in the quantity of cotton-twist and piece goods; but there was a more than countervailing increase in the quantity of silk goods sent to Upper Burma. The increase in the gross value of the trade over 1883 is mainly due to the despatch of a large quantity of rice and paddy to fill the deficit caused by failure of the Ava food crop in 1883–84.

The shrinkage of foreign imports into British Burma during the last quarter of 1884, and the failure of Chinese firms during the past few weeks, warrant the apprehension that exports of British goods to Ava during the early months of 1885 will fall short of the figures of previous years.

## Enclosure 14 in No. 83.

LETTER to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma, dated February 4, 1885.

ON the 16th of October last year we presented to you a memorial submitting the resolutions which had been passed at a public meeting held in this city on the 11th of October, calling the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the misrule in Upper Burma.

It was then pointed out that the tranquillity and prosperity of the two countries are intimately associated with, and bound up in, each other, and the immediate interference of Her Majesty's Government was then urged.

Subsequent events have only tended to confirm the opinion then expressed. Nothing has been done by Government to arrest the evils then complained of; matters have gone from bad to worse. Trade, which was then threatened, has now become paralyzed. Mercantile failures are of daily occurrence, and traders see nothing but ruin before them.

No hope of any revival of trade can be entertained until order is restored, and a firm and just rule is established in Upper Burma.

Property in Rangoon is rapidly declining in value, the municipal revenues show a marked falling-off, and that the decline in revenue receipts will soon extend to the whole province we have no doubt whatever.

This state of affairs fills us with alarm and dismay.

We are therefore impelled to address you once more in the hope that something may yet be done to save the trade of this province from complete ruin.

No reply or acknowledgment has yet been vouchsafed to our former representations on this subject.

We feel that the case is serious and demands immediate attention; and we respectfully pray that the Provincial Government will speedily inform the Government of India of the urgency of our case in the hope that action, however late, may still be taken.

The form that action should take was suggested in our memorial of the 16th of October, and the events of the past three months have more strongly confirmed the opinion that annexation is the only effectual remedy.

The capture of Bhamo by banditti; the prevalence of dacoity, both in Upper and Lower Burma; the disturbed condition of the Shan States and the political interference of France distinctly show that, unless the British Government interfere promptly, Upper Burma will become the prey of dacoits or the appanage of some other Power.

By order of the Committee,

J. Thompson.
T. F. Pedley.
W. H. Wootton.
John E. Marks.
David M. Gray.

W. Q. Rowett,
Honorary Secretary.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

## Rangoon Trade from and to All Ports (excluding Provincial Ports).

| IMPORTS. | | | | | EXPORTS. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Articles. | 1883. | | 1884. | | Articles. | 1883. | | 1884. | |
| | 3rd Quarter. | 4th Quarter. | 3rd Quarter. | 4th Quarter. | | 3rd Quarter. | 4th Quarter. | 3rd Quarter. | 4th Quarter. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Apparel | 3,38,139 | 5,02,079 | 2,66,559 | 4,47,513 | Caoutchouc, raw | 57,577 | 23,352 | 9,665 | 7,790 |
| Cotton twist and yarn | 9,92,277 | 13,80,588 | 13,38,177 | 10,27,693 | Cotton, raw | 4,17,467 | 3,07,849 | 1,76,285 | 2,58,883 |
| Cotton piece-goods (including handkerchiefs). | 25,23,108 | 29,25,122 | 15,82,444 | 21,96,746 | Paddy | — | 750 | — | 40,639 |
| | | | | | Rice | 45,38,371 | 31,25,639 | 33,93,048 | 28,69,223 |
| Metals | 4,88,793 | 5,14,478 | 4,47,030 | 4,97,136 | Cutch | 3,52,969 | 6,23,191 | 3,25,415 | 5,19,102 |
| Oils | 3,84,426 | 5,14,049 | 8,29,650 | 6,29,732 | Hides, raw | 3,98,264 | 3,37,643 | 5,90,944 | 4,37,052 |
| Provisions | 8,58,209 | 7,10,502 | 8,19,468 | 8,91,869 | Horns | 28,194 | 34,835 | 39,475 | 48,216 |
| Salt | 1,46,639 | 2,88,566 | 3,26,376 | 3,49,117 | Oils, mineral | 28,871 | 59,567 | 89,709 | 56,445 |
| Silk piece-goods | 9,80,017 | 15,75,321 | 15,98,149 | 22,08,247 | Stone, jade | 2,28,860 | 1,62,000 | 2,20,500 | — |
| Tobacco | 10,33,965 | 6,40,464 | 6,99,400 | 6,37,325 | Tobacco | 16,314 | 24,003 | 23,882 | 15,057 |
| Woollen piece-goods | 4,81,198 | 9,36,038 | 2,80,171 | 5,68,993 | Wood, teak | 17,65,431 | 19,52,057 | 13,79,269 | 10,28,330 |
| Total trade (including other items not given in detail, but excluding treasure). | 1,21,20,748 | 1,57,01,939 | 1,20,81,185 | 1,49,81,089 | Total trade (including other items not given in detail, but excluding treasure). | 83,97,980 | 71,04,837 | 67,20,704 | 57,69,363 |

Rangoon Custom House,
February 4, 1885.

E. Darlington,
Chief Collector of Customs.

## Trade of the Province of British Burma from and to All Ports (excluding Provincial Ports).

| IMPORTS. | | | | | EXPORTS. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Articles. | 1883. | | 1884. | | Articles. | 1883. | | 1884. | |
| | 3rd Quarter. | 4th Quarter. | 3rd Quarter. | 4th Quarter. | | 3rd Quarter. | 4th Quarter. | 3rd Quarter. | 4th Quarter. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Apparel | 3,95,213 | 5,69,285 | 3,12,341 | 5,00,249 | Caoutchouc, raw | 57,577 | 23,352 | 9,665 | 7,790 |
| Cotton twist and yarn | 11,96,300 | 16,24,239 | 14,77,448 | 11,37,212 | Cotton, raw | 4,17,467 | 3,07,949 | 1,68,035 | 2,67,133 |
| Cotton piece-goods (including handkerchiefs). | 27,18,340 | 31,91,324 | 17,10,970 | 23,82,013 | Paddy | — | 1,165 | 1,05,855 | 1,70,846 |
| Metals | 5,30,949 | 5,93,305 | 4,73,196 | 5,39,106 | Rice | 52,12,787 | 35,82,232 | 43,06,540 | 32,50,400 |
| Oils | 5,07,904 | 6,13,433 | 9,16,420 | 6,93,672 | Cutch | 3,55,060 | 6,31,012 | 3,28,545 | 5,20,362 |
| Provisions | 9,86,817 | 8,15,383 | 9,29,802 | 10,20,939 | Hides, raw | 4,10,795 | 3,47,273 | 6,03,630 | 4,50,480 |
| Salt | 1,46,639 | 3,17,804 | 3,41,112 | 3,49,239 | Horns | 30,525 | 37,224 | 41,031 | 50,142 |
| Silk piece-goods | 10,16,367 | 16,57,933 | 16,19,709 | 22,52,830 | Oils, mineral | 39,913 | 63,922 | 1,07,809 | 63,792 |
| Tobacco | 14,67,941 | 9,41,504 | 12,64,712 | 8,35,559 | Stone, jade | 2,28,860 | 1,62,000 | 2,20,500 | — |
| Woollen piece-goods (excluding shawls). | 5,10,801 | 10,29,847 | 3,04,199 | 6,03,469 | Tobacco | 27,952 | 36,359 | 34,022 | 23,851 |
| | | | | | Teak | 37,80,318 | 47,45,777 | 29,06,674 | 33,01,266 |
| Total trade (including other items not given in detail, but excluding treasure). | 1,39,00,364 | 1,79,06,772 | 1,37,25,612 | 1,62,75,531 | Total trade (including other items not given in detail, but excluding treasure). | 1,12,42,931 | 1,05,36,310 | 94,14,321 | 87,33,645 |

Rangoon Custom House,
February 4, 1885.

E. Darlington,
Chief Collector of Customs.

## Irrawaddy River Trade from and to Upper Burma.

| IMPORTS. | | | | | EXPORTS. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Articles. | 1883. | | 1884. | | Articles. | 1883. | | 1884. | |
| | 3rd Quarter. | 4th Quarter. | 3rd Quarter. | 4th Quarter. | | 3rd Quarter. | 4th Quarter. | 3rd Quarter. | 4th Quarter. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Caoutchouc | 46,782 | 6,700 | 32,700 | 1,800 | Twist and yarn (European) | 5,96,822 | 2,90,370 | 4,70,002 | 2,93,507 |
| Chinese and Japanese ware | 38,845 | 63,617 | 52,442 | 83,493 | Cotton piece-goods (European) | 7,29,752 | 7,30,812 | 5,50,907 | 8,06,410 |
| Cotton, raw | 2,38,669 | 1,96,805 | 57,891 | 1,83,873 | Earthenware and porcelain | 81,262 | 58,505 | 95,078 | 57,573 |
| Cotton piece-goods (Indian) | 56,216 | 1,37,424 | 38,763 | 1,33,723 | Rice, husked | 1,67,215 | 4,99,024 | 13,55,123 | 6,69,171 |
| Wheat | 40,338 | 10,977 | 55,187 | 31,361 | Rice, unhusked | 5,80,160 | 38,872 | 10,79,847 | 63,234 |
| Gram and pulse | 98,685 | 39,720 | 1,33,797 | 72,804 | Metals | 1,35,343 | 92,529 | 1,37,231 | 64,690 |
| Cutch | 1,53,258 | 1,99,888 | 85,896 | 1,02,335 | Oils | 36,844 | 59,050 | 58,110 | 83,864 |
| Hides of cattle | 1,55,898 | 1,61,388 | 3,02,503 | 2,22,933 | Provisions | 5,60,938 | 2,37,244 | 4,78,847 | 3,49,199 |
| Oils | 2,97,253 | 4,19,476 | 3,27,890 | 4,83,319 | Salt | 46,826 | 62,898 | 1,23,332 | 75,247 |
| Provisions | 76,346 | 80,284 | 1,17,144 | 34,496 | Silk, raw | 3,99,021 | 2,94,186 | 3,34,305 | 3,88,395 |
| Silk, manufactured | 2,37,824 | 2,12,916 | 1,67,937 | 1,90,680 | Silk, manufactured | 4,09,121 | 4,49,621 | 5,30,477 | 7,17,584 |
| Stone, jade | 1,03,520 | 63,520 | 1,60,400 | — | Betelnuts | 1,39,270 | 84,026 | 1,12,541 | 1,53,198 |
| Sugar, unrefined | 3,30,703 | 2,23,362 | 3,50,133 | 3,61,529 | Sugar, refined | 6,077 | 21,102 | 12,342 | 12,490 |
| Timber | 7,283 | 3,01,891 | 8,782 | 5,67,217 | Woollen piece-goods | 46,620 | 3,00,268 | 61,022 | 2,02,943 |
| Total trade (including other items not given in detail, but excluding treasure). | 21,12,058 | 26,11,265 | 22,28,492 | 31,46,006 | Total trade (including other items not given in detail, but excluding treasure). | 43,40,890 | 35,32,460 | 58,04,046 | 41,74,396 |

Rangoon Custom House,
February 4, 1885.

E. Darlington,
Chief Collector of Customs.

## Enclosure 16 in No. 83.

From H. THIRKELL WHITE, Esq., C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Foreign Department, dated Rangoon, February 12, 1885.

SIR,

IN continuation of my letters of the 15th January and of the 6th February, I am directed to submit a copy of a further letter from the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, concerning the condition of affairs in Upper Burma, and the influence exercised by troubles there upon the trade of Rangoon. As the Chamber desired that their representation should be forwarded, the Chief Commissioner has told them that their wishes will be met.

2. In paragraph 6 of my letter of the 6th February I adverted to the trade statistics of the Irrawaddy river, which showed a larger trade between British and Upper Burma during the second half of 1884 than during the second half of the preceding year. I am now to submit a copy of a memorandum, in which Mr. R. Rowett, a leading Rangoon merchant, has examined those trade statistics, and emphasises the view that the statistics, though they may show a greater volume of trade, do in reality illustrate the decadence of the more important and solid branches of trade between the two countries. Mr. Rowett's remarks are entitled to weight, for he thoroughly understands the matters which he discusses. At the same time it must be remembered that, when a country has, by reason of failure of its crops to import a greatly increased quantity of food stuffs, its power of paying for other imported goods is likely to decrease for a time. Some decline in the exports of manufactured goods to Upper Burma was therefore to be expeeted as a result of the greatly increased export of rice and paddy to that country.

## Enclosure 17 in No. 83.

From J. STUART, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Rangoon, to the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma, dated February 7, 1885.

I AM directed by the Chamber of Commerce to again press on the attention of the Chief Commissioner the extreme urgency of immediate and effectual intervention by the Government of India in the affairs of Upper Burma.

2. Every week increases the evils complained of in my letters of 14th October and 10th January last. The condition of affairs in Upper Burma is steadily advancing towards actual anarchy, and the position of the trading classes in Rangoon daily becomes more hopeless. Failures in the bazaar are almost daily occurrences; and the traders who were formerly most prosperous have now to beg for time to meet their engagements, while the men of smaller means are being hopelessly dragged down into the gulf of general insolvency. Credit is almost at an end, and there is no prospect of better times for the mercantile classes until an end has been put to the disorder in Upper Burma.

3. To these matters, however, the attention of the Chief Commissioner has already been drawn, and the prospect of a serious decline in the provincial revenue must now be patent to Mr. Bernard himself. On these grounds alone, serious though they are, the Chamber would not again so speedily press this matter were it not for the new complication caused by the action of France. There seems to be no doubt that a treaty of some kind has been concluded between King Theebaw and the French Government, and by this treaty some territory, including the ruby mines, has been ceded to France, while a French Consul is to be stationed in Mandalay.

4. Whatever the actual details of the treaty may be, there can be no doubt, bearing in mind the aggressive spirit which animates modern French policy in the East, that any such footing gained by France in Upper Burma, while Great Britain is excluded, is certain sooner or later to lead to the absorption of the kingdom of Ava into the French Eastern Empire, and to the diverting of its trade from British to French ports. A footing of this kind once gained, it will not be long in the present disorganised state of society in Upper Burma before the occasion arises for a more complete development of France's schemes for the alienation of the trade of Burma and the Shan States from English into French channels.

5. Such a loss would be so serious, not only to the merchants of British Burma but also to the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain itself, that this Chamber would be guilty of gross neglect of its duty did it not protest at once, and as vigorously as possible, against any dilatoriness or trifling in so serious an emergency.

6. Although this Chamber has never approved of the policy of inaction which the Indian Government has pursued with regard to Ava, it has submitted as patiently as it could in the firm conviction that it was only a question of time for our loose hold on the

trade of Burma and the Shan States being exchanged for a firmer grasp. This change must now be made if the trade is not to pass into French hands, an alternative which the Chamber has no hesitation in saying would be considered intolerable by all the Chambers of Commerce in Great Britain and India.

7. While writing, the news of the proposed despatch of H.M.S. "Euryalus" and "Dragon" has reached Rangoon, and the Chamber hails this news as an indication that the policy of forbearance and non-intervention is at last at an end. If so, I have merely to add that the Chamber trusts that the Government of India will not content itself with an empty demonstation, but will establish some form of good government in Upper Burma on a secure basis; at the same time making it quite clear to the world at large that British influence must be paramount as far as the hills separating Burma from China, and over all the territory between this and Siam.

Enclosure 18 in No. 83.

EXTRACT from the "RANGOON TIMES," Friday, 13th February 1885.

To the Editor of the "Rangoon Times."

SIR,

IN the "British Burma Gazette" of 7th instant, the Provincial Government published a statistical statement of the Irrawaddy River trade from and to Upper Burma for the 3rd and 4th quarters of the two years 1883 and 1884, from which it would appear that, notwithstanding the reiterated complaints of merchants about the badness of trade, the total volume of trade has been greater in 1884 than it was in 1883.

A close examination of the figures, however, will distinctly show that there has been a serious falling off in many of the most important branches of the trade; and that the increase on the whole is mainly attributable to the export of large quantities of food to meet the requirements of a population which has been unable to produce sufficient for their own wants.

The fact that the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company has done an unusually large business during the year 1884 has also been used in official quarters to support the contention that trade cannot be so bad as it is represented to be; but this by no means proves that the trade between British Burma and Upper Burma has been prosperous, as an examination of the nature of the traffic will show.

In the early months of 1884 the Flotilla Company passenger receipts were increased by the melancholy fact that thousands of Burmese left their own country to take refuge in British territory from the tyranny of their rulers, and from the poverty and starvation which confronted them in their own homes.

The Flotilla Company has also profited from the large shipments of rice to Upper Burma. That these shipments were necessary is a misfortune for the people, who have been impoverished by having to buy food which their own soil failed to produce; and the British Burma customs revenues have suffered a loss in the export duties which would have been collected in Rangoon if the rice had been sent away by sea.

The Flotilla Company has, therefore, benefited by the misfortunes of the people; but prosperity derived from such a source is not enduring or likely to promote the true interests of the company in the long run.

The trade in all kinds of British manufactures has seriously fallen off, and so have the supplies of cotton, caoutchouc, and silks of Burmese manufacture.

The increase in the supply of hides is no indication of good trade, but rather of increased mortality of cattle, which have either died from disease, or been killed for the value of the hides, and for food for a starving population.

The increase in the supply of timber is a matter which principally concerns a monopolist, and is no indication of prosperity on the part of the general trading community.

I enclose an analysis of the statistics referred to, showing the increase or decrease in each article for the period under comparison. The accompanying statement of the imports into Rangoon of piece goods and yarns from all ports, European and Indian, during the last four months of 1883 and 1884, shows that there has lately been a serious decline in the import trade of this port.

Silks have arrived in larger quantities certainly to supply the requirements of the palace at Mandalay, and to make up for the deficiency caused by the discontinuance of the native manufacture; but in yarns and cotton piece goods which chiefly affect British manufacturers the falling off is very remarkable. Notwithstanding the diminution of supply, the warehouses of Rangoon are crowded with unsold goods, and the difficulty experienced in collecting outstanding debts is a source of serious embarrassment to merchants. There is a panic in the bazaars. Many failures have already occurred

among the shopkeepers and traders with Upper Burmah, involving heavy losses to importers, and further disasters are impending.

I am, &c.

Rangoon, 13th February 1885. (Signed) A Merchant.

Enclosure 19 in No. 83.

Supplement to the "Rangoon Times," Friday, 13th February 1883.

Analysis of Statistics of Irrawaddy River Trade from and to Upper Burmah for the third and fourth quarters of 1883 and 1884. The figures are based upon the Statement of the Rangoon Custom House, dated 4th February 1885, as published in the Supplement to the "British Burma Gazette" of 7th February 1885.

## IMPORTS.

| | | | | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caoutchouc | shows a decrease in 1884 of | | | 18,982 | The disturbed state of the country has interfered with the work of collection of this article. |
| Chinese and Japanese ware | „ | an increase | „ | 33,473 | This is a satisfactory item. |
| Cotton, raw | „ | a decrease | „ | 1,93,710 | Shows a large falling-off in trade. |
| Cotton piece goods (Indian) | „ | „ | „ | 21,154 | A decreasing native manufacture. |
| Wheat | „ | an increase | „ | 35,233 | A satisfactory item. |
| Gram and pulse | „ | „ | „ | 68,196 | A satisfactory item. |
| Hides of cattle | „ | „ | „ | 2,08,150 | A dry season, and prevalence of disease, has led to excessive mortality of cattle. This is bad for the country, though it helps to swell the volume of trade for the time being. |
| Oils | „ | „ | „ | 94,480 | Is satisfactory. |
| Provisions | „ | a decrease | „ | 4,990 | A very trifling difference, but in the wrong direction. |
| Silk (manufactured) | „ | „ | „ | 92,132 | A considerable falling-off in an important industry. |
| Stone-jade | „ | „ | „ | 6,640 | A trifling difference, but unfavourable. |
| Sugar, unrefined | „ | an increase | „ | 1,57,597 | Is quite satisfactory. |
| Timber | „ | „ | „ | 266,825 | Owing to extension of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation's operations in working the monopolies granted to them by the Burmese Government. |

## EXPORTS.

| | | | | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Twist and yarn | show a decrease in 1884 of | | | 1,23,683 | This is a large decline in trade, directly affecting British manufacturers. |
| Cotton piece goods | „ | „ | „ | 1,03,247 | |
| Earthenware and porcelain | „ | an increase | „ | 12,884 | Is satisfactory. |
| Rice, husked | „ | „ | „ | 13,58,055 | A large demand for food. A very bad sign; impoverishing the people, and making it more difficult for them to pay for imported European goods. |
| Rice, unhusked | „ | „ | „ | 5,24,049 | |
| Metals | „ | a decrease | „ | 25,951 | A diminution of trade. |
| Oils | „ | an increase | „ | 46,080 | Low prices, leading to increased shipments of American kerosine, which is rapidly supplanting the use of the native oil. |
| Provisions | „ | „ | „ | 29,864 | This is a vague item. |
| Salt | „ | „ | „ | 88,855 | Large shipments made at very low prices. |
| Silk, raw | „ | „ | „ | 29,493 | Large quantities of raw silk are now in stock at Mandalay, and holders find it very difficult to effect sales. Manufactured silks show an increase, partly because inferior European goods are taking the place of the superior native fabrics; and partly on account of large orders from the palace, where they are distributed as largesse to court favourites. |
| Silk, manufactured | „ | „ | „ | 3,89,319 | |
| Betel nuts | „ | „ | „ | 42,443 | Is satisfactory. |
| Sugar, refined | „ | a decrease | „ | 2,347 | Calls for no remark. |
| Woollen piece goods | „ | „ | „ | 82,923 | A further indication of declining trade. |

IMPORTS of Chief Articles of Piece Goods and Yarns into RANGOON from all ports, European and Indian, during the last four months of 1883 and 1884. (Figures taken from Custom House reports.)

| 1883. | Silks from Europe only. Cases. | T. Cloths. Bales. | White Shirting. Cases. | Putzoes. Cases. | Jaconets. Cases. | Prints. Cases. | Grey Drills. Bales. | Woollens. Bales. | Grey Twist. Bales. | T. Red Twist from Europe only. Bales. | Cold. Yarn from Europe only. Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September | 353 | 459 | 632 | 191 | 123 | 156 | 41 | 136 | 277 | 542 | 776 |
| October | 571 | 444 | 1,152 | 363 | 331 | 408 | 158 | 267 | 307 | 1,924 | 528 |
| November | 422 | 354 | 650 | 177 | 169 | 209 | 84 | 250 | 85 | 954 | 365 |
| December | 431 | 298 | 859 | 136 | 169 | 276 | 124 | 179 | 517 | 648 | 400 |
| | 1,777 | 1,555 | 3,293 | 867 | 792 | 1,049 | 407 | 832 | 1,186 | 4,068 | 2,069 |
| 1884. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| September | 560 | 394 | 348 | 92 | 133 | 68 | 46 | 99 | 45 | 1,210 | 65 |
| October | 719 | 403 | 955 | 191 | 121 | 116 | 129 | 118 | 57 | 1,207 | 489 |
| November | 648 | 182 | 349 | 259 | 171 | 211 | 145 | 88 | 68 | 920 | 526 |
| December | 581 | 66 | 349 | 127 | 79 | 93 | 205 | 138 | 55 | 232 | 411 |
| | 2,508 | 1,045 | 2,001 | 669 | 504 | 488 | 525 | 443 | 225 | 3,569 | 2,085 |

## Enclosure 20 in No. 83.

From H. M. DURAND, Esq., C.S.I., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters relative to events in Mandalay and the position of affairs in Upper Burma.

2. In these letters you enclose a copy of certain representations submitted by a number of residents of Rangoon, and by the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, advocating immediate interference on the part of the British Government in the affairs of the Burmese kingdom; and you give your own opinion as to the course to be pursued.

3. I am to inform you, in reply, that the proposals set before the Government of India in these papers have been closely considered by the Governor-General in Council, and that his Excellency agrees generally in the views which you have expressed regarding the attitude to be maintained by the British Government under existing conditions. Though duly sensible of the gravity of the situation, and fully appreciating the importance of the interests at stake, his Excellency, as at present advised, does not consider that the circumstances brought to notice by your memorialists are such as to call for the adoption of the strenuous measures advocated by them. I am to request that they may be so informed.

4. I am to add that the Government of India do not think it necessary to send a letter of remonstrance to the King's Government regarding the Mandalay massacre, as proposed by you in your letter of the 3rd October. There appears to be no proof that any British subjects were sufferers in the course of the outbreak; and, moreover, it seems doubtful whether such a letter would lead to any satisfactory results. At the same time, the Government of India entirely coincide in your opinion regarding the barbarity of the executions which took place.

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## No. 84.

## EARL GRANVILLE to MR. SCOTT.

SIR, Foreign Office, April 6, 1885.

I HAVE, at the instance of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to call your attention to the Foreign Office despatch annexed, upon the subject of the contemplated establishment of Treaty relations between Germany and Burmah, and to request you to take a favourable opportunity of explaining to the German Government the views of Her Majesty's Government as to the importation of arms into Burmah.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

ANNEX.

The EARL OF DERBY to LORD ODO RUSSELL.

MY LORD, Foreign Office, April 26, 1877.

THE Secretary of State for India has been informed by the Indian Government that it is said to be in contemplation to establish Treaty relations between Germany and Burmah.

Her Majesty's Government do not wish your Excellency to make at present any representation on this subject, but would desire that you should bear it in mind and report anything relating to it that may come to your knowledge. It is advisable that you should know, in case of your being consulted on the matter, that any clauses in such a Treaty providing for the importation into Burmah of arms and ammunition, or for the employment of foreign troops in Burmese territory, would be held to be prejudicial to British interests, and that it would be desirable that any Government negotiating with Burmah should be informed that arms destined for that country are not permitted to pass through British territory.

I am, &c.
(Signed) DERBY.

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No. 85.

MR. SCOTT to EARL GRANVILLE.

MY LORD, Berlin, April 8, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to state that I found an opportunity to-day of asking Dr. Busch, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether the German Government had concluded any Commercial or other Treaty lately with Burmah, and of explaining to him the views of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the importation of arms into that country.

His Excellency informed me that the German Government had just concluded a Treaty with the Burmese Government, but that it was simply one securing for Germany the treatment of a most favoured nation, and that it did not enter into any details; there was accordingly nothing in it which could prejudice the interests of Her Majesty's Government, or clash with the necessary measures of precaution adopted by the Indian Government in regard to the importation of arms and ammunition through British territory.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES S. SCOTT.

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No. 86.

SIR J. S. LUMLEY to EARL GRANVILLE.

MY LORD, Rome, April 10, 1885.

IN my despatch of the 24th ultimo, I mentioned that the Burmese Embassy had informed me that their departure from Rome would be delayed until the end of April. A copy of this intimation is herewith inclosed.

For some unexplained reason, however, the date of the departure of the Burmese Ambassadors has again been altered, and they left Rome on the 6th instant.

The only result of their stay in this capital has been the conclusion of a Treaty of Commerce with Germany.

The proposal on the part of the Italian Government for the negotiation of a Supplementary Convention has had no result.

In view of the negotiations being carried on at Rome with the Burmese Ambassadors by Germany, M. Mancini thought it advisable that Italy should also take advantage of their presence here, but the negotiation had for its sole object the addition of the most-favoured-nation clause to their Commercial Treaty with Burmah, which, by a curious oversight, was omitted from that Convention.

Confined to this simple rectification, the proposals of the Italian Government were favourably received by the Burmese Second Ambassador, who speaks French well, and who was inclined to entertain the Italian proposal; it was not, however, as easy a matter to make the First Ambassador understand the necessity for the required addition to the

original Treaty, and he only consented to take it into consideration on condition that the engagement should be binding for a single year. To this the Italian Government naturally could not agree, and the negotiation fell to the ground.

There was no necessity for me to remind M. Mancini of the understanding arrived at between the British and Italian Governments, by which the importation of arms through British territory is forbidden by Treaty. It is true there is no law prohibiting the exportation of arms from Italy to a country in a state of peace, but such exportation is under police restriction, and can only be effected with an official permit. In the event of any attempt to ship arms for Burmah, which has only occurred two or three times, the shipper has been informed that the importation of arms to Burmah through British territory is absolutely prohibited, and at the peril of confiscation of the property, against which there is no appeal or redress.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. SAVILE LUMLEY.

Enclosure in No. 86.

BURMESE EMBASSY to Sir J. S. LUMLEY.

M. L'AMBASSADEUR, Rome, le 23 Mars, 1885.

PAR suite de nouvelles reçues de notre Gouvernement, notre départ qui était fixé au 25 Mars se trouve ajourné jusqu'à la fin du mois d'Avril.

Nous avons l'honneur de porter ces nouvelles à votre connaissance et profitons de cette occasion pour vous assurer de l'expression de nos meilleurs sentiments et de notre considération la plus distinguée.

(Pour l'Ambassade Birmane),
(Signé) WOONDOAUK TAU TANUGIELWOUNMIN.

TRANSLATION.

BURMESE EMBASSY to SIR J. S. LUMLEY.

M. L'AMBASSADEUR, Rome, March 23, 1885.

IN consequence of news received from our Government, we have postponed our departure, which had been fixed for the 25th of March, to the end of the month of April.

We have the honour to acquaint you of this circumstance, and avail, &c.

For the Burmese Embassy.

(Signed) WOONDOAUK TAU TANUGIELWOUNMIN.

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No. 87.

MR. GODLEY to MR. CURRIE.

SIR, India Office, April 16, 1885.

WITH reference to previous correspondence terminating with your letter of the 21st February last, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to forward herewith, to be laid before Earl Granville, copy of a letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with inclosure, relative to certain mining concessions alleged to have been granted to French speculators by the Government of Mandalay.

An extract from a newspaper which has been sent to this Office is also forwarded for Lord Granville's information.

Lord Kimberley would suggest that Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris should be instructed to endeavour to obtain further information on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. A. GODLEY.

Enclosure 1 in No. 87.

Mr. DURAND to Colonel Sir O. BURNE.

SIR, Fort William, March 17, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for the information of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the translation of a document purporting to relate to the concession of certain ruby mines in Upper Burmah to French speculators.

2. The circumstances in which the document was originally obtained are not stated, but Mr. Bernard believes it to be probably authentic.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. M. DURAND.

Enclosure 2 in No. 87.

PETITION made by the French Engineer, BONVILLEIN and his COMPANY, to work the Ruby Mines in the Districts of Moh Gont, Kyat Pyin, and Kha Thai.

(Translation.)

THAT the said French engineer, Bonvillein and Co., agreed to pay revenue at the rate of 3 lakhs a year to work the ruby mines in three districts, namely, Moh Gont, Kyat Pyin, and Kha Thai, with machinery and tools for 15 years from date of agreement, and within that period no alteration or other party may be allowed to work except Messrs. Bonvillein and Co., and beg that the said petition may be granted to them.

2. The place for working ruby mines extends west to Irriwaddy River from whatsoever place the machinery and tools may be brought in easily, and also that houses, bridges, roads, &c., may be erected and repaired in the three districts for the use of the engineers, &c., connected with the ruby mines work, and also that even rich and poor people may have a good trade. If the land belongs to Taw no revenue or tax may be demanded on it, and the land may be set forth as free land. If it belongs to poor people the value of the land or tax may be settled with them as usual compensation, and beg that the said petition may be granted to them.

3. If any forest which have not given out yet with revenue or tax to other party to work, that they may be allowed to cut bamboos and timber for the use of engineers, workmen's quarters, &c., connecting with that of ruby mines work, the officials and headmen of villages may not interfere with the work, and beg that the said petition may be granted to them.

4. That if the engineers or any of the servants connecting with the ruby mines work are in need of labour, food, furniture, from the villagers, that the officials, &c., may not put any hindrance of difficulty on procuring men, &c., and beg that the said petition may be granted to them.

5. That during the time of the Company working the ruby mines, 200 guns may be allowed to carry for the use of engineers, workmen, &c., for protection against dacoits or thieves, and beg that the said petition may be granted to them.

6. That if any ruby or rubies having robbed or stolen either at the house or on the way, the Company have the right of reporting the same to the Burmsse officials of the district, as according to rule, and beg that the said petition may be granted to them.

7. That the machinery and tools for the use of ruby mines may be allowed to import from the West country (Europe) into the (Burmese territory) place where the ruby mines are, and that no duty or hindrance may be put, and beg that the said petition may be granted to them.

8. Out of the rubies which the Company have worked out, if his Majesty require any or whole, the value of the same may be given to them, which will be valued by the precious-stone dealers and well-known merchants, and if his Majesty does not require, the Company have the right of selling in or out of the territory, and that no other duty may be asked for, and beg that the said petition may be granted to them.

9. That if the time for working the ruby mines is expired, if his Majesty require to work by Taw or Royal, the Company are willing to give up all the machinery and tools, &c., at the market value, and if his Majesty does not require to work, it should not be given to other party as long as the Company are able to pay such revenue, and if the Company refuse to work the Company have the right of selling or exporting all their machinery and tools. The Company agrees to pay revenue for four years, that is, 12 lakhs, and present 1 lakh; total, 13 lakhs, out of which 4 lakhs will be paid within 20 days from date of agreement, and balance of 9 lakhs within one month.

No. 88.

## The SECRETARY, MACCLESFIELD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to EARL KIMBERLEY.

May it please your Lordship, Macclesfield, April 18, 1885.

At the monthly meeting of my Chamber the other evening a long discussion, opened by the Mayor of the borough and carried on by several gentlemen who have travelled in India and visited Burmah, took place with reference to the unsettled condition of affairs in Burmah as being injurious to our commerce in general, and to the silk trade of Macclesfield in particular. Annexation was suggested by one member as the only remedy, but the Chamber, as a whole, was of opinion that at present annexation was inexpedient, but that this country should see that no other nation annexed Burmah, as it would prove very prejudicial to English commerce.

The Chamber passed unanimously a resolution, which I was instructed to forward to your Lordship, containing the following suggestions, and praying that your Lordship may use your influence with the Viceroy in regard thereto, namely:—

(1.) The re-establishment of a British Resident at Mandalay with a sufficient guard.
(2.) The re-establishment of a mixed court of justice in Mandalay, where disputes between Natives and British subjects can be legally treated.
(3.) The re-establishment of a British Resident at Bhamo with a sufficient guard.
(4.) The re-establishment of subordinate British Residents at the principal towns in Burmah to protect British interests.

(Signed) R. BROWN,
Secretary.

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No. 89.

## The PRESIDENT, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES, GLASGOW, to EARL KIMBERLEY.

Respectfully Sheweth, April 20, 1885.

That this Chamber, instituted by Royal Charter in the year 1783, confirmed in 1860, represents mercantile firms having important and extensive trading relations with Burmah.

That since the year 1879 there has been a great and continuing depression in the trade between this country and Burmah, and also between British and Upper Burmah. That this serious decrease of trade is largely attributable to causes which this Chamber, in common with all interested in the progress of civilization and humanity, deeply deplore.

That treaties entered into between Her Majesty's Government and that of Burmah in 1862 and 1867 are still extant, and in the opinion of your Memorialists should, as far as practicable, be judiciously enforced.

As tending to this, your Memorialists would respectfully suggest that a Resident with a sufficient European guard should be reinstated at Mandalay; that the mixed courts of judicature provided for in the Treaty of 1867 should be established, and that British stations should in terms of both treaties be constituted at Meingyan and other important trading ports on the Irrawaddy; that the presently existing restrictions on the inland transport of goods into Upper Burmah should be removed, and every reasonable facility secured for the freedom of commerce.

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c., &c.

Signed in name and on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures of Glasgow, and by authority of the Directors thereof, this twentieth day of April 1885.

(Signed) JAMES BAIN,
President.

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No. 90.

## DESPATCH to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, No. 13, dated India Office 1st May 1885.

My Lord,

1. I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Letter, No. 56, of the 24th March last, on the subject of affairs in Upper Burmah, and the relations of the Government of India with the Court of Mandalay.

2. Her Majesty's Government concur in the opinion of your Excellency that, while the present state of affairs in Burmah is not satisfactory, measures of active interference such as have been pressed upon the Government of India by the mercantile community of Rangoon would not be justified by the existing state of affairs. It appears to them, on the other hand, that both commercial and political considerations render it extremely desirable that the diplomatic representation of the Indian Government at Mandalay, which has been in abeyance since 1879, should, if possible, be restored.

3. Her Majesty's Government conceive that, under Article VII. of the Treaty of Yandaboo, the Government of India is entitled at its discretion to require the King of Burmah to receive at his Court a British representative with an armed escourt of 50 men, and they are not cognizant of any communication to the Burmese Government at the time of the withdrawal of the Resident in 1879 which need operate as a bar to the adoption of that measure whenever it may be thought expedient.

4. As to the time when, and the manner in which, steps should be taken to effect this important object, Her Majesty's Government rely with confidence on the judgment of your Excellency in Council. If, as your Excellency believes to be the case, an authoritative demand supported by a display of military force would now be required in order to secure the reception and proper treatment at Mandalay of a British diplomatic Agent, the present moment would certainly seem to be inopportune for moving in the matter. In the event, however, of a favourable change, within a reasonable time, in the general political situation, or in the King's disposition, your Excellency in Council will no doubt carefully consider whether a Resident should be deputed to Mandalay under the provision of existing treaties, and without reference to the question of their revision, or whether it should be connected, as Her Majesty's Government are inclined to think might be more advisable in the special circumstances of the case, with some well devised measures which would lead to the renewal of the negotiations carried on in 1882 by the Government of your predecessor, the abrupt termination of which by King Theebaw was much to be regretted.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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No. 91.

## VISCOUNT LYONS to EARL GRANVILLE.

(Extract.)

Paris, May 5, 1885.

I HAVE made earnest endeavours to obtain authentic information respecting the reported concessions of mines in Burmah to Frenchmen; these endeavours have hitherto been without success.

I shall not relax my endeavours in the present case, for whatever may be thought of the reported application to the King of Burmah for a concession of ruby mines, I am far from insensible to the importance which is to be attached to the general question of French endeavours to obtain privileges from the Burmese Government.

I continue, in fact, to hold the opinions which I have already expressed.

On the one hand, I still think that the progress of French power in the extreme east, and the acquisition by France of territory or assumption by her of protectorates in the neighbourhood of Burmah, tend to make a thorough change in the relations between the French Government and that country.

On the other hand, I continue to consider it to admit of little doubt that one of the first results of an increase of commercial intercourse between the two countries will be strenuous endeavours on the part of speculative Frenchmen to obtain profitable "concessions" from the Burmese Government.

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No. 92.

## SIR E. MALET to EARL GRANVILLE.

MY LORD, Berlin, May 14, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship copy of a Convention concluded between the German Empire and the Kingdom of Burmah, signed at Rome on the 14th ultimo by the German Ambassador, Baron von Keudell, and the Burmese Envoys.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

## Enclosure in No. 92.

CONVENTION between the GERMAN EMPIRE and the KINGDOM OF BURMAH.

(English version.)

HIS Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire, on the one part, and His Majesty the King of Burmah on the other part, being desirous to maintain the relations of good understanding which happily subsist between the German Empire and the Kingdom of Burmah, and to extend the commercial intercourse between the two countries, have decided to secure to the subjects and citizens of either country within the other country all the rights there enjoyed by the subjects and citizens of the most favoured nation. For those purposes the following Articles have been agreed upon and signed between Robert Max Felix Leopold von Keudell, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Italy, duly authorised to that effect on the part of His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, and Min-gyee Min-maha Zaya Thin-Jun Myothit Myozah Atwin Woon-min, Interior Minister, Member of the Privy Council, Ambassador in Extraordinary Mission by the President of the French Republic, duly authorised to that effect on the part of His Majesty the King of Burmah.

### ARTICLE I.

Peace, friendship, and good understanding shall for ever continue to exist between His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, and His Majesty the King of Burmah, their heirs, successors, and between the subjects and citizens of the German Empire and the Kingdom of Burmah.

### ARTICLE II.

The Diplomatic, Consular, and Naval Representatives, Agents and Officers of either Contracting Party, shall in the exercise of their duties within the dominions of the other Party and the subjects and citizens of either country shall for their persons and property and with regard to commerce, the import, export, and transit of all kind of goods, the custom duties and custom formalities, to trade and navigation, and to any other matter whatsoever, enjoy within the other country the same protection, rights, privileges, advantages, immunities, and exemptions, which under the laws of that country or by Treaties are granted there or shall be granted hereafter to the Diplomatic, Consular, and Naval Representatives, Agents and Officers, and to the subjects and citizens of the most favoured nation.

### ARTICLE III.

This Convention shall be ratified on the part of both High Contracting Parties, and the instruments of ratification shall be forwarded to both Governments through the German Consulate at Rangoon.

The Convention shall come into effect from the date of the exchange of ratifications.

This Convention is drawn up in the German and Burmese and English languages, with the understanding that should any of the foregoing Articles be differently interpreted, the English text shall determine the sense.

Signed and sealed in duplicate originals at once, Rome, this fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, corresponding to the fifth day of the waning moon, month of Tagou Burmese Era, in the year one thousand two hundred and forty-six, and Boudhiste Era, in the year two thousand four hundred and twenty-eight.

(L.S.) (Signed) V. KEUDELL.
(L.S.) (Signed) MIN-GYEE MIN-MAHA ZAYA THIN-JUN MYOTHIT MYOZAH ATWIN WOON-MIN.

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## No. 93.

## The PRESIDENT, MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to the EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

MY LORD, May 20, 1885.

A LETTER has been received by the directors of their Chamber from one of its influential members trading with Burmah, intimating that a telegram has been received from Rangoon, reporting that the King of Burmah has concluded a treaty with Germany, and adding that this is no mere rumour, but conveys official information.

A few days ago a report was circulated in our newspapers that an engagements had been made to admit French manufactures into Burmah under a lower duty then that levied upon English productions. If this information be correct, your Lordship will see how very deeply the trade of this district will be affected, This news is of so serious a character, that I would respectfully ask whether Her Majesty's Government has received any information on the subjects in confirmation of these grave reports.

(Signed) JAMES H. HUTTON,
President.

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No. 94.

## RANGOON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE to the EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

My Lord, June 1, 1885.

I have the honour to bring to your Lordship's notice the enclosed copy of a letter which the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce has addressed to the London Chamber, complaining of the injustice and of the short-sightedness of alienating from British Burma all its surplus revenue, and leaving nothing for internal development.

I am directed to request that your Lordship will be good enough to inquire into the matter, and to exert your Lordship's influence in procuring for this Province more generous and more just treatment at the heads of the Imperial Government.

(Signed) J. STUART,
Secretary.

Enclosure in No. 94.

### Rangoon Chamber of Commerce to London Chamber of Commerce.

Dear Sir, Rangoon, May 18, 1885.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of a copy of the petition on the subject of Imperial Federation, presented by the London Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to request that you will convey to that Chamber an expression of the hearty sympathy of the Rangoon Chamber in this endeavour to bring about the Federation of the British Empire.

Independently of the general reasons which apply to all parts of the Empire, and make it desirable that all the component parts should be knit together more closely than at present, so that the idea of Imperial unity and indivisibility may be more clearly and more generally realised than is possible while the present loose bonds are the only ones holding the Empire together; this Chamber earnestly desires a re-consideration and readjustment, on more equitable principles, of the political ties which bind the outlying parts of the Empire to the Central Government in London and to each other.

Under the present system Burma is tied to the Indian peninsula politically, though it has nothing, in common with India geographically in any way whatever. The people of Burma are totally distinct from the people of India, differing in race, in language, in religion, and differing very widely in their freedom from caste prejudices and in their readiness to accept Western methods and Western civilisation. India is thickly populated and the people are very poor and crassly ignorant. Burma's crying want is population to develop the enormous natural wealth of the country, which still lies dormant: and the people are comparatively rich and well-informed.

Although the richest parts of the Provinces have been under British rule for about 30 years only, the Burmese have already become consumers of British manufactures to a very much larger extent per head of the population than the people of India, who have been so much longer under civilised rule. In the figures annexed to the petition of the London Chamber of Commerce, the annual consumption of British produce and manufactures per head in India for 1884, is given as ·16 pounds sterling. In Burma the imports from Great Britain for the official year 1883–84 were 2,830,336*l.* exclusive of imports viâ Calcutta. In the Administration Report for that year the population of British Burma is estimated at 4,334,000 persons, giving a consumption per head of ·65 pounds sterling, or four times, that of India. It is true that part of these imports are actually consumed in Upper Burma and the Shan States; but some of the imports to Indian ports also find their way beyond the frontier. The feudatory States of India alone contain a population enormously exceeding the outside population supplied from

British Burma, and presumably the population of these States is not included in the calculation which gives 16*l.* per head as the annual consumption in India. The Native of India buys little else from the manufacturers of Great Britain than a few yards of cotton cloth. The people of Burma all spend their money freely on imported luxuries.

In spite of the great differences between the peoples and the conditions of the two countries, this Chamber would not complain of the political connexion with India, did this Province receive bare justice at the hands of the Indian Government. But so far from receiving justice it is the most heavily taxed portion of the Empire, while it is starved in its requirements on every side, and in many ways the interests of Burma are sacrificed to suit the convenience of India. The frequent changes in the officials is an instance of this. At the convenience of India, men are sent down here from Calcutta to fill important posts such as the Recordership of Rangoon, and when they have gained the local experience necessary to their thorough usefulness in Burma, they are re-transferred to India. Too frequent changes of this kind must be injurious anywhere, but are doubly so where the customs of the two places differ so much as those of India and Burma do.

Although Rangoon is the third city in the Indian Empire, judged by its volume of trade, it is still denied a high court in spite of the numerous petitions which have been sent to the Government on this subject. The existing courts are totally inadequate to cope with the existing work, and absurdly inadequate to cope with the work which would arise were the people not driven to accept any compromise out of court as preferable to enduring the delays of the law as at present administered. The existing courts were suitable enough for the requirements of the country at the time of their institution, but the country has developed so rapidly that for several years past it has been impossible for the judges to get through their work.

In public works the treatment accorded to Burma is even worse. After 30 years of British rule there are scarcely any roads in the country, outside the chief towns; and the only railways are the narrow gauge line to Prome, of 161 miles in length, which was opened eight years ago, and a similar line to Tounghoo which is not yet complete. Two lines of about 160 miles each are absurdly small mileage of railway in such a country as Burma, where there are no roads through the impenetrable jungle; no means of communication except the rivers; and where it has been proved that railways pay well. According to the Administration Report, on Indian Railways for 1883–84, the line to Prome during the four years ending in 1883, yielded an average profit per annum of 4·63 per cent. on the capital expended, notwithstanding that the magnificient fleet of river steamers belonging to the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., run in opposition to it throughout its entire length. The line to Tounghoo will have no such formidable opposition to contend against, and there is every reason to believe that it will pay even better.

The plea for withholding proper justice and for retarding public works is want of funds, but this plea cannot for a moment hold good. Burma being one of the best paying countries in the world, the surplus revenue of India having of late years been mainly extracted from this small Province. So far as Burma itself is concerned there are ample funds, as is shown by the annexed table, the figures of which are extracted from the Administration Report published by the Provincial Government. These figures are in conventional sterling, *i.e.*, Rs. 10 to the pound. They show a total of close upon six millions sterling absorbed in eight years by India, out of a total revenue of seventeen millions. This contribution of six millions by Burma is called Burma's "Share of the cost of the Central Government," but it is difficult to see what Burma gets in return for all this money. The administration of the Province might be carried on just as well, and at less than the present cost, were the political connexion with India abolished to-morrow. When extra troops are required here for Burma has to pay for them, as may be seen by the increased military expenditure in the Province during the years immediately following King Theebaw's accession to the throne. During the last eight years for which the figures are available, the connexion with India has cost Burma close on six millions sterling, and the annual contribution steadily increases. In the same period of time less than two millions has been spent on public works, whilst seven millions have been spent in the Civil Administration.

Such injustice needs no comment. The complaints of this Chamber in the matter of courts and public works has been steadily disregarded by the Indian Government, and it appears useless to appeal to the same authority again. The evil remains, viz., that more than one-third of the revenue raised in Burma is appropriated by India. In such

an Empire as that of India, the Chamber is willing to admit that it may not be convenient to confine the expenditure in each Province entirely within the limits of its own revenue, but in a country like Burma, teeming with natural wealth, it is nothing short of folly to rob it of all its profits as soon as made, and to leave nothing for development.

The Rangoon Chamber of Commerce trusts that the agitation for Imperial Federation may afford an opportunity for the consideration and redress of such injustices as that from which this Province suffers; and that Burma may be constituted a Colony unattached to the Indian Peninsula. Meantime, I am directed to lay the facts of the case before the London Chamber of Commerce in the hope that that body may aid us in our efforts to secure for Burma the simple justice of having its own revenue expended for its own benefit. The matter is one of vital moment to Burma, and this Chamber thinks that it is also of great importance to the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain. In spite of the disadvantages under which it has been compelled to labour, Burma is already a very much better customer per head of its population than any other part of India; and in the countries lying beyond it there is room for an enormous expansion of trade.

This brings us in conclusion to the difficulties this Province labours under owing to the misrule in independent Burma. Wholesale massacres take place; bands of robbers infest the country; general anarchy prevails; trade becomes paralysed; yet the Indian Government remains deaf to all entreaties for interference. The division between Upper and Lower Burma is merely an arbitrary line drawn across the map. Upper and Lower Burma are practically one country. The anarchy and misrule beyond the frontier is keenly felt here, and it has had an important effect in intensifying the present commercial crisis in Rangoon. The Burmese as well as the European residents of Lower Burma have begged the Viceroy to interfere and put the Government of Upper Burma on a satisfactory footing by annexation or otherwise, but an absolute refusal is the only reply. In this case there is not even the excuse of want of funds, as there is no doubt that the annexation of Upper Burma would pay as a commercial undertaking, whilst as to the humanity of the proceeding there cannot be two opinions.

That British annexation would be welcomed by the people of Upper Burma is proved by the enormous migration thence into British territory which took place during the latter part of 1883 and beginning of 1884. It is estimated that during these few months a quarter of a million people crossed the frontier solely for the sake of coming under British rule, and the stream of emigration from Independent Burma was only checked by the vigorous measures which King Theebaw adopted to stop it when he awoke to the danger of depopulation with which his country was threatened.

The wealth in Upper Burma, Western China, the Shan States, and Karenneee is simply incalculable, and the political and engineering difficulties in the way of throwing them open to British trade are comparatively trifling, The political difficulties must be faced first; but all that is required is a firm insistence on wise and just government by the Native Chiefs under British direction. This Chamber would prefer annexation, especially in the case of Upper Burma; but until the Government of these countries has been put on some more solid basis than a dependence on the caprice of petty despots nothing can be done to develop their natural resources, and to convert them into rich markets for British produce and manufactures. The feeble and vacillating policy of the Indian Government increases the difficulties. Under it Upper Burma is fast lapsing into complete anarchy, and the whole of that country, as well as Western China, the Shan States, and Karrennee remain lost to British trade. Moreover, it is clear from the intrigues of the French in Upper Burma that other European powers are alive to the possibilities of wealth locked up in these regions, and that they would gladly secure them as markets for themselves. If the present apathetic policy of the Indian Government be continued, all these rich markets will be permanently lost to the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain.

Were British Burma a colony independent of India, not only would much more have been done by this time to develop its own resources, but a firmer policy in connexion with the petty Kings beyond British territory would have done much to extend British trade through a large part of Indo-China, and have made Rangoon one of the largest trade-centres in the world.

STATEMENT showing the disposal of the Revenue of British Burma, for eight years.

| Years. | Gross Revenue. | Gross Charges in Civil Department. | Surplus in Civil Department. | Nett Public Works Expenditure. | Nett Surplus for Military Expenditure and Share of the Cost of Central Government. | Military Expenses. | Nett Surplus available for Central Government. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1876–1877 | 1,766,102 | 704,941 | 1,061,161 | 176,013 | 885,148 | 283,339 | 601,809 |
| 1877–1878 | 1,744,589 | 668,644 | 1,075,895 | 110,738 | 965,157 | 270,191 | 694,966 |
| 1878–1879 | 1,909,915 | 755,218 | 1,154,697 | 163,407 | 991,290 | 272,341 | 718,949 |
| 1879–1880 | 2,149,373 | 836,322 | 1,313,051 | 140,043 | 1,173,008 | 381,559 | 791,449 |
| 1880–1881 | 2,186,430 | 923,404 | 1,263,026 | 217,383 | 1,045,643 | 361,623 | 684,020 |
| 1881–1882 | 2,478,516 | 967,103 | 1,511,413 | 353,991 | 1,157,422 | 311,577 | 845,845 |
| 1882–1883 | 2,505,735 | 1,070,995 | 1,434,740 | 401,441 | 1,033,299 | 274,656 | 758,643 |
| 1883–1884 | 2,639,657 | 1,144,054 | 1,495,603 | 332,466 | 1,163,137 | 274,474 | 888,663 |
| | 17,380,267 | 7,070,681 | 10,309,586 | 1,895,482 | 8,414,104 | 2,429,760 | 5,984,344 |

(Signed) J. STUART,
Secretary.

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## No. 95.

## The SECRETARY, LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

MY LORD, 84–85, King William Street, London, June 4, 1885.

THE attention of the Executive Committee of this Chamber has been directed to a telegram from Calcutta under date of the 17th May, published, I believe, in the "Times" of the 18th May, which made the following statement:—"The arrival of "Mr. Haas, the new French Vice-Consul at Mandalay, will be speedily followed by a "proclamation reducing, according to the terms of the present treaty, the import duty "on French goods to 2½ per cent., while that on English goods remains 5 per cent.

I am directed by the Committee to inquire:—

Firstly.—Whether there is any truth in the statement that a treaty has been negotiated between France and Burmah?

Secondly.—Whether, if that treaty has been concluded, it accords to French, over English merchandise, the advantages stated in the telegram?

(Signed) K. B. MURRAY,
Secretary.

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## No. 96.

## MESSRS. MILNE & Co., Glasgow, to LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

MY LORD, 191, West George Street, Glasgow, July 6, 1885.

WE have the honour to enclose copy of a letter addressed by the Chamber of Commerce, Rangoon, to the London Chamber of Commerce, and beg respectfully that the proposals conveyed therein may have your Excellency's attention.

We have had the honour of frequently, directly and indirectly, drawing the attention of the Earl of Kimberley to the deplorable state of affairs in Upper Burmah.

We have also the honour to refer to a public meeting held in Rangoon on 11th October last, protesting against the massacres by King Theebaw in Mandalay, and to a petition, copy of which we have the honour to enclose, presented to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, recommending that steps be taken to ameliorate the condition of Upper Burmah, either by annexation or by the establishment of a protectorate, or by such other means as may be deemed expedient by your Lordship.

Being largely interested commercially with British Burmah, and having considerable interests at stake there, we have the honour to inquire what steps, if any, will be taken in connexion with this matter, and to ask for such information as it may be possible for your Excellency to give on the subject.

(Signed) MILNE & CO.

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## No. 97.

## The SECRETARY, LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

My Lord, July 16, 1885.

The Council of the London Chamber of Commerce has had under consideration a letter from the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce (copy* of which is enclosed) containing a strong expression of opinion from the English merchants in Rangoon, advocating, for a variety of reasons, the separation of the Government of British Burmah from that of India.

Having consulted the leading firms in London who are interested in trade with Burmah and the surrounding states of the Malay Peninsula, the London Chamber has come to the conclusion that, if our relations with British and Native Burmah are to be extended and developed, some change will be absolutely necessary in the policy pursued towards those provinces. The suggestions made by the Rangoon Chamber are, shortly:—

*a.* That British Burmah should be constituted a separate colony governed directly from home.

*b.* That the Burmese revenues should be applied more strictly than they have been in the past to the extension of public works and improvements in British Burmah.

The London Chamber does not feel prepared to support at the present moment the claim for entire separation of British Burmah from India, as it is fully aware that such a step could only be taken by Her Majesty's Government after a very full consideration of the value and practicability of other courses of procedure.

Turning, however, to the second recommendation of the Rangoon Chamber, the London Chamber believes that a strong claim is made out for an improved administration, either by the Home or the Indian Governments, of British Burmah.

This course of action, in fact, was pressed upon the late Secretary of State for India, by a deputation from the London Chamber, which waited on his Lordship on the 25th March last. The Chamber is, therefore, strengthened in its opinion that the time has now arrived when the surplus revenues of British Burmah should be much more considerably devoted to internal development, instead of being so largely absorbed in the general budget of the Indian Empire.

Your Lordship is respectfully urged to consider what steps can best be taken by your Department to give effect to the wishes of the inhabitants of British Burmah, as also those of the Burmese merchants in London, for the adoption of a policy of internal development, together with a strong endeavour to put an end to the state of anarchy which prevails in native Burmah to the detriment of the commercial relations of this country with the British and Native provinces.

By adopting these measures the London Chamber of Commerce firmly believes that all need for the separation of British Burmah from the Government of India will disappear, as that step seems to have been recommended by the Rangoon Chamber as apparently the only means of amending the condition of Burmah, both in its commercial relations with this country, and in its trade across the frontier with the Native States.

As a further argument, if such be needed, in support of the urgent necessity for immediate attention to the requirements of British Burmah, and the establishment of order in Native Burmah, and the Shan States. I may refer to the Treaty of Commerce which had been admittedly negotiated between the Government of France and of King Theebaw. It is very evident that whoever is responsible, French activity in the Malay Peninsula does not intend to limit their operations to French Cochin China, Gambodia, and Tonquin, but that they will seek to extend their movements to the North-West, with a view, probably, of ultimately interfering with Siam. We trust that, under your Lordship's instructions, every means may be taken for minimising this action of the French in the Malay Peninsula, and to obtain from King Theebaw at least equal, if not more, favourable concessions to those which have been obtained by the French under the late Treaty. This Chamber further trusts, in view of the high, present and future, commercial importance of Burmah, that your Lordship will be able, notwithstanding the prominence deservedly attached to the other questions, which are at present under consideration of your Lordship's Department to give early satisfaction to the interests of British Burmah, one of the most successful sections of the British Empire.

(Signed) K. B. MURRAY,
Secretary.

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* *Vide* p. 163.

No. 98.

TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY, 25th July 1885.

Burmah. Following has been communicated to me. *Begins.* French Government has arranged with Burmah for construction of railway from Mandalay to frontier, France providing two million sterling and completing in seven years, interest 7½ per cent. Also for bank at Mandalay, with capital twenty-five million rupees, Burmah getting requirements at 12½ per cent. and giving ruby mines and revenues of Letpet for security. Earth oil, share of profits, and Irrawaddy duties, jointly collected, pledged as guarantee for interest. Embassy proceeds immediately to France to ratify. *Ends.* Have you any confirmation of this, and what are your views as to course which should be followed?

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No. 99.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, July 26, 1885.

Yours 25th. In a letter dated 4th July, Bernard has reported rumour that French capital, amounting to twenty-five million francs, was, under auspices of French Government, to be subscribed, for purpose of founding French bank, putting steamers on Irrawaddy, and other commercial undertakings. He considers that half of this is talk, and that of the other half not much will come to pass at present, and that French Consul seems anxious to keep Ava from collision with England. We have heard nothing further, but I have acquainted Bernard with substance of your telegram, and requested him to send report at once.

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No. 100.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, 29th July 1885.

Following telegram from Bernard:—*Begins.* "Burmese documents have reached me, "which confirm account of Ava negotiations with France. Matters still in inchoate "stage. If proposed arrangements concluded, French agents would dominate all trade "and chief sources of revenue in Ava. Consequences to British trade and interests "disastrous. Translation of documents with letter goes by to-morrow's steamer. I "recommend my telling Ava that such concessions to subjects of foreign Powers will be "regarded as unfriendly act, and contrary to treaties, asking at the same time "assurance that such concessions will not be given. I admit that refusal of Ava to "comply with our request involves us in annexation." *Ends.*

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No. 101.

The PRESIDENT, INCORPORATED CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF LIVERPOOL, to LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

My Lord, July 29, 1885.

The attention of this Chamber has lately been directed to certain complaints made by the Chamber of Commerce at Rangoon regarding the administration of British Burmah, and I beg most respectfully to ask your Lordship's consideration of the following particulars as of great importance to the well-being and trade of that country.

Under the present system of government, British Burmah is managed as a dependency of Bengal, though the people of the former are an entirely distinct race, and have nothing in common, either in religion or language, with the people of India. Officials are sent from Calcutta, at the convenience of the Government there, to fill important posts, such as the Recordership of Rangoon, and it frequently happens that after they have acquired the local experience necessary for their thorough usefulness in Burmah, they are re-transferred to India; the inconvenience of such a system and the obstruction which it causes to the administration of justice are too obvious to need further comment. In addition to this, the courts at Rangoon are quite inadequate for the vastly increased work they have to do, and the want of a high court, which is still refused, is felt to be a serious grievance.

British Burmah is much in want of ordinary roads, of which there are few or none at present; railroads, and other improved means of internal communication, but the surplus revenue which should be available for providing these is carried off annually to be added to the income of India, though the amount is now nearly a million sterling per annum, and nearly six millions, or one-third of its total revenue, have been thus taken from British Burmah in the last eight years. There is a very strong feeling that this money should be made available for the good of British Burmah, and that its appropriation by Calcutta is a great injustice.

Your Lordship's earnest attention is also requested to the serious injuries to commerce caused by the anarchy and misrule in Native (Upper) Burmah. Trade with that country is paralysed, and there is no security for life or property beyond the British frontier, while the intrigues of the French at Mandalay will, it is feared, lead still further difficulties in our relations with King Theebaw.

In conclusion, this Chamber concurs heartily in the opinion expressed by that of Rangoon, that it is desirable in the best interests of British Burmah to make it a separate Government, independent of India, so far at least as its law courts and final administration are concerned, and that such a step would conduce very materially to the development of its happiness and prosperity.

(Signed) ELISHA SMITH,
President.

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No. 102.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, 2nd August 1885.
(Extract.)

We are unanimously of opinion that establishment by France of dominant or exclusive influence in Upper Burmah would involve such serious consequences to our own Burmese possessions, and to India, that it should be prevented even at the risk of hostilities with Mandalay. We have not clear proof as yet that alleged arrangements between French and Burmese Governments have been settled. But, assuming that agreement is contemplated by means of which the French would dominate trade and the chief sources of revenue in Ava, we think that steps should be taken at once to arrest the scheme.

We would propose, to address Burmese Government in the terms proposed by Bernard, and to insist on reception and proper treatment of a British Resident, to whose advice in all matters of foreign policy Burmese Government should submit. If those terms were refused, we should be prepared for measures of coercion. The first thing, however, is to obtain correct information.

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No. 103.

TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY.

August 3, 1885.

Your telegram, 2nd. Pending the further inquiries to be made by you, we think it better that communication to Government of Burmah should be deferred. Lord Salisbury will at once ask French Ambassador for information.

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No. 104.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

August 4, 1885.

Your telegram of the 3rd. Burmah. We did not intend to move in the matter until informed of your wishes. We concluded that the first step would be to communicate with France.

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No. 105.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

August 4, 1885.

Translation of certain Burmese documents concerning diplomatic relations between French and Burmese Governments have just arrived from trustworthy source in Mandalay. There is one document, in the form of a letter from French Prime Minister

to Burmese Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated 15th January 1885, which the Chief Commissioner is inclined to regard as genuine. It contains following passage. *Begins:* —" With respect to transport through the province of Tonquin to Burma of arms of " various kinds, ammunition, and military stores generally, amicable arrangements will " be come to with the Burmese Government for the passage of the same when peace " and order prevails in Tonquin, and the officers stationed there are satisfied that it is " proper, and that there is no danger." *Quotation ends.*

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No. 106.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

August 9, 1885.

BERNARD reports that Burmese Ambassador to Paris has left Rangoon. Nothing further known.

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No. 107.

SIR J. PAUNCEFOTE to MR. GODLEY.

SIR, Foreign Office, August 14, 1885.

WITH reference to correspondence respecting the relations between France and Burmah, I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to transmit to you herewith, for the information of Lord Randolph Churchill, copy of a despatch which has been addressed to Her Majesty's Minister at Paris recording a conversation between his Lordship and the French Ambassador on the subject on the 7th instant.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. PAUNCEFOTE.

Enclosure in No. 107.

The MARQUIS OF SALISBURY to SIR J. WALSHAM.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, 7th August 1885.

I SAW M. Waddington at the Foreign Office to-day. I brought to his attention certain information which had reached Her Majesty's Government from the Viceroy of India, and which seemed to us to deserve the consideration of the French Government. It was stated that some French capitalist had obtained from the King of Burmah, or was on the point of obtaining from the King of Burmah, a concession which would include the control over the Post Office, the railways, the steam navigation, and several branches of revenue; and it was thought that this capitalist had received some official support from some representative of the French Government. I said that the matter was one which, as his Excellency was aware, touched us closely; that Her Majesty's Government could no more admit the existence of such a contract in Burmah than the French Government would have admitted it on the part of a foreigner in Tunis; and that if such an undertaking were carried to any practical issue, the necessary consequence would be that the liberty and power of the King of Burmah would have to be materially restricted.

His Excellency replied that he knew nothing whatever of the alleged concession, and had heard of nothing of the kind; but that he would write confidentially to M. de Freycinet on the subject, and would communicate with me again. He said that when he himself was Foreign Minister a similar offer had been made to him with respect to the affairs of Burmah, and that he had absolutely refused to maintain any communication with the applicant.

I thanked his Excellency for the friendly manner in which he had received my communication."

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No. 108.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

August 14, 1885.

BURMESE Ambassador, in conversation with Chief Commissioner's Secretary, Rangoon, admitted that question of railway had been discussed. Proposal originated with Mons. Trevelec at Mandalay. Railway to be constructed by French and English Company, who would advance money, Railway to become Burmese property after 99 years. Interest 7½ per cent. Proposal apparently made to take over land along railway line,

after American system, as security for money. The suggestion is to transfer river Customs to Company, but Burmese Government not inclined to agree. This demand forms subject of consultation at Paris. Ambassador's mission is to negotiate the project at Paris.

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No. 109.

No. 143 of 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HON. LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD, Simla, August 14, 1885.

IN continuation of the correspondence ending with the telegram to your Lordship's address, dated the 14th instant, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of the correspondence, regarding the late negotiations between the Burmese Government and the French Agents at Mandalay.

2. We await a further communication from your Lordship upon this subject.

We have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.
D. M. STEWART.
T. F. WILSON.
C. P. ILBERT.
S. C. BAYLEY.
T. C. HOPE.
A. COLVIN.

Enclosure 1 in No. 109.

From C. BERNARD, Esq., C.S.I., to H. M. DURAND, Esq., C.S.I.

Rangoon, July 4, 1885.

SINCE I wrote last we have had sundry letters and reports concerning the progress of the French Consul at Mandalay. Hitherto I have believed that the French would not be willing to put down much ready money, and that therefore they would not get really valuable and serious concessions from the Ava Government. Recently, however, it has been stated—and it is believed by Italians and others conversant with Mandalay affairs—that capital to the amount of 25 million francs is to be subscribed under the auspices of the French Government; that the money is to be spent in founding a French bank, in starting French steamers on the Irrawaddy, in exploiting the jewel mines, and in establishing a traffic route from Upper Tonquin through the Shan States to Mandalay.

The French Consul has ideas of lending the King money, and of eventually occupying in Ava some such position as the East India Company held in Bengal about a century ago. They argue apparently that, even if England took the country, she would have to respect actual concessions to French subjects.

I conjecture that more than half of this is talk, and that of the other half much will not come to pass at present. But I believe this much, namely, that French agents are trying to establish themselves strongly at Mandalay, with a view to joining hands at some future time with French possessions on the upper reaches of the Red river.

This is unpleasant, and may lead to serious complications hereafter. But nothing has yet occurred which, in my judgment, warrants diplomatic representation to the Ava Court or to the French Government, though, if the Government of India felt on other grounds bound to move against the Ava King, the advantage of preventing future difficulties with France by timely action would have to be considered.

I am told that the French Consul is at present very anxious to keep Ava from collision with England; he advises them to ask for a Resident, because if they procrastinate further, a Resident will be forced upon them under British terms which they won't like, but will have to accept.

I think it probably true that, if we had gone to war with Russia, the Upper Burmans would have sent a good many dacoits and bad characters our way, and would have fomented disturbances in British Burma. The more ignorant of the King's advisers believed that Russia would have beaten us in India, and that the family of Alompra would have got their own again in Pegu.

At present it is the rainy season; and our frontier is quiet. The quantity of rice going from us to Ava is greater than ever; and the mystery is how they pay for this rice and the other goods they take. The Mandalay Government seem to be rather in financial straits; but in that respect perhaps they resemble other more civilised powers.

Enclosure 2 in No. 109.

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., to H. M. DURAND, Esq., C.S.I.

Rangoon, July, 1885.

THE Chief Commissioner desires me to send you the enclosed copy of a letter recently received from Mandalay.

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Mandalay, July 8th, 1885.

SOME time ago I wrote you regarding the intention of the French to establish a bank upon railways, mines, &c. From a conversation with Mr. Haas' Secretary, I gather that all what I have said before was in the main correct. Mr. Haas, finding the Ministers reluctant in following his views, is trying to work with the Thathnabine, who made him believe he would support him with His Majesty: at the interview he had on Sunday last, I am told he presented two petitions, one was only the usual compliments and the lists of the presents, the other was a long explanation referring to the benefit Burma would derive through the alliance with France, offering himself to work with the Ministers to organise the administration and finances of the country, and in a certain way promising the maintenance of the present integrity of Upper Burma, the assurance that as soon as tranquillity is established in Tonquin, the Burmese would have free passage for anything that they may require. The above I was only told, but have not seen the document.

Enclosure 3 in No. 109.

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., C.S., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to H. M. DURAND, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

(Extract.)

Rangoon, July 28, 1885.

I AM directed to submit a translation of two documents which have reached the Chief Commissioner regarding certain negotiations said to have passed between the Burmese Government and the French Agents at Mandalay.

2. These documents appear to contain the heads of two agreements which it is proposed to conclude between the two Governments. The first relates to the construction of a railway between Mandalay and our Toungoo frontier at the joint expense of the French Government and a company to be formed for the purpose. The capital is to be 2,500,000*l.* (or Napoleons); the line is to be completed in seven years; and the concession is to last for 70 years, at the end of which period the railway becomes the property of the Burmese Government. Interest is fixed at the high rate of 90* per cent. per annum, and its payment is secured by the hypothecation of the river customs and earth-oil dues of the kingdom.

* NOTE.—In the Burmese copy of the "heads of agreement" the interest is stated at 75 per thousand per month. Possibly this is a mistake, and 7½ per cent. per annum is meant.

3. The second document gives the terms for the establishment by the French Government and a company of a bank with a capital of two and a half crores of rupees. Loans are to be made to the Burmese Sovereign at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, and other loans at 18 per cent. The bank is to issue notes, and is to have the management of the ruby mines and the monopoly of pickled tea, and is to be administered by a Syndicate of French and Burmese officials.

4. So far as the present papers show, the terms of agreement are still in the proposal stage. But it is alleged that both the agreements mentioned above have already been concluded and signed at Mandalay, and that the Thangyet Woondouk is about to take the contracts with him for completion in France. The Chief Commissioner's information is not yet sufficient to enable him to speak positively on the question. But he believes that his informant's tidings are given *bona fide*, and that some such arrangements as are indicated in these papers are actually under discussion.

5. These agreements, if they were finally ratified and carried out, would give the French Government, or a Syndicate on which the French Government would be represented, full control over—

(*a*) the principal sources of revenue in Upper Burma;

(*b*) the trade by steamers or boats on the Irrawaddy river;
(*c*) the only railway line in Upper Burma;
(*d*) the only route now open for traffic from British ports to Western China.

And in effect these arrangements, if carried out, would make France and French influence altogether dominant on, and would in the end extrude British trade from, the valley of the Upper Irrawaddy.

6. It seems to the Chief Commissioner that these consequences would be disastrous to British interests in Lower Burma. If Upper Burma were practically under a French protectorate with its only (or chief) access to the sea across a British railway or along a British river, there would be probability of frequent differences between English and French officials on the two sides of the Ava border; and these differences might any day become serious. The French, if established in Ava, would attempt to get other European nations to join them in (as it were) neutralizing Ava and making the Irrawaddy river open to vessels of all the world on some such footing as the Danube now is.

7. The question arises how the conclusion of these arrangements, which are at present only in an inchoate state, can be prevented. Steps to prevent such conclusion can be taken either at Paris or in Burma. It is not the Chief Commissioner's business to speculate whether remonstrances or representations to the French Government at Paris in such a matter would or would not be effectual. But he submits that steps to counteract or prevent the conclusion of the proposed arrangements should be taken here. And he advises that a letter be sent to the Mandalay Government in somewhat the following terms:—

"To His Excellency the Foreign Minister.

"Your Excellency,

"I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council to inform your Excellency that tidings have reached the Government of India concerning an intention on the part of your Government to grant to representatives or subjects of a foreign power,

(1.) "Concessions to make a railway from Mandalay to Toungoo;
(2.) "Control over the levy of customs duties on the Irrawaddy river;
(3.) "A monopoly of pickled tea, which product is largely exported to British territory.

"I am directed to inform your Excellency that the British Government will consider the concession to the subjects of a foreign power of such extensive powers over trade between the two countries as an unfriendly act, and as a breach of the treaties existing between the two countries.

"I am to ask your Excellency to favour me with any information you may think fit about the subject of these tidings, and to ask an assurance that the Government of Mandalay will not grant to the subjects of a foreign power concessions of this kind, which must restrict trade and friendly intercourse between the two countries, and which will operate counter to existing treaties between the two countries."

8. The Chief Commissioner would submit that no such letter as above indicated should be sent, unless it be definitely decided that the British Government will employ force, and will even proceed to annexation of the kingdom of Ava, if the answer of King Theebaw's Government is unsatisfactory or vacillating. Mr. Bernard has now had to examine the Upper Burma question for more than five years. He has always been averse to any project for annexing that country, mainly because we had no just cause for annexation; partly because the chiefs and people of feudatory States in and on the borders of India might be alarmed* by our annexing a country like Burma; partly because it was doubtful whether the people of Ava wished to become British subjects; and partly because there was hope that our relations with Upper Burma might come right without any such extreme measure as annexation. But Mr. Bernard has felt and said that, if the Ava Government threw themselves into the arms of any foreign power, or tried to place themselves under the protectorate of any foreign power, the British Government would be compelled to abandon the policy of non-intervention.

* NOTE.—They might fear that the policy of annexation, which had been dormant for 30 years, had begun again. They might fear lest that policy should be extended to them.

9. If the Ava Government decline to give the assurance asked for in the draft letter submitted above, or if they are so persistently evasive in their replies as practically to decline, then the Chief Commissioner thinks that for the future security and peace of British Burma, and for the avoidance of future trouble with France, the British Government must proceed to annex the kingdom of Ava. Under the circumstances of the case the alternative of setting up another Prince in the room of King Theebaw

would not appear to be open; for the French would claim or try for the revival of their influence under the new King; and they have in their power a rival claimant (the Myngun Prince) who would assuredly find much support if he were allowed to enter Ava—support, that is, against any rival claimant to the Mandalay throne, though not against the British Government.

10. If the Government of India should decide to send any such letter as has been suggested above to the Mandalay Government, then it would be necessary to make preparations for, or at any rate to face the necessity for, collecting troops on the Thayetmyo border. The force required would not be large, but a garrison would be required for the country for some time after opposition had been put down.

11. There is one matter which would have to be considered when a proposal to annex Ava comes forward; and that is the claim of China to suzerainty or quasi-suzerainty over the country. China has not exercised any such power for many years, but occasionally, at intervals of three years or more, the King of Ava used to send an Embassy with presents to Peking. On the death or accession of new Emperors or Kings, courtesies were interchanged between the two Courts. Up to 1767 or so, China used periodically to invade Burma; but since then the two nations have been more or less on friendly terms.

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TERMS of a CONTRACT between the FRENCH and the BURMESE GOVERNMENTS, whereby the former propose and the latter allow the construction of a railway in Burma, at the cost of the former.

THE terms of the proposal for the construction of a railway in Burma are as follow:—

It is desired to make an outlay to construct a railway from Mandalay down to the stone boundary pillars in the Toungoo District at the end of Burmese territory. The French Government and the Members of the Company advancing the money and working the railway will have to make an outlay of 2,500,000*l.* sterling (or Napoleons) which shall be divided into four instalments. The first instalment of 625,000*l.* shall bear interest at 75 per mille (7½ per cent.) per mensem from the date of its arrival (in the country), and the second, third, and fourth instalments shall bear similarly from their respective dates of arrival the same rate of interest as the first instalment. It is desired to complete the construction in seven years. For a period of seventy years from the date of completion, no fares shall be charged for passages on the Burmese Government service. All other fares and moneys received the French Government and members of the Company desire to take altogether for themselves. In consideration that an outlay has to be made for the expenses of construction, it is desired that the Burmese Government shall by way of the guarantee include in the "Railway Contract" the Yattanabôn customs* on the right and left banks of the River Irrawaddy, and the earth-oil customs, the duties whereof shall be levied jointly by an agent commissioned by the French Government and one commissioned by the Burmese Government, and the receipts whereof shall be set off against the interest due on the outlay for expenses of construction of the railway. Should the receipts exceed (the interest), the surplus shall become money belonging to the Burmese Government. Should they fall short of the interest, the Burmese Government will fully satisfy the deficiency. On the expiry of the seventy years, the French Government and Members of the Company shall not demand from the Burmese Government the cost of the expenses incurred on the railway material and plant which shall become the property of the Burmese Government. Such are the terms contained in the contract.

* These customs are the import customs on all European goods viâ the R. Irrawady.

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TERMS of a CONTRACT between the FRENCH GOVERNMENT and MEMBERS of the COMPANY on the one part and the BURMESE GOVERNMENT on the other, whereby the former propose and the latter agree to the establishment of a Bank in Burma.

THE terms of the proposal for the establishment of a bank are as follow:—

The French Government and Members of the Company desire to lay out in Burma a capital of Rs. 25,000,000, one-half of which, namely, Rs. 12,500,000 shall be constituted the share of the Burmese Government, interest on the outlay whereof shall run at 1 per cent. Of the capital of Rs. 25,000,000, one-half, namely, Rs. 12,500,000 shall consist of silver money (or specie), and the remaining half of notes. A bank with a capital consisting of these two items amounting to Rs. 25,000,000 shall be established in Burma, and shall charge an interest of 1 per cent. on sums which the Sovereign may draw upon it for Royal expenses or Royal works, and an interest of 1½ per cent. on

sums which private persons and traders of the country may draw upon it according to custom for trade purposes. In the event of an agreement being entered into whereby the bank may be established, the ruby mine and tea revenues shall be included in the "Bank Contract," whereunder they may be held and worked as monopolies. The working of the bank shall be managed by French and Burmese officers, and profits shall be equally divided. From the half profit shall be deducted the interest due on the first mentioned half share of capital, namely, Rs. 12,500,000, and the remainder, if any, shall be taken as the portion (of the Burmese Government). Such are the terms contained in the contract.

Enclosure 4 in No. 109.

Mandalay, July 19, 1885.

As I have before mentioned, the French Consul and the Ministers have had several private meetings, and that it was most difficult to find out what was the nature of their conversation, as no one is allowed to be present except the Ministers, and one of these gentlemen acts as M. Haas' interpreter. I have at last, however, managed to obtain a résumé of what has been discussed at the meetings, and I now enclose you two copies which were handed to me, and which you may rely upon being substantial and correct, and which will put you in possession of all I know.

The contracts are already signed and completed in Mandalay, and the Thangyet Wondouk, who is leaving shortly for France, will take with him the documents, and have them completed there by the parties interested.

Enclosure 5 in No. 109.

Mandalay, July 15, 1885.

THE following is the gist of conversation with the French Consul, of which you can make any use you think fit.

As I have already told you, it was rumoured that it was the intention of the King to try to make a row with the English in Lower Burmah, should the English get their hands filled elsewhere with troubles. This is now not rumour but truth. The Thanjo Wondouk told M. Haas it is really their intention. M. Haas told the Ministers that he thought they were impolitic in thinking so, until they had further strengthened themselves by treaties with other European nations.

I said I knew the French Government had interpellated Lord Granville about Burmah, and that Granville wrote to Ferry telling him to bear in mind that the English looked upon Burmah as the centre of operations in Indo-China, and that since they had not taken steps towards Burmah it was for reasons well known to themselves. M. Haas said he saw this letter from Lord Granville five months before he came up here, and that he had informed the Burmese Government that such were the ideas of the English.

He also said that he was pressing the Burmese Government very hard to have proper treaties made with France, Italy, and Germany, and to get each of these countries to proclaim Burmah as a neutral one, and thinks it can be carried through in about four months. Next week the Thanjo Wondouk will leave for Italy, France, and Germany, and no doubt will try to settle matters when there. Of course, should Burmah be declared neutral by these three powerful nations, England of herself would feel helpless.

M. Haas is pressing the Ministers very hard on this point, and urging on them to take advantage of the apathy of the English Government.

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No. 110.

TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY.

August 20, 1885.

LONDON Agents of Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation state that, on false pretext of fraudulent removal of timber, fine of 10 lacs has been imposed on Company, and leases cancelled under which they have worked forests in about one half of Upper Burmah for 20 years. Action attributed to petition of French Consul to the Burmese Ministers that, if Company's leases were cancelled, French Government would take them over. Company request assistance of Government, as large British Indian interests are involved. What action do you think should be taken?

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No. 111.

## TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY.

August 21, 1885.

FURTHER telegram to Company's Agent says that if fine of 10 lacs be paid leases will not be cancelled. Company state claim is absolutely without foundation.

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No. 112.

## TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

BERNARD telegraphs as follows :— August 24, 1885.

*Begins* :—Corporation's forest leases not cancelled, but demand of 10 lacs fine decided upon by Ava Government, though not actually made. King greatly needs cash. Stated on good authority French Consul offered to take forests, if lease cancelled. Dispute of Corporation with Ava Government about timber duties not perfectly clear. Corporation wholly denied fraud. Have abstained from suggesting arbitration, as French Consul might be put forward as arbitrator. When demand or decree is actually made, advise that I be authorised to tell Ava that British Government cannot consent to summary cancelling of Corporation's leases, or summary infliction of enormous fine; that we hope no fraud has been committed by Corporation; that, if this is the case, amicable adjustment of the difficulties between the Ningyan Forest Department and the Corporation should be possible; and that if King's Government requests, and consents to abide by arbitration we can appoint an abitrator to investigate the matter at Toungoo and decide the differences. Till Ava decrees, or demand is actually made, it is difficult to interpose further.—*Ends.*

On the whole, we think his proposals should be accepted, subject to modification on receipt of fuller intelligence.

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No. 113.

## TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY.

August 25, 1885.

COMPANY have received telegram from Rangoon, that decree, ordering payment of fine of 10 lacs, has been issued. Company fear immediate cancelment of leases, and transfer to French Consul. It seems desirable that communication suggested by Bernard should be made at once, and should be in firm, though not menacing terms, calculated to stop precipitate action by Burmese Government.

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No. 114.

## MR. HORACE WALPOLE to SIR J. PAUNCEFOTE.

India Office, August 28, 1885.

WITH reference to previous correspondence, relative to French proceedings in Upper Burmah, I am desired by Lord Randolph Churchill to state that, in his opinion, a communication should be addressed to the French Government, through Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, in the sense of the unofficial conversation which the Marquis of Salisbury had on the 7th instant with M. Waddington.

Since the date of that conversation, which has not elicited hitherto any communication from the Government of France, further reports have been received from authentic sources, which clearly indicate that the French Consul at Mandalay, with or without authority from his Government, is pursuing a policy which cannot fail to encourage the King of Burmah in proceedings highly prejudicial to British and Indian interests, whether political or commercial.

The Marquis of Salisbury is perfectly informed as to all the considerations which make it impossible for the Government of India to view with indifference proceedings which aim at the establishment in Burmah of a preponderating foreign influence, essentially anti-British, even though such proceedings, avoiding the more open course of direct diplomatic pressure, assume the form of commercial arrangements, which must have for their effect the transference into the hands of foreigners of the practical control

of the Burmese Government and of the State revenues. That these considerations are also appreciated by the French Government appears from assurances which, upon more than one occasion of late years, have been received from that Government in connection with the proceedings of successive Burmese Missions to Paris.

Lord Randolph Churchill would, therefore, urge upon the Marquis of Salisbury that Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris may be instructed, without delay, to communicate to the Government of France that Her Majesty's Government will not allow the King of Burmah to carry to a practical issue such commercial projects as are, without doubt, at present in contemplation, and that any further prosecution of them will necessitate such prompt and decided measures as may most effectually satisfy the paramount rights of India in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, and protect the interests of British subjects.

I am, &c.
(Signed) HORACE WALPOLE.

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No. 115.

## TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY.

August 29, 1885.

MINE, 25th. Company's Agent here states that King is pressing for immediate payment of fine, and threatens to act in accordance with Burmese custom, meaning prison and confiscation of everything, unless guarantee given.

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No. 116.

## SIR T. V. LISTER to MR. GODLEY.

SIR, Foreign Office, September 14, 1885.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you herewith, to be laid before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, a copy of a despatch which, on the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, his Lordship addressed to Her Majesty's Minister at Paris, instructing him to call the attention of the French Government to the conduct of the French Consul at Mandalay in regard to affairs in Upper Burmah.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

Enclosure in No. 116.

## The MARQUIS OF SALISBURY to SIR J. WALSHAM.

SIR, Foreign Office, September 9, 1885.

SINCE the date of my conversation with M. Waddington, of which I informed you in my Despatch of the 7th ultimo, and which has not hitherto elicited any communication from the Government of France, further reports have been received by Her Majesty's Government, from authentic sources, which clearly indicate that the French Consul at Mandalay is pursuing a policy which cannot fail to encourage the King of Burmah in a course of action calculated to cause serious prejudice to his own position, as well as to the interests of this country.

The relations in which Upper Burmah has long stood towards Her Majesty's Indian Empire render it impossible for Her Majesty's Government to view with indifference proceedings which would issue in the establishment of any preponderating influence in Burmah other than that of the Indian Government.

It would not, therefore, be in their power to acquiesce in the transfer to any person who was not a British subject of control over any portion of the Burmese revenue, or of the prerogatives which, according to Eastern custom, are usually vested in the ruler of the country. The King of Burmah would not be permitted to carry to practical conclusion any commercial projects from which such a result was to be anticipated.

We are persuaded that the French Government fully appreciates the considerations which have guided us in this case, and are aware of the precautions which it is necessary to take in order to prevent confusion arising in the affairs of semi-civilised dependent states. If there were no other ground for that confidence, we should base it on the circumstance that, on more than one occasion of late years, communications have been received by us from the French Government in connexion with the visits of successive Burmese missions to Paris, and we do not doubt, upon their attention being now called

to the acts above stated, they will at once take steps to obviate the embarrassments which there is so much reason to apprehend.

You will accordingly, take the first opportunity of speaking to M. de Freycinet in the above sense, and you will, if desired, leave with His Excellency a copy of this despatch.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) SALISBURY.

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No. 117.

No. 163 of 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HON. LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD, Simla, September 21, 1885.

WE have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of papers regarding the differences which have arisen between the Ava Government and the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, with reference to the forest leases held by the Corporation in Upper Burma.

2. Your Lordship will observe that, in accordance with telegraphic instructions received from us, the Chief Commissioner of British Burma has addressed the Foreign Minister at Mandalay on the subject. The Government of India await the reply of the Ava Government to Mr. Bernard's letter.

We have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.
D. M. STEWART.
T. F. WILSON.
C. P. ILBERT.
S. C. BAYLEY.
T. C. HOPE.
A. COLVIN.

Enclosure 1 in No. 117.

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., C.S., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, to H. M. DURAND, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Rangoon, August 24, 1885.

I AM directed to submit a copy of correspondence on the subject of the differences which have arisen between the Ava Government and the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, in reference to the forest leases held by the Corporation in Upper Burma.

Enclosure 2 in No. 117.

From S. G. JONES, Esq., Manager, Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, Rangoon, to G. D. BURGESS, Esq., C.S., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

April 20, 1885.

As you know, we have for the last 20 years leased forests from the King of Burma. During this time, and up to the 19th of October last, the revenue we paid for these leases was so much per log worked out.

On the 19th of October last, however, a new lease was entered into, for the which we had agreed to pay a lump sum revenue of four-and-a-half lakhs per annum for the Ningyan forests, and this in advance.

The unusual step I am venturing to take in addressing you on this subject must be accounted for, and excused, from a knowledge of the great interest you take in the trade, and individual trading communities of this place, and from your friendly disposition towards Upper Burma, and your anxiety to see it prosperous.

Very serious interference is likely to be caused, which might, even if persisted in, eventuate in the ruin of this Corporation, owing to most unfounded and malicious reports having been submitted to the King, accusing us of having bribed the present Governor of Ningyan with Rs. 60,000, to connive at our depriving the King of his just revenue.

This accusation has been made by a former Governor, in order to get the present man into disgrace, when he, no doubt, hopes to be re-appointed.

The awkward position for us is, that it is now quite impossible to prove our innocence; but by the hard swearing of large numbers of suborned foresters called up to Mandalay for that purpose, the King may be brought to believe that we are guilty, cancel our lease, and confiscate our property and the advances already made for the next season's working.

But even without this, the working of the forest is being seriously interfered with by the endeavours of the officials to get our foresters to go up to Mandalay and give false evidence. So far they have all refused to go, but every day more and more official pressure is being brought to bear on these men, and as we hear this morning from Ningyan, it is unlikely that they will be able to hold out much longer.

Whichever way the case is ultimately settled, these men will be away from their work just when their presence is most required, at the commencement of the rains.

Now, Sir, I need not say how obliged we should be if you could see your way to write a line to His Majesty intimating that you had heard of the trouble we were in, and of your strong conviction that we were incapable of any such dishonourable and dishonest conduct as that imputed to us, and that you believe it will in the long run be to His Majesty's interest not to break with us on account of false accusations brought against us by interested parties, seeing that after such proceedings he will find it difficult to get merchants of good standing to enter into contracts of any kind with his Government, if they are to run the risk of being upset by false charges backed only by evidence wrung by fear of punishment or torture.

And I should also be glad if you could add that you believe our work this season has already been much interfered with from various causes; but chiefly by the urgency with which orders have been sent from Mandalay to insist on our foresters leaving their work and going to give evidence, notwithstanding their protestations that they know nothing about the subject. And further, that you cannot believe that His Majesty has the whole case before him, as it could not but appear strange to him that this first season of the lump sum revenue should after so many years of peaceful working now call forth, for the first time, serious difficulties in the proper working of the forest.

Enclosure 3 in No. 117.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, to the Foreign Minister, Mandalay.

April 22, 1885.

It is within the knowledge of Your Excellency's Government that one of the more important staples in the trade between His Majesty's dominions and British Burma is teak. For some years past your Government have given leases over valuable teak forests to the Bombay-Burma Corporation, who have worked those forests to their own profit, and have also paid large sums into His Majesty's treasury. The trade has been for the benefit of both countries.

2. The Bombay-Burma Corporation have now informed the Chief Commissioner that during the past few months their work in the Ningyan forests has been greatly impeded by reason of the summoning of their foresters to Mandalay to testify regarding allegations made against the acts of the Corporation. Their Manager appears to be anxious lest their work should be further stopped during the approaching rainy season, and lest the Corporation should in consequence suffer heavy losses, notwithstanding the large sums they have advanced on account of these forests to His Majesty the King's treasury.

3. The Chief Commissioner directs me to submit to Your Excellency that, if the Bombay-Burma Corporation are prevented from carrying on operations under their lease, considerable harm will be done to the trade of the two countries, and there will be risk of serious claims arising concerning the advances made on account of these leases. It is hoped that Your Excellency's Government will inquire into the matter, and issue such orders as may seem to you just and suitable regarding the Bombay-Burma Corporation's operations under the leases of His Majesty the King has given to those merchants.

Enclosure 4 in No.

From the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Mandalay to the Chief Commissioner at British Burma.

May 17, 1885.

Minister has received and read Chief Commissioner's Secretary's letter, dated the 23rd April 1885, corresponding with the 2nd waxing Kason 1247 B.E., on the subject

of the representation made to Chief Commissioner by the Bombay-Burma Company, lessees under the Burmese Government of the Toungoo and Yamithin forests.

The representation, as contained in paragraph 2 of the letter, that work was interrupted in consequence of the Ningyan Thitgaungs having been summoned at Mandalay, as also the representation, as contained in paragraph 3 of the letter, that the Bombay-Burma Company had not been given full opportunity to carry on work according to the forest contract, and that they had to stop work through the prevention of the Burmese Government, are trumped up and untrue allegations, as will be seen by the Chief Commissioner from the undernoted particulars.

The Thitgaungs resident at Toungoo employed by the Bombay-Burma Company worked out and delivered over 40,000 logs in 1245,* and over 40,000 logs in 1426,† *i.e.*, a total of over 80,000 logs according to the contract under which the Burmese Government leased the Toungoo and Yamithin forests, and yet the accounts settled and put up (by the Bombay-Burma Company) were for over 32,000 logs only. The Thitgaungs who worked out the logs were not paid the value of every log delivered. Being aggrieved and injured, they filed a plaint before the Burmese Government, praying for a just settlement of their claims against the Bombay-Burma Company's agents. With their plaint they put up a copy of statements of timber which they had obtained from the (British) Toungoo Forest officers.

* 15th April 1883 to 14th April 1884.
† 14th April 1884 to 13th April 1885.

It being necessary to take action upon the plaint of the Thitgaungs, so as to arrive at a just determination of the case, Andreino, the Bombay-Burma Company's Agent, was examined. His statement was that in order to enable him to put in a definite answer respecting the truth of the allegations made with respect to the timber mentioned in the Thitgaung's plaint and statement, he would make inquiries of the company after which he would be in a position to answer properly.

To settle the matter from the statements filed by both parties will cause a protracted delay through the complications and disputes thereby arising. Taking this into consideration, Minister, in order to obtain facilities for a just settlement and decision of the case, sends with this letter representatives of both parties, namely, one of the plaintiff Thitgaungs and one deputed by the Bombay-Burma Company's Agent to the Chief Commissioner, so that they may both be able to obtain accurate, complete, and authentic statements, showing in detail the number of logs of timber, with their marks, description, and dimensions floated out from the Toungoo and Yamithin forest streams, and arriving at the Toungoo and Shwegyin Forest Offices during the years 1244,‡ 1245, and 1246 B.E.

‡ 15th April 1882 to 14th April 1883.

Taking into consideration the fact that this is a case in the settlement of which the people of two friendly Governments are concerned, and in order that both the men sent may be able with the least delay to obtain and return with the detailed statements above-mentioned, Minister trusts that the Chief Commissioner will issue such instructions as may be necessary, and hand over to them accurate, full, and authentic copies of the detailed statements for 1244 and 1245, to which the Thitgaungs had put their signatures when they formerly took copies thereof, as also the detailed statement for 1246.

## Enclosure 5 in No. 117.

From S. G. JONES, Esq., Manager, Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Rangoon, to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BURMA.

May 25, 1885.

I AM informed that an answer has been sent from the Ministers in Mandalay to the letter you were good enough to write at my request on the 23rd April last.

A copy of the Ministers' answer has been handed to our Agent in Mandalay, and also to the foresters who were put forward by the Taingda Mingyi to bring these false charges against us.

As from these letters it is evident that they have now shifted their ground and deny entirely the charges we made against them, and at the same time make fresh charges against us, it becomes necessary that I should justify the statement made to you in my letter of the 20th April.

We deny that Thitgaungs, great and small, have petitioned the Burmese Ministers of their own free will.

The documents marked A. are copies of royal orders sent down from the Hloot, or the Taingda Mingyi to order foresters from their work up to Mandalay.

The document marked B. is the petition presented by foresters, but it was certainly not drawn up by them, but by the creatures of the Taingda Mingyi, and was dated Tabaung Labyigyaw the 13th, nearly two months before the arrival of these foresters in Mandalay.

The foresters—

Kyauk Maw Myo Sarayay.
Nga Shoay Maung,
Nga Taw,

were men discharged by our manager in Mingyan seven or eight months ago.

Documents C. and C.I. are translations of a document signed and stamped with a royal seal which came into our hands the day after your letter was despatched to Mandalay, and has been pretty freely circulated all over the town. The number of logs exported from Toungoo in the years mentioned by them, and which numbers have no doubt been obtained from the Forest Department records in Toungoo, are approximately correct; but they do not take into account the logs neaped at and above Toungoo for which duty was paid in the preceding year, and in that respect differ from our figures.

The number of logs stated as having been paid for and settled for by us at the termination of each floating season are also correct.

They say nothing, however, about the number of short and undersized logs worked out by us in the seasons 1882, 1883, and part of 1884, and which were paid for with a lump sum of one lakh of rupees for each season under what has been called the "shorts contract;" neither do they say anything of the new lump sum lease, for which together with other advances, an advance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs was paid, and which came into force on the 19th October 1884.

Document D. is the old (principal) lease.

Document E. is the "shorts" contract wrongfully forced on us against the spirit of the principal lease, in order to extract money; and

Document F. is the new lump sum lease which came into force on the 19th of October last.

The enclosed statement G. will show how the total number of logs, as per Toungoo Forest Department records, is made up by the number settled for in Mandalay, and those brought out under the "shorts" and the new lump sum lease.

We have also made a somewhat interesting Statement H. which shows how the number of neaped logs from 1882 are accounted for in the Forest Department's records in Toungoo since 1882; but, as you will easily understand, it is almost impossible to get absolute accuracy when dealing with such large numbers of logs, and there must always be a small percentage which cannot be accounted for.

It is evident that the Ministers, not knowing how to answer your letter without criminating their colleague, the Taingda Mingyi, have adopted the expedient of sending down a commission and writing such a letter, to give the appearance of there having been some cause to justify the Taingda's doings, trusting that your answer will be such as to enable them to withdraw with dignity.

Unfortunately, the records at Toungoo are not kept with such a detailed classification as would enable you to distinguish between timber worked out under one lease or the other, and as Mr. Andreino points out, on the receipt of your answer giving only the total, which they themselves have already got hold of from the Toungoo Forest Office, they will be able to return to the quibble, that the logs worked out after the 19th October should have been delivered under the old lease, and logs worked out under the "shorts" contract should have come out and been settled for under the principal lease, and thus the Taingda Mingyi will be able to make good his promises, set forth in the report from the palace marked exhibit I of the month of Tabaung, of giving us no peace to work, &c., on account of our refusing to make further advances, and thus well-disposed Ministers will be helpless against this unprincipled Minister, the Taingda.

Mr. Andreino suggests that you might be able to say, so many logs have been exported in each year of "all sizes, bad, good, fullsized, and shorts," but it is difficult to understand what useful purpose this would serve.

But I should perhaps draw your attention to the fact that any bribery or collusion between ourselves and the officials must have taken place at Ningyan, where the lists on which the yearly statements for Mandalay settlements are made up, and as our manager there is paid a bonus of six annas per log for fullsize and two annas on undersized, it is not likely that he would be a party to reducing the number said to have been worked out.

I am distressed at the length this communication has assumed, and regret I cannot condense it further, should you, however, see your way to answer the Minister's letter in such a way as to bring about a settlement of the case, I should be only too happy to come and see you any time you may be able to fix that I should call.

Enclosure 6 in No. 117.

From the SECRETARY to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma, to His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Mandalay, No. 418 M.P., dated June 17th, 1885.

IN accordance with the wish expressed in your Excellency's letter dated the 17th May, the officers of the British Forest Department at Rangoon and Toungoo have been directed to give the messenger of your Government every facility for verifying the precise number of logs brought down the Sittang river by the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation. It is believed that the total figures to be gathered from the Forest Department registers will differ little from the total figures already in possession of Your Excellency's Government.

2. But it should be mentioned that the returns kept by the Forest Department do not distinguish logs neaped one year and brought down the next year. Thus, the number of logs floated out of forest streams in any season may not tally with the number of logs reaching or leaving Toungoo in that season. Again the departmental registers take no account of the quality of the logs brought out, and beyond roughly classing them as dugyis and hlawzas, take no account of their size. Yathits and short pieces are included as dugyis or hlawzas. Moreover, the registers do not distinguish between logs brought out under the several leases which your Excellency's Government have on successive occasions granted to the Corporation, namely,—

(1.) The old or principal lease of 8th July, 1880;
(2.) The "short and rejected pieces" subsidiary lease of 27th July, 1882;
(3.) The new fixed rental lease granted on the 2nd of waning Tagu (B. E.) 1244.

3. From your Excellency's letter, and from the statements of your messengers, it is gathered that His Majesty's Government have been informed that the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation were in the wrong on two matters, namely,—

(1.) In that they have not paid their thitgaungs for work done;
(2.) In that they have not paid full duty on all the timber they brought out under the old principal lease of 1880.

Decision on these matters is within the discretion of your Excellency's Government. But as the trade and interests of subjects of both countries are concerned, the Chief Commissioner has made some inquiries.

The Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation assure the Chief Commissioner that they have settled with, and got acquittances from, all their thitgaungs, up to the end of last (1884) floating season, and they can submit these acquittances for verification either by your Excellency's Agent, or by the Ningyan authorities. The Corporation further say that some of the thitgaungs who appear to have complained, have not been serving the Corporation for some years past; while others of the apparent signatories have denied that they ever signed the complaint at all.

As to payment of duty, the Corporation hope to be able to satisfy your Excellency's Agent, or any one else, that they have paid in full the duty due under the principal lease of 1880, on all logs brought out before the 19th October 1884. The Corporation state that lists of all logs worked out under this lease each year, on which lists accounts are settled and payments are made by the Corporation at Mandalay, are prepared by the officials of your Excellency's Government at Ningyan; and that the apparent difference in numbers of logs is due to the short and rejected pieces brought out under the subsidiary lease of 1882, on account of which lease one lakh yearly has been paid in advance according to agreement; and that a large payment of 4½ lakhs has already been made on account of logs brought out under the new fixed rental lease, which took effect on the 19th October last.

4. There is one other matter which should be mentioned to your Excellency. A paper purporting to have issued under a Royal order has been circulated in Rangoon by one Maung Tun Zan to the effect that the forest leases to the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation have been cancelled, and that the Toungoo Yemithin and Thitkyet forests will be granted to others.

5. Seeing how long the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation have worked forests under your Excellency's Government; what large sums they have paid into His Majesty's treasury; and how much advantage has accrued to both countries from their timber trade, the Chief Commissioner hopes that the Corporation may be able to satisfy your Excellency on the two points above mentioned. If they can do this, then they will doubtless be allowed to work the forests under their lease to the benefit of the two countries, and no effect or importance will attach to the document which Maung Tun Zan has been circulating in Rangoon to the effect that the leases to the Corporation have been cancelled.

Enclosure 7 in No. 117.

DEMI-OFFICIALS.

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., to H. M. DURAND, Esq., C.S.I.

Dated August 25, 1885.

WITH reference to my official letter of yesterday, Mr. Bernard desires me to send you a copy of the demi-official and private papers noted below, which help to explain more fully the position of affairs between the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, and the Burmese Government, with respect to the forest leases granted to the former by the latter.

I.—Enclosures A, B, D, E, and F, to letter, dated the 25th May, from Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited.

II.—The facts concerning the attempt to get up a case against the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation from the commencement up to date.

III.—Report of the proceedings of three Ministers in the month of Taboung 1246.

IV.—Letter dated the 2nd June from Mr. Jones of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, forwarding a proposed draft of letter to be written by the Chief Commissioner to the Burmese Government, dated 2nd June.

V.—Letter from Mr. Jones, dated the 10th June, with enclosure.

VI.—Letter from Mr. Andreino, agent of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, to the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, dated Mandalay, the 14th June.

VII.—Letter dated the 17th June from Mr. Jones.

VIII.—Letter dated Mandalay, the 23rd June, from Mr. Andreino, of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, to Mr. Jones.

IX.—Letter dated the 8th July from Mr. Andreino.

X.—Translation of a petition from 342 foresters to the Hloot at Mandalay received from Mr. Jones.

XI.—Letter dated the 15th August from Mr. Jones, with enclosure.

XII.—Letter dated the 17th August from Mr. Jones, with enclosure.

XIII.—Letter dated the 20th August from Mr. Jones.

XIV.—Copy of the notice therein referred to.

XV.—Letter dated the 21st August from Mr. Jones, with enclosures.

XVI.—Judgment of the Hloot at Mandalay in the Toungoo timber case.

Note.—This last has just been received.

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A.

HMAZA to TOUNGOO WOON.

INFORM Tahkeyah Tahnah Toungoo Karine Woon Mingyee Maha Ming din Yahzah as per petition made by the foresters of Toungoo and Yameithin forests that being desirous of settling their accounts in Mandalay, and therefore, the Thitkyeitkyee Tseekai Naymyo Theeree Kyawdin and Yahzah has been sent to bring up all foresters whether Myathoogyee, Kyay-ywai Thoogyee, and whoever that are working the forests (without fear), and if they have to settle timber accounts to come up to Mandalay with the Thitkyeitkyee Tseekai. Therefore, that the Toungoo Karine Woon is to make inquiries, and that not less than 10 foresters, great and small, are to be sent up to Mandalay.

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A.

HMAZA calling FORESTERS again on Guarantee.

INFORM Tahkeyah Tahnah Toungoo Karine Woon Mingyee Maha Mingdin Yahzah that the bearer of this, Hmaza Aksoang Khive Nga Atoor, who is sent to bring up to Mandalay foresters Nga Tayoke, Nga Yah, Nga Prah, Nga Okine, Nga Koay Oung, Nga Moung Doung, Nga Kyab, Gine of Nakuwaigne village and Nga Atai of village, Tajimnauah district to settle various timber accounts. Therefore, at once on his arrival send up the foresters. They furnishing securities for their non-deserting on their way.

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A No. 2.

ORDER from Tinedah Mingyee addressed to the following persons in Toungoo—Pyah Goung Myothoo Gyee, Kyoung Tagah, Moung Tayoke, Kyouk Amone Mayotsayay Thak-de-Kyaw-Thoo, Kyoung Pagah Moung Shway Oung, Tay sa-Kyawthoo, Think-ha Kyaw-din, Moung Kine, Moung Kyaw Nyo, Noung Paw, Moung Pouk Kine, Moung Kho, Moung Kyah Gine, Moung Pho Kyah, Moung, Aman, Moung Shway Gine, Moung Pwah, Moung Poe.

The Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, having illegally extracted large quantities of timber from the Toungoo Yameithin forest and not having paid up the revenue in full, by which the interests of the Crown have suffered, it has been decided to clear up the accounts between Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, and the Toungoo forest officer and all other timber contractors. The Thitkyeitkyee Sit-kai has therefore been sent to call you all to give evidence in this case according to your knowledge and without fear.

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A.

COPY of HMAZA.

HEREBY informed that Ayelah Myothoogyee Pyapgonny Myothoogyee Pahnwas Myothoogyee Moung Taloke, Moung Poo, Moung Khyah Khine, Moung Aperkyai, Moung Aman, Moung Shoay Gine and 100 other foresters applied to the Hloot that they have delivered at Ngaike Thillagah 8,124 logs, Yonebinzoung 19,056 logs, Yayane 5,313 logs, drift 6,536 *ownging* timber, 4,653 logs, grand total 43,695. To this quantity the Thittan Noon having received bribe from English merchant without considering his position, and not fearing the criminal breach of trust, obtained 15 viss gold and Rs. 21,000, and gave an account in the Royal Custom House 18,259 logs only, and therefore on receipt of the Hmaza that Moda Migosah Tukhayah Tahnah Toungoo Woon to make an inquiry and get full particulars, and send the result without delay.

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B.

PETITION of TOUNGOO FORESTERS.

WE the Toungoo foresters Kyoukhmaw Myo Tsayay Nga Apo Lai Mah Myo Oke Nga Shway Moung, Lai Mah Myothoogyee Nga Pate, Nga Kyah Nyœ, Wahmoai Gone Myothoogyee, agent Nga Tsa, Ayelah Myothoogyees, agent Nga Thun Nga Himaw Nga Taw and Nga Min humbly beg Your Majesty that the petitioners worked and delivered from the Toungoo and Yemeethein forests in 1245—42,233 logs, and in 1246—47,567 logs, total 89,800 logs, but the agents of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, did not render a correct account in the Revenue Office. The accounts which were rendered in 1245 was 18,259 logs, and in 1246—13,869, total 32,128 logs, and thus caused a great loss to the foresters, and petitioners humbly crave that an inquiry and settlement may be made in presence of Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, Agent.

(Signed) KOUK NAW MYOSAYAY.
LAI MAH THOOGYEE NGA POTE.
WAH NWAI KONE MYOTHOOGYEE AGENT NGA TSA.
LAI MAH MYO OKE NGA SHWAY MOUNG.
THITGOUNG NGA HINAN.
NGA KYAH NYOE.
NGA MIN.
AYELAH MYOTHOOGYEE'S AGENT, NGA HMIN.
NGA SAW.

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YOUR Royal servants, Thitkyeitkyee Myo Moung Nga Latt Sitkeh Nga Moung Gyee Thasyeh Sayay Houng Nga Koo humbly beg to lay at the foot of His Royal Majesty, that Bryce and Maxwell of the Bombay-Burma Corporation, merchants, having worked in conjunction with the timber traders, the Bombay-Burma Corporation and the Thittaw Woon Nga Kyee concealed from the foresters and regardless of Royal interests, have, in settling in the Royal Revenue Office, accounted for less than the quantity of timber actually worked out from the Royal timber stations, contrary to the principles of merchant, and rendered themselves liable to the withdrawal of the revenue settled agreements.

In the event of the work of the Bombay-Burma Corporation being withdrawn and their agreements annulled, the sum over four lakhs and near five lakhs of rupees will be presented in the same way as the Bombay-Burma Corporation have done.

The chief timber traders of Moulmein, in view of the continued furtherance of Royal interest have already signed an agreement, conditional on a lease being granted to them (for the settled revenue agreement for the payment of Rs. 4,50,000 granted to the Bombay-Burma Corporation) to pay not less than the amount paid by the Bombay-Burma Corporation, and to stipulate the employment of elephants, workmen, foresters. We your Royal servants (who are) timber traders desirous of removing into the Royal dominion with (our) chatties, houses, and families, numbering over 100 houses, humbly

crave permission at the foot of His Majesty for the chief timber traders, Nga Moon Zan, Nga Shway Lay, and others to obtain work to enable them to take Royal service, and to collect and pay the revenues.

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D.

LEASE of TOUNGOO, YAMEITHEIN, and THIT CHYAIT GYEE FORESTS.

ON the second waxing moon of the second Wahso in the year 1242 (July 1880), the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, by J. Bryce and H. Maxwell, make the following application:—

Stating that the former lease of Toungoo, Yameithein, and Thit Chyait Gyee Forests for four years from the month of Tasoungwhon of 1239 (November 1877) will expire in Tasoungwhon month in 1243 (November 1881), and that they desire to extend the lease and work the forest for a further period of three years from the expiry of the said old lease in Tasoungwhon 1243 (November 1881).

That as regards the terms of working, that no teak timber and dubbed logs (planks) from Toungoo, Yameithein, and Thit Chyait Gyee Forests, shall be worked by or assigned to other persons for export beyond the Royal territory.

That the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation alone shall work and sell such timber.

That the authorities shall have the right to cut and work timber, if they wish, for use within the Royal territory.

That in regard to royalty revenue, &c., &c., that on the signing of this lease Rs. 50,000 shall be paid, and Rs. 50,000 more within 20 days afterward, the two items forming an advance of Rs. 1,00,000.

This lakh of rupees is paid in advance, and shall not bear interest. That this said lakh of rupees shall be taken into account, and deducted at the settlement of accounts for royalty, &c., in 1242 (1880).

After that settlement, in regard to the Rs. 80,000 payable yearly in advance and free of interest, if the advances made (on account of new lease) exceed the royalty then due (on the old lease), the surplus shall go towards the payment of the Rs. 80,000 free of interest, and any further amount decided to make up that amount shall be paid in. If there be no surplus, any balance remaining (on old account) shall be paid.

That no Royal timber formerly cut, worked, or purchased by Royal elephants or funds shall be disposed of to other parties, but sold to the Bombay-Burma Trading Co.

That the rates for said Royal timber be as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Middle girth being taken by the Royal cubit of 18 inches, logs of 3 cubits, 1 mike, 4 thit up to 4 cubits, 1 mike 4 thit in girth, and timber under and above these sizes, being averaged at 4 cubits girth, on doo thit logs 17 to 27 cubits length, the usual rates for Royal timber arrived in Poungloung River, viz. | 22 |
| For similar girth Hlwathit 12 cubits to 16 cubits | 11 |
| „ „ „ Leththit 28 „ 35 „ | 39 |
| „ „ „ Ywetthit above 35 cubits Rs. 2 per running cubit. | |
| „ up to girth but faulty doogya | 14 |
| „ under girth and sound „ | 11 |
| „ „ „ faulty „ | 8-8 |

If the Bombay-Burma Co. do not wish to purchase the said timber it may be disposed of as the authorities may desire.

In regard to royalty on timber worked by the Bombay-Burma Trading Co.'s elephants, men, and funds, royalty shall be paid at rates Rs. 2 in advance of those provided for by the old contract.

On timber coming under the contract the advanced rates shall be —

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| For "doo thit" | 10 |
| „ "hlwa thit" | 6-8 |
| „ "let thit" | 16 |
| „ "Ywet thit" | 30 |
| „ up to girth faulty "doogya" | 7-8 |
| „ under girth sound „ | 6-8 |
| „ „ faulty „ | 6 |
| „ slabs, per pair (sap peyne) | 9 |

For other than "doo thit," "let gyan," "ywet gya," and "blwa gya" timber, rates shall be paid the same as for good "let," "ywet," "hlwa" timber. That work shall be diligently carried on; and the Bombay-Burma Trading Co. shall get out timber by their own means sufficient to ensure a royalty of one lakh rupees per year and duly pay in the same.

*i.e.*, rejected let thit, ywet thit, hlwa thit.

That common persons and traders residing in the Royal Kingdom shall be allowed to work out, buy and sell teak and other timber as they may desire from the said forests, free of all let or hindrance, taxes or dues, not for export, but for their own use or trade only.

If this lease be not renewed at its expiration, the Bombay-Burma Trading Co. are to have 12 months to completely remove any and all timber killed, felled, or dragged by them, whether in the forests or in the water, together with their elephants, men, property, and apparatus, and for such timber the Bombay-Burma Trading Co. shall pay royalty according to this lease.

After this period of 12 months the Bombay-Burma Trading Co. shall not represent that timber and planks remain in the forest, and that they desire to remove them; there shall be no such removal, only if the lease be renewed, it shall be removable, subject to Royal order, royalty being payable.

If the lease be not renewed, at the final settlement of accounts of timber delivered, and moneys paid, if any balance is due from the Bombay-Burma Trading Co., they shall pay it; if money paid in be in excess, any surplus shall be paid to the Bombay-Burma Trading Co. without interest.

If in accordance with the contract, the various advances, values of timber, royalties, &c. are not fully and duly paid in, or if the forests be not worked, but default made, the Bombay-Burma Trading Co. shall not claim that they have a three years' lease, and the forest shall be disposed of as the authorities see fit.

But if the various moneys be duly paid and the forests worked, the forests shall not be given to other persons for three years mentioned in the contract. The Bombay-Burma Trading Co. shall work them.

(Signed) THAUDAWZIN, a Wé Kyee Woon Min Koung gyin ten naga.
J. A. BRYCE.
H. MAXWELL.

In presence of—
WOON SHINDAW, TOUNG-GWIN MYO SA MINGYEE.
ATWIN WOON TENIGTA MYO SA MIN.
ATWIN WOON SO DENIG WOON PAGUN WOON.
KANNEE MYO SA MIN.
ATWIN WOON POUK MYEING MYO SA.

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## E.

### TRANSLATION.

ON the 13th waxing moon of Wahyoung 1244, G. Andreino, Agent for Mr. Bryce of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, petitioned the Woon Shindaw Laikine Myotsa, Thaynat Woon Mingyee, Woon Shindaw Toungwin Myotsa Mingyee, Atwin Woon Thammeedaw Woon Ming Myotsa Ming, Atwin Woon Thammeedaw Woon Tinedah Myotsa Ming Hlaythin Atwin Woon Tsalay Myotsa, Ming, Atwin Woon Ponkmyine Myotsa Ming, and Atwin Woon Myothit Myotsa Ming, for the right to take possession of all the timber rejected under the present lease, and to work all timber under three cubits in girth, and timber not full 12 cubits in length, in Toungoo, Yemeithein, and Thitkyeitkyee Forests, on both sides of the Poungloung, on the condition that we, the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, will pay revenue at the rate of rupees one lakh per year for five years, commencing from the month of Tasounghone 1244 (October-November 1882). And that no others are permitted to export on any terms whatever, the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, will provide men and elephants, and will work and export at their own expense, not complaining if the timber is not got out, and paying the sum of rupees one lakh per annum, half the amount, Rs. 50,000, to be paid on the day of signing agreement, and the remainder, Rs. 50,000, at the end of 12 months for first year, and for remaining years the amount will be paid by two instalments or every six months, and further, that Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, will not claim to have this amount accounted for, or deducted in any way when settling the yearly account of the previous lease, nor complain of timber not being worked or got out, but will pay and settle this

separately. The Government has the right to work timber in these forests for use in the kingdom, but if they do not so work any timber which they may require will be supplied by us on paying the usual market rates. Traders and poor people of the Royal kingdom are not to be allowed to cut timber for export beyond the frontier, but they will be allowed to work without payment for own or local use, to build houses, kyoungs, zayats, &c. within the Royal Kingdom. The timber so worked or got out under this agreement must not be mixed or taken into account with the timber so worked or got out under the previous agreement, but must be separate, and all export timber having already paid revenue, will be free from further revenue or duty, and from all Kin Customs duties. And when this lease expires, and if it is renewed we will work it on terms to be agreed, and if we (Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited) cannot agree it may be given to anyone else, but in that case we shall have 10 months' grace allowed us without payment of revenue to export all timber that may be lying in the forests and creeks. After these 10 months the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, will not be entitled to claim anything remaining in the forests, but will remove their men and elephants, to which Woon Shindaw Laikine Myotsa, Thaynat Woon Mingyee, Woon Shindaw Toungwin Myotsa Mingyee, Atwin Woon Thammeedaw Woon Ming Myotsa Ming, Atwin Woon Thammeedaw Woon Tinedah Myotsa Ming, Hlaythin Atwin, Woon Tsalay Myotsa Ming, Atwin Woon Poukmyine Myotsa Ming, Atwin Woon Myothit Myotsa Ming, have agreed as requested and set their hands.

(Signed) THANDAW SING PANDEE WOON, THAMMEEDAW TAIKSOOMYAT PHRAGEE TSAYAGYEE BYAN HLWAH, HLAYDAWOKE MAHA MINLA NANDAT KYAW.

[Seal]

(Signed) G. ANDREINO,
Agent, Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited.

Mandalay, the 27th July 1882.

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F.

TRANSLATION of SECOND AGREEMENT regarding TOUNGOO, YAMEITHEIN, and THIT-CHAIT FORESTS and CHINDWIN and MOO FORESTS.

ON the first day of the waning moon of the 2nd Tagoo 1244=April 1883, the English Merchants Bombay-Burma Co., Messrs. Bryce and Maxwell, by their Agent G. Andreino represent—That the varying revenue agreement regarding long timber coming out from Toungoo Yameithin, Thit Chaitgyee Forests will expire at beginning of Tasoungmon 1246=November 1885. And that the fixed revenue agreement for the short timber from the said forests will expire at beginning of Tasoungmon 1249 =November 1888.

And that the varying revenue agreement concerning Chindwin and Moo Forests will expire at beginning of Thadingyot 1249=October 1888, and they pray that at the expiration of the said agreements, the forests in question may not be assigned (let) to any other persons. That no one else shall kill or hew teak timber or slabs (sappyeen) for export out of the Royal territory, but that the Bombay-Burma Co., Messrs. Bryce and Maxwell alone shall kill, hew, take out, and sell (the same), paying a fixed yearly rental for the said forests.

As to the yearly rental so payable.

There are two forests in which work is to be carried on.

Now so long as the three agreements for timber revenue are not expired the revenue shall be paid as usual.

But on the said agreements lapsing let all the three be cancelled.

Let the lease of Toungoo, Yameithein, Thit Chaitgyee Forests for long timber be extended for seven years from Tasoungmon of 1246=November 1885, and the lease for short timber from the said forest for four years from Tasoungmon of 1249=November 1888.

And let the lease of Chindwin Moo Forests be extended for four years from Thadingyot of 1249=October 1888.

Thus the periods of the three timber revenues (*i.e.*, expiry) being thus made the same, the Bombay-Burma Co. beg to be allowed during the years specified to kill, hew, drag, and take away teak timber, as they will be paying yearly the fixed rental.

As regards the said fixed rents—

For long timber from Toungoo, Yameithein, Thit-Chaitgyee Forests, the rent shall be Rs. 3,50,000 per annum. For short timber from the said forests, Rs. 1,00,000. For timber from the Chindwin Moo Forests, Rs. 2,50,000.

Yearly for the three items, a total of Rs. 7,00,000.

During the years set forth in this agreement the Bombay-Burma Co. agree to pay the said rent yearly, and to raise no question as to whether they work or not.

As to payment on the day the agreement is executed Rs. 6,00,000 is to be paid in advance and free of interests, and shall be deducted from moneys payable by the Bombay-Burma Co. under the contracts now in force at the yearly settling for timber and revenue on account of forests they now are working.

But the permanent advances lodged by us for the leases now current shall remain till the expiration of the respective contracts, for which they were granted (when they shall be refunded).

If of the timber worked out by Bombay-Burma Co. any be required for the Royal use, Hlwa, Yat, Toungto Toungshi, no matter what timber, the Bombay-Burma Co. will deliver whatever may be ordered at customary places in the water, and accept payment for the same at the ruling bank-side rate at place of delivery.

If any merchants subjects of His Majesty, resident in the Royal dominions, desire not for export but for houses, kyoungs, zayats, &c., teak timber, and wish to cut it in the forests worked by the Bombay-Burma Co., they shall do so (after informing any partner of the firm or any one of their agents) without let or hindrance, and without any demand for tax or duty, in the case of timber cut by persons resident within the district of the forest, but any timber cut by persons resident in other towns and villages, the customary town and village dues shall be paid.

And all timber cut by the Bombay-Burma Co. under this agreement shall be taken away by them without let or hindrance, or any tax or dues (at guard stations) on production of the customary permits to float.

And no other persons shall salve, take, or cut up any timber on the pretence that it was stranded on the banks or floating in the rivers and creeks of the forests named in the agreement, but the Bombay-Burma Co. shall redeem such timber on paying the customary salvage. If any of His Majesty's merchant subjects desire to purchase timber cut by the Bombay-Burma Co. to use as they please (not for export), the Bombay-Burma Co. will sell to them such timber as they require whether long or short, thick or thin.

If, on the expiration of this agreement, the Bombay-Burma Co. do not again work the said forests, but they are leased to other parties, the Bombay-Burma Co. shall be allowed twelve months to remove the timber killed, hewed, and dragged by them previous to the termination of this agreement, and remaining either in the forest or in the water, together with their elephants, men, property, and apparatus, and such timber having been worked during the period for which rent will have been paid, shall not be subject to further tax or dues but shall be free.

The Bombay-Burma Co. shall not during the said twelve months kill or fell any other timber.

Twelve months being passed the Bombay-Burma Co. shall not make any claim for timber then remaining in the forest, saying that they should be allowed to remove it.

Whatever then remains shall be Royal property. His Majesty shall deal with it as he pleases.

Should the Bombay-Burma Co. fail to make the yearly payments as provided by this agreement or fail to carry on the work in the manner specified and fail in any particular, although the agreement may not have expired, the Bombay-Burma Co. shall have no claim on the agreement (not plead the agreement). Whatever timber may have been cut shall be Royal property, and His Majesty shall assign the forests to any one he pleases.

But if the Bombay-Burma Co. conform to the terms of working and to the terms of payment there shall be no assignment to other parties during the period mentioned in this agreement, the Bombay-Burma Co. shall, as agreed, pay the rent and work.

(L.S.) The Woondouk Malwoon Thayet Hnitmyo Woon Min and G. Andreino, the agent of Messrs. Bryce and Maxwell, execute this deed of agreement in the presence of—

Woon Shindaw lay keing Myosa Mingyee.
Woon Shindaw Toungkwin Myosa Mingyee.
Woon Shindaw Thammeedaw Woon Tinedah Myosa Mingyee.
Atwin Woon Thammeedaw Woon Pin Myosa Mingyee.
Atwin Woon Hle Thin Woon Thammeedaw Woon Salay Myosa Min.
Atwin Woon Shwi Teik Woon Pouk Myeing Myosa Min.
Atwin Woon Myothit Myosa Min.
Atwin Woon Kyeuk Myoung Myosa Min.

## II.

### The Facts concerning the attempt to get up a Case against the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, from the commencement up to date.

(A man of the name of) Nga Kyai, mortgaged an elephant to the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, Ningyan, against which he received an advance from them to enable him to work in the (Ningyan) Forest. After working for a time, he stole the elephant which he had mortgaged, and made off with it to Mandalay.

The Toungoo Agent of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, having received information of this, after making inquiries, sent a man after him, and who found Nga Kyai together with the elephant at Ava, and he (the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, man) put the matter before the Court. The man who stole the elephant went to the Tinedah Mingyee, and in defence of himself said that the elephant he had brought he had received from the hands of forest contractors, who (probably) during the reign of the previous King had mortgaged this elephant to the Crown against revenue due by them for working in the forest, but in whose possession it had been left by the Crown to enable them to work the forest.

At the present time there are in the Toungoo forest many such elephants mortgaged to the Crown for revenue due by contractors for working in the forest. As the man made out the stolen elephant to be a Royal one (or one mortgaged to the Crown) the Tinedah Mingyee took possession of it, and also sent a messenger commanding the Forest Officer of Toungoo to render accounts, showing the value of mortgages of a similar kind still outstanding, and to collect the amounts from all those who had not yet paid revenue in full. On receipt of this order the Forest Officer made out accounts and sent them to different contractors, showing the amounts due by them. The contractors then combined to resist what they said were unjust demands, and further agreed to bring about the dismissal of the Forest Officer. In order to attain this object they hired Nga Moungyee, the previous Tsit Kai of Thit Saikgyee as their advocate, and brought a case against him in (the Burmese year) 1245 (1883), charging him with having received bribes from the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, to the value of Rs. 15 weight of gold and Rs. 20,000 in cash, in consideration of which he had permitted them to take away (quietly) timber of very considerable value. In this case it was decided by the Hloot Daw or Court that each party had brought an unjustifiable case against the other, it was therefore ordered by the Court—

1st.—That the Forest Officer should not be blamed.

2nd.—That it was perfectly clear from receipts of amount paid in by contractors that all moneys due had been paid, and that no further sums were to be demanded.

These orders were twice given by the Court, and since then there had been no further demands.

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## III.

### Report of the Proceedings of Three Ministers in the Month of Taboung 1246.

The Thay Nat Mingyee, the Tounggwin Mingyee, the Tinedah Mingyee assembled in a house to the south of the Hloot Daw and sent for Mr. Andreino.

(When he came) the Thay Nat Mingyee and the Tounggwin Mingyee said to him that as money was required, it would be advisable for him to give another amount. The Tinedah Myngyee, however, said:—"Don't put the request in that (mild) way, "I will put the matter clearly, viz., if Andreino, the Agent of the Bombay-Burma "Trading Corporation, Limited, likes to pay in with good grace the money referred to, "let him do so, if he does not, the work they are now engaged in will be made so "unpleasant for them that they will not be able to work at all." This was said in the presence of the Thay Nat Mingyee, the Toungwin Mingyee, and many other Ministers and officials heard and know of it as well. After having said this, the money wanted not being paid, the Tinedah Mingyee sent for the previous Tsit Kai of Thit Kyaikgyee Nga Moung-gyee, and his brother-in-law Moung Lat, the previous Woon of Thit Guaik-gyee, the men who had previously tried to get the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, into difficulties, and encouraged them with the following advice:—

"You must be made officials in Toungoo, you must try and get up a case in connexion with the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, work in Toungoo."

In the event of the dismissal of the Forest Officer, the probable successors to his appointment Nga Moung-gyee and Moung Lat were encouraged to re-open the case referred to in Paper No. 1, viz., that the Toungoo Forest Officer had received Rs. 15 weight in gold, and Rs. 20,000, in consideration of which the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, had been allowed to take out a large quantity of valuable timber, much to their benefit, but much against the interest of the Crown. An order was sent to call the Forest Officer of Toungoo and others, who wish to disturb our work in the forest; Nga Moung-gyee was sent to Toungoo by the Tinedah Mingyee with two orders; one from the three ministers of the Hloot Daw as per copy No. 1, and one from the Tinedah Mingyee, as per copy No. 2. On Nga Moung-gyee's arrival at Toungoo, he told all the Thitgoungs, &c., that the forest was to be taken from the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, and that he had got the customs. He is doing this to destroy our influence over the contractors goungs, &c., and as the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, are this year paying a revenue of Rs. 4,50,000, they will have to suffer heavy losses owing to the difficulties that are being put in their way.

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## IV.

[Demi-Official.]

Dated Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, June 2, 1885.

From S. G. Jones, Esq., to E. S. Symes, Esq.

Herewith the draft of letter which I ask you to get the Chief Commissioner to write, and I cannot help thinking that there is much, if not most of what I have said, which he might very well say if only put, perhaps, into somewhat more official language.

I have asked him to say that he has seen certain documents—these I have not sent you—they are original and voluminous, but if you will let me know when it will be convenient, I will bring them over to you, or will take them up to the Chief himself. I have sent you two copies of my draft letter in case you might like the Chief to have one, and keep the other to consider over at convenient moments.

If this Tinedah is allowed to carry on these jokes with impunity, it will be impossible for any one to carry on business with the King. By our large advances we are compelled to go on, and interference of this kind is a very serious matter. If the Chief will write some such letter as I suggest, the other Ministers who are not so much afraid of him will get the better of him, and I do not think he will be likely to try it on again with us at any rate for a month or two, by which time we shall be so far through the floating season that we shall have somewhat less at stake, and may see our way to a further advance through the other Ministers, and thereby still further strengthen their hands. Pray give this matter your best consideration, and see what you can do for us.

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Proposed Draft of Leter to be written by the Chief Commissioner to the Burmese Government, dated June 2, 1885,

Your letter in reply to mine of the 23rd April has been handed to me by the Commission appointed for the purpose.

I have read your letter, and have given orders that the Commission shall have every facility afforded to them by my Forest Department to get what figures and information they may require.

From your letter and from conversation with the Commission, I gather that the question at issue is one between some individual foresters and the Corporation. That portion of the Commission who represent the complaining foresters have informed me that they are not aware that the Corporation have been during the years 1243, 1244, 1245 (1882, 1883, 1884) working under any other than one lease, and that the variable revenue lease of 1242 (2nd of 2nd Wahtzo), and they know nothing of the "shorts" lease and rejected timber contract of 27th July 1882 (13th waxing moon of Wahgoung 1244), or of the fixed rental lease of the 1st day of the waning moon of 2nd Tagoo 1244 (April 1883), and this seems to account for the dispute at issue.

Your letter tells me that the Corporation have worked out—

40,000 and odd logs in 1245, and
40,000 and odd logs in 1246,

and that they have given accounts into the palace and paid duty for—

32,000 and odd logs only.

I have seen the original settlement accounts, and find that, in addition to Rs. 2,27,518–8 paid on account of these 32,000 logs, named in your letter, they have also paid two lakhs for the "shorts," and rejected timber worked out under contract of 27th July 1882 (13th waxing moon of Wahgoung 1244), and also 4½ lakhs on account of the lease of fixed rental for all logs which came out of all sizes and quality after the 19th October 1884 (1st waxing moon of Tasounmoan 1246). It does not seem, then, that the Corporation wish to dispute or impugn the accuracy of the number of logs stated in your letter, and the figures admitted by the Corporation agree as nearly as possible with the totals of the Forest Department records, after due allowance has been made for logs neaped in Toungoo between 1883 and 1884, and which therefore come into the Toungoo Forest Department records in a different year to that in which they leave Ningyan and pay duty, and also of sundry drift logs which come into the Toungoo Forest records some years after they have paid duty.

I am glad to be of some assistance to you in helping you to arrive at a just conclusion, with reference to the accusations brought against the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, with whom you have had important dealing for so many years, and I have called on this Corporation to show me their various leases and explain the figures in your letter, which would otherwise be outrageous and beyond all precedent.

That the Corporation would have defrauded the individual foresters is of course unlikely, seeing that they are dependent on them for a continuance of working their long leases. I have seen the settlements of the individual foresters for the year 1883–84 (1245–1246) each settlement signed for by the individual forester.

In 1883–84 (1245–1246), 263 foresters signed as having been paid for 29,375 logs; the balance of 3,841 logs for this year is made up by logs worked out by the Corporation's own elephants. In 1884–85 (1246–1247) 327 foresters signed as having been paid for 36,693 logs, besides which there are sundry foresters who worked out an aggregate number of 3,132 logs; the balance of 7,419 logs consists of logs worked out by the Corporation's own elephants, and logs for which they have not yet received settlements, together with a large number of logs without marks, worked out under the "shorts" contract, and rejected entirely many years before. Had there been any dispute about the number of logs the individual foresters were entitled to be paid for in each of these years, they would surely have been settled by your official in your courts at Ningyan.

From all this I am led to the firm conviction that the foresters who have petitioned you against the Corporation, having had access to the records of the settlement of the Corporation in Mandalay under the old variable duty lease, and also to the records of my forest office, and being ignorant (by their own admission) of the "shorts" and fixed revenue agreements, may perhaps not unnaturally have come to the conclusion that the Burmese Government had been cheated by the Corporation. But it is also right to inform you that some of these men were discharged for ill-conduct by the Corporation some six months ago, and also that others have been compelled by force and documents purporting to be Royal orders to go up to Mandalay and make this petition.

I am assured that men who would not admit the truth of the petition, after having been forced to go to Mandalay, were put in confinement, and that the families of some foresters, who refused to leave their work and go to Mandalay, were put into the stocks.

The documents shown me fully convince me that much interruption must have been caused in the working at Ningyan this season, owing to orders sent from Mandalay to Ningyan, calling foresters from their work to give evidence against the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited.

As your letter to me denies this fact, I accept it that it is not with your knowledge or wish that these orders have been sent. There is also a document brought down here by a certain Htoon Zan, said to be an order from the Tinedah Mingyee, and bearing a Royal seal, and with all the appearance of being a genuine document. This has been zealously circulated by Htoon Zan amongst some of the merchants and traders of this place, with a view to getting money to pay the advances and secure the lease.

This letter states that the leases of the Corporation have already been cancelled on account of their having cheated.

From your letter I gather that you have no knowledge of this document. It is needless to point out how damaging such a letter must be to the Corporation, who are known to have had such extensive dealings with your Government for so many years. Had it not been for fear of lawsuits, certain sums might have been subscribed, and your Government thereby placed in an awkward position.

I am pleased, therefore, to have this opportunity of bringing this to your knowledge, knowing how jealously it is your good custom to respect and guard any contract properly entered into between your august master and others, and I can well imagine that in this particular $\frac{\text{instance}}{\text{contract}}$ (seeing that it was the first season's working on the new or fixed rental system) after so many years of peaceable working on the variable revenue system, that you would have been specially anxious that nothing should occur to make it more difficult for your contractors to employ their energies successfully in working out timber without any unnecessary interference, and this more especially as the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, had placed such implicit confidence in your Government, as to pay for the whole with very large sums in advance.

May I draw your attention to another very strong point in favour of the Corporation. There has always been a high official at Ningyan, and I should suppose that it would have been quite impossible that the shortcomings complained of by your petititioners could have gone on for so many years without having been brought to his notice.

I am also informed that all the statements of the number of logs worked out, year by year under the various leases, are taken account of for the Mandalay settlement by your *own* officials appointed for the purpose, which would preclude the possibility of the defalcation of which the Corporation are accused.

On the expiry of the old variable revenue lease on the 19th October, I believe a special Commission was sent to Ningyan to take account of all logs then at the Thittagahs, which would come under that lease, leaving all logs which should come down to the Thittagahs after that date to be accounted for and settled for with the 4½ lakhs paid in advance for the new fixed rental lease.

With these explanations I doubt not you will have no difficulty in coming to a decision, alike satisfactory to your august master, to myself, and the Corporation.

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## V.

[DEMI-OFFICIAL.]

From S. G. JONES, Esq., to E. S. SYMES, Esq.

Dated June 10th, 1885.

SINCE writing you on the 2nd instant, and sending you a few points for the Chief's consideration in writing to Mandalay, other facts have come to my knowledge, and I have therefore taken the liberty of jotting down our case in a somewhat more condensed form, and at the same time working in these fresh points, with the hope that you and the Chief may see your way to making some use of them.

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MEMORANDUM of the facts for the consideration of the CHIEF COMMISSIONER in answering letter from MANDALAY.

As requested I have given permission to your Commission to see all our books in the Forest Department, and make what extracts they think necessary.

At the same time I must inform you that our Forest Department take no notice of marks or quality and make no measurements, so that the classes or names of logs are in nowise to be relied on.

We take notice of the despatches of logs from Toungoo only, so that the numbers despatched in any one season are not likely to be the same as arrivals in any one floating season.

I understand, however, that the Corporation do not wish to dispute your figures. What they say is that all the timber which was not accounted for in the year settlement at Mandalay was included, and settled for under the shorts contract or the new fixed rental lease.

This seems most reasonable for the yearly statements of the number of logs to be paid for in Mandalay under the old variable revenue lease are prepared and endorsed by your own officials at Ningyan, and at the termination of the old lease on the 19th of October last, I understand a special Commission was sent from Mandalay to count the logs. And I have seen that the Corporation hold receipts for two lakhs paid for the shorts contract and four and half lakhs for the fixed rental lease. I find the men who have petitioned you against the Corporation have misinformed you, for they did not take copies of the returns of the logs exported from Toungoo.

Further, the men Ko Shoay Moung and Ko Kyah Nyoo are not in the Corporation's employ, neither have they worked as foresters for them during the years you name, and I have seen the receipts of individual foresters for more than double the number of logs they tell you they have been paid for. If they had not been paid for, they would not have signed the receipts, as your courts in Ningyan would have protected them.

It is unreasonable to suppose that the Corporation would cheat their foresters, for they must look to them to work to the termination of their long leases, and having made such large advances they could not do anything which bring about the risk of their foresters leaving them, as cheating most certainly would do.

As you deny that the Corporation's foresters have been sent for and called from their work, I accept it that you were not aware of the fact, and I am pleased that it was not done with your approval. There is a man, called Toon Yan, with a document purporting to be an order from the Tindaw Mingyee, and bearing a royal seal. This document states that the Corporation have been turned out of Ningyan for cheating. I presume this is also unknown to you, and not in accordance with your wishes.

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## VI.

From G. Andreino, Esq., Agent, Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, to Messrs. Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, Rangoon.

Mandalay, June 14, 1885.

In reply to yours of the 4th instant, regarding Ningyan affairs, we beg to point out amongst the enclosures advised we did not find copy of letter from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner to the Conservator of Forests; on another occasion you mentioned of having sent up the translation of Kinwoon Minghee's letter, which we have not received.

We have carefully read the copy of the draft letter you submitted for the Chief's $\frac{\text{perusal}}{\text{signature}}$ in answer to the Kinwoon Minghee's letter; we do not think the Chief ought to have any objection, as the explanations mentioned therein are all correct and substantiated by facts which we could prove: it would not be amiss too to call the Chief Commissioner's attention that should he hesitate in giving the just support we ask, no one knows how far the Burmese will go; our present troubles are only a try-on; should they succeed with us, who are supposed to be strongest, Moung Mom Saw will come next, and after him all others who have contracts of any consequence in Upper Burma will follow; two already have been victims of the high-handed policy of the Pouk Myne Atwin Woon, one is the Shwe Lom Penin, who had contract for cultivation of paddy lands at Kyauksaye; his contract was taken away from him before the time expired, causing his entire ruination; the contract was given to another, who is unable to carry out; the second is a Mogul, called Ibrahim, who had the contract for five years for lighting the town and palace, and the right of collecting taxes called "Asook Achouk," involving a revenue of about two lakhs a year; before a year had run out the lease was taken away from him; he was imprisoned and entirely ruined; after them we come next; should we lose, which it is unlikely, all the leases made by the Minghee before the revenue passed into his hands will have the same fate.

We anxiously expect from Ningyan the special messenger who, from your telegram, ought to have left ten days ago, and has not yet arrived.

At present we have here Mr. Minus, sent from the Moo for taking up Rs. 10,000, and to buy some elephants. Mr. G. Calogreedy has also sent his man to buy elephants for the Thaingon Forest; the Pyoungshoo contractors, Ko Shah, &c., who have lately returned from Rangoon, are also in search for more elephants, and in Mandalay there are none to be got for the price they are inclined to pay.

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## VII.

(DEMI-OFFICIAL.)

From S. G. JONES, Esq., to E. S. SYMES, Esq.

June 17, 1885.

WILL you kindly let me know if the Chief's letter went on Monday? I enclose a copy of telegram received yesterday, bearing on the gentlemen sent down here to investigate our affairs.

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Copy of Translation of Telegram despatched from Ningyan, dated Tuesday, 16th June 1885.

12TH JUNE. Mg Shoay Mg Kya Nyoo worked for us, but were dismissed by Eisenhauer Senr. as utterly useless for work, and quite unfit to trust with advance; since then they have done nothing but loaf about the bazaar, trying to do mischief, and generally misconducting themselves; they are both disreputable characters; both are Moung Lat and Moung Gyee's followers.

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TRANSLATION.

WE, the undersigned Thitgoungs worked for the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, from 1247 (should be 1245), 1246, and 1247, having mortgaged our buffaloes and elephants to the said Corporation, advances were received by us for the purpose of working out timber, and we delivered the same at the Thittagas in the Poungloung river, where the measurement of the logs was taken strictly, in the presence of the Corporation's trustworthy man, officials, men, and Thitgoung's men, and particulars of marks are also taken at the time, and after the logs were taken over, and in the months of Tasounghon and Natdaw, the accounts were settled with us according to rates and agreed upon without distinguishing first and second contract timber deducting ounging hire, creek charges, &c., to which we all agreed and signed our settlement accounts yearly. The Agents of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, have never settled with us forcibly, neither without our consent. Of the applicants who petitioned in the "Hloot" that the Agents of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, have not rendered a full account, and this caused a great loss to us, were Laimah Myoke, Nga Shoay Moung Nga Kyab Nyoe, Nga Isa, and Nga Min of Nahnwoegone village, and Ayelah Myothoogyee. They were not foresters working on advances, and Nga Hpo, Nga Hwan, and Nga Tsan were foresters who received advances and never worked properly, and were dismissed on account of heavy debt; and as for Laimah Myothoogyee Nga Poke he is not a forester working timber, neither did he appoint Nga Hpoo Goung, nor is he the son of Laimah Myothoogyee. Nga Poke.

Those people who have joined with Thitkyeit Woon and Tsitkai and who were never foresters, and whose petition to the Hloot was unjustly made.

Therefore we, the Thitgoungs, great and small, hereby certify and sign our names that the petition was made neither at our request, or without our knowledge.

Signature of Foresters.
Signed by 342 Foresters.

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TRANSLATION.

WE, the undersigned Thitgoungs, of Wah Nyah Khone Myo beg to inform Mr. Andreino that the petition presented at the Hloottaw signed by over 100 Thitgoungs, regarding the 15 viss of gold and cash Rs. 20,000 which were bribed by Corporation's agent to Uha Myo Woon Thanah Poh for the purpose of working and exporting logs to their satisfaction. We beg to say that we did not know of the 15 viss of gold and cash Rs. 20,000 were given as bribe to Nha Myo Woon, so we were called and cleared this case as above mentioned before Mholah Woondouk Taw Ming.

Thitkyeitkyee Tseekai Ko Moung Gyee told again to Thatyyah Khayine Ming that a second call is made at the Hloottaw with Hmaza as received for those Thitgoungs to come up and clear at Hloottaw as to the bribe of 15 viss of gold and cash Rs. 20,000 made to Nha Myo Woon. So we from Wah Nyah Khone village, Myothoogyee and several Thitgoungs have arranged to send up a Thitgoung Moung Tsa from here to be examined at Hloottaw regarding the Wah Nyat Khone, and on his arrival please help him and do all you can for him in your power.

3rd waxing moon of Kasone 1247.

(Signed) Wah Nyah Khone Myothoogyee.
Ko Min Tin.
Kyoungtaga Ko Kyaw Khine.
Ko Hpaw Khine.
Ko Lah.
Ko Yah.
Ko Hpaw.
Ko Syway Aik.
Ko Kootama.
Ko Myo.
Ko Hpaw.
Ko Lat Gyee.
Ko Jun Boo.
Ko Yone Oh.
Ko Htway.
Ko Soung.
Ko Pin.
Ko Hlet Hpyah.
Ko Lah Ko Kin.
Ko Mho.
Dookanee.
Ko Bike.

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VIII.

(Sic in original).

From Mr. Andreino to S. G. Jones, Esq.

Mandalay, June 23, 1885.

I am not going back by the "Doorian" steamer, as Andreino will not let me. He is very glad. I came up to discuss matters with him, and assures me that there is no fear of my presence being taken advantage of by the Ministers to squeeze us. Under the circumstances it is better I think that I stop here for a few days, especially as the "Rangoonistes" who came by the "Doorian" steamer take up a good deal of Andreino's time, and don't admit of our talking over our affairs to-day as much as I should like.

You will be glad to hear that Andreino thinks the Chief Commissioner's letter will put an end to the troublesome matters that have been engaging our attention during the last two months. The letter is to effect on the only things that I have been able to discuss with Andreino to-day, and he is quite confident that it will, as far as we are concerned, end the matter, but he is very sorry that Mr. Bernard did not lay stress, nay, did not even mention, the Hmaza to Ningyan to call the foresters by force to Mandalay. A few words from the Chief Commissioner in reply to the Kin Woon's remarks regarding our work being interrupted and interfered with, was all the latter wanted to gain the day in his endeavours to smash the power of the Tinedaw and his party, and Andreino was very anxious that the Kin Woon should have a strong weapon in his hand to show the Tinedaw that he is able to hold his own against his (the Tinedaw's) intrigues.

I have elicited in my conversation with Andreino much more information (and satisfactory information) than any amount of letter writing could have given us; but I cannot detail this now, as the steamer is about to leave at noon. The letter to the Chief Commissioner was written at the instigation and advice of Andreino and the King's agent, who we supposed was rather a friend of Utom Zan and his clique, is a man of Andreino's own making, and the latter throws a satisfactory light upon all the doings of the King's agents; the answers he gave to Symes were what Andreino calls diplomatic answers, and were put into the agent's mouth by the Kin Woon Minghee.

Andreino is so positive as to our success that I think it would be well to let Bombay (and perhaps also London) know that there is no cause for alarm. If the "so-called foresters" come back to Mandalay, they will get a warm welcome from Andreino, who is quite prepared to exert himself to the utmost of his power to get all the men punished. Andreino's ideas are that the Tinedaw would have got his punishment had the Hmaza affair been prominently mentioned in the Chief Commissioner's letter. The King would (so Andrieno thinks) have told the Tinedaw to leave the affairs of Europeans alone in the future.

Andreino mentioned that he is still of the opinion he expressed some months ago that the Corporation need not make further payment, that it will not be asked, and as it were forced to make further payments until April next.

I shall be at Thayat on Sunday afternoon, and in Rangoon on Tuesday morning.

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## IX.

From G. ANDREINO, Esq., to S. G. JONES, Esq.

Mandalay, July 8, 1885.

I HAVE received your letter of 29th ultimo, enclosing two copies of the French Treaty, for which I thank you.

*Ningyan Affairs.*—I already have told you that the Chief Commissioner's letter was read to His Majesty in presence of all the Ministers.

The Ministers have, I understand had great discussions over it, and are all now trying to throw the blame on one another, since they see how the case is likely to end. The last part of the letter bearing on Moung Po Zan's Rangoon document seems to have tickled them most. The Tinedah Mingyee now denies ever having given out such a document. But the Myothit Atwin Woon made him clearly to understand that it was no use his trying to deny it, as he himself had seen it when down in Rangoon. The Tinedah felt rather stumped when he was so flatly made out a liar in presence of the Ministers.

I do not think it is at all likely the Ministers will answer Mr. Bernard's letter—and it is not a thing which I would care to press them to do—as it really does not call for one further than an acknowledgment. Unless they do so after the Commission returns to Mandalay, now that the case has taken such a favourable turn, there is little chance of the Burmese Government snubbing Mr. Bernard for the letters he has already written.

*Tramways.*—I have received a letter from Mr. Kennedy, informing me that they (the I. F. Co.) have no idea for going in for anything of the kind in Mandalay, and am therefore now in a position to act as I like regarding this new enterprise. Should you entertain any idea as to them, this would be a good time to put them in force.

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## X.

TRANSLATION of DOCUMENT sent by 342 FORESTERS to the HLOOT.

WE, the undersigned Thitgoungs, worked for the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, from 1247 (should be 1245), 1246, and 1247, having mortgaged our buffaloes and elephants to the said Corporation, advances were received by us for the purpose of working out timber, and we delivered the same at the Thittagas in the Poungloung river, where the measurement of the logs was taken strictly in the presence of the Corporation's trustworthy man, officials, men, and Thitgoung's men, and particulars of marks are also taken at the time; and after the logs were taken over and in the months of Tasaungmone and Natdaw, the account were settled with us according to rates agreed upon without distinguishing 1st and 2nd contract timber deducting aunging hire, creek charges, &c., to which we all agreed and signed our settlement accounts yearly. The agents of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, have never settled with us forcibly, neither without our consent. Of the applicants who petitioned in the Hloot that the agents of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Lmited, have not rendered a full account, and this caused a great loss to us, were Laimah Myooke, Nga Shwe Moung, Nga Kya Myo, Nga Sa, and Nga of Wahuwaegone village and Ayleah Myothugyi. They were not foresters working on advances, and Ngo Po, Nga Man, and Nga San were foresters who received advances and never worked properly, and

were dismissed on account of heavy debt; and as for Laimah Myothugyi Nga Poke, he is not a forester working timber, neither did he appoint Nga Po Goung, nor is he the son of Laimah Myothugyi Nga Poke.

These people who have joined with Thitkyeit Woon and Sitkai, and who were never foresters, and whose petition to the Hloot was unjustly made.

Therefore, we, the Thitgoungs, great and small, hereby certify and sign our names that the petition was made neither at our request or without our knowledge.

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## XI.

From S. G. Jones, Esq., to C. E. Bernard, Esq.

Dated Bombay, August 15, 1885.

I send you copy of what is likely to interest you in our letter just received from Mandalay. From this I make out that the French doings with regard to our interests are far more potent for evil than I gathered from the telegram. To say that they would take, if cancelled, is a very different and less important action than saying to such a lot as the Mandalay Ministers, we will take if you are able to find a plea to cancel.

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From G. Andreino, Esq., to Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, Rangoon.

Dated Mandalay, August 9, 1885.

We are in receipt of your interesting letter of 30th ultimo, and have read with care all it contained.

*Our Ningyan Affairs.*—When the Commission returned from Rangoon with the account of the timber we were repeatedly told by nearly all the Ministers that we need not fear that our case was sure to end satisfactorily. Since then it appears the Pouk Myine Atwin Woon $\frac{\text{is}}{\text{was}}$ dissatisfied with the turn matters were seemingly taking, and has been doing all he knows to try and find flaws in the accounts of timber. He says there are 50,000 old logs which have come out under the shorts contract, and which ought to have been in the so-much-per-log contract, and that all the account the Forest Department took of the timber was just Hlawzars and Doogies, and consequently no logs under the shorts contract have ever been worked by us.

This, however, is only the view the Pouk Myine takes of the matter. There is to be another meeting to-day, and we hope before closing time to give you the gist of what transpires.

We have all along been at a loss to know when the Pouk Myine should so persistently try to find flaws in the account, until the other day we found out that the French Resident, on the 3rd of this month, wrote to the Burmese Government, saying that should they be able to find a plea to cancel the Corporation's forest leases, they were quite ready to take them up. We telegraphed this news to you on 7th instant.

We will try to get a copy of the letter. Should we not succeed, we may, however, get a reading of it.

You will, of course, at once perceive the effect this letter of Mr. Haas will have on the Burmese. It will entirely banish the fear of having the forests left on their hands, should they take them from us, which fear they have all along felt.

When Mr. Du Pina (the French Secretary) was in Rangoon he received three letters from Mr. D'Avera, one for the King, one for the Tinedah, and one for the Kinwoon Minghee. Du Pina went personally to deliver these letters, but the Tinedah refused to receive them.

*Extract of Letter to Mr. Symes*, which you kindly sent us. We cannot say who can have sent this, unless Mr. Augustine or some other party here, who wishes to know what the powers in Rangoon think of the matter.

*Specie.*—Chindwin people are urgently in want of funds. We expected the No. I launch would have been at Koonyuah ere this, and intended sending Rs. 40,000 by her, in charge of Mr. Watson, to Ablone. Yesterday we had a letter from Ablone, requesting us to send Rs. 5,000 by Monday's steamer. This we are sending in charge of Mr. Watson, who will hand it over to Mr. Allen at Koonyuah. We do not consider it safe leaving such a sum in charge of Esoof, should Mr. Allen not have arrived at Koonvuah.

Please let us know by telegram when the Sternwheeler will be at Koonyuah, that we may have the balance (Rs. 35,000) collected, and who will accompany the money to Ablone.

We presume No. I is not coming now.

*Boat Hulls.*—Yesterday we received your telegram about these. We also had a letter from Winser on the same subject. We cannot understand how Mr. Winser makes out that to do this work would take the labour of 20 elephants for a month. As we are informed by his clerk Ookyee, who is here at present, that the hulls are only about one day's dragging from the floating creek; and after the hulls are once there, elephant labour is unnecessary, as they will float out with the assistance of a few men.

If such expenses must be incurred as Mr. Winser states, it might be as well to refuse the work; but after further examination, and should the work be found comparatively easy, we would recommend to do it at once if possible.

*Arms.*—The pass Mr. Glending had is sufficient for Mr. Andreino. At Minhla there is no difficulty.; our man has a pass there to cover all our arms and ammunition.

Our letters must appear to you rather vacillating, but we only give you what really happens from day to day. Mr. Andreino has not been very well for the last few days, but we are glad to say is slightly improved now.

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## XII.

(DEMI-OFFICIAL.)

From S. G. JONES, Esq., to C. E. BERNARD, Esq., C.S.I.

Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited,
August 17, 1885.

IT has not taken the Ministers long to make up their mind since the French petition of the 3rd instant, as the enclosed copy of letter just received will inform you. The telegrams of the 11th and 12th referred to only arrived this morning.

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From Mr. ANDREINO to the BOMBAY-BURMA TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED, Rangoon.

Mandalay, August 12, 1885.

WE wired you yesterday and to-day as per copies enclosed informing you of the Minister's decision regarding the Ningyan affairs. After we had all along repeatedly received assurance from the principal Ministers that in this affair the Corporation had nothing to fear—no injustice would be permitted—we were summoned yesterday to appear. All the Ministers, Minghees Atwinwoons, and Woondouks were present; after four hours' discussion regarding the rights acquired by the Corporation under the several leases, we separated without having come to any decision; we left however with the clear impression that the Ministers were carrying on the business with a settled purpose, and that they were not free agent, but acting under pressure of their master. No arguments were neglected—those suggested by you and our own—to prove the integrity of the Corporation in dealing with everybody concerned. This morning again we pleaded anew that, according to declaration of Mr. Popert, at the foot of the Forest Department records was clearly stated that the accounts could not be taken as correct both for the quality and quantity of logs, but that the timber were taken delivery from the Burmese official appointed by the Government, and that in 1246 the Moodah Woondouk's accounts clearly show the logs delivered in the so-much-per-log lease and under the shorts contract lease. All these and other arguments were entirely disregarded, and they maintained that, as the Forest Department records show doogies, loozars, and yakthits, that the doogies and loozars are included in the lease of 1242, the yahthits in the shorts contract. They bring forward the argument that, as there being some yahthits mentioned in the Forest records, which class of timber are included in the shorts contract being worked out, they would have been recorded; they fix their argument on the 300 yahthits shown in the record, and came to the conclusion that the difference of 56,702 logs under the denomination of doogies and loozars were fraudently taken away by the Corporation. They have to-day passed a decree for the value of the above-mentioned logs, amounting according to their reckoning to about 10 lakhs

of rupees; the Ningyan lease to be cancelled and the claims of the foresters to be settled separately.

The boldness of the Burmese to issue such a decree and so suddenly clearly shows the French having had a hand in it, and also the report having been spread that the British Government will not take any steps to protect the Corporation's interest, may also have had some influence with the intention to see how far they can go against the interest of the British merchants with impunity.

We have asked for a copy of the decree, but we were refused on the plea that it was to be submitted for the King's approval.

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## XIII.

(DEMI-OFFICIAL.)

From S. G. JONES, Esq., to G. D. BURGESS, Esq.

*Ningyan Forest Leases.*

Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited,
August 20, 1885.

WE asked our friends at home if they considered it advisable that we should serve Haas with some formal notice. They say with reference to your telegram give formal notice to Haas, in the event of leases cancelled, Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited; will resist others working; also will seize logs arriving British frontier until lease terminates normally. Wallace Bros. through the English Government wired to the French Government.

No doubt this will interest the Chief. Will you kindly let him have it when you next write.

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## XIV.

From the SOLICITORS FOR THE BOMBAY-BURMA TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED, to HAAS, Esq., Consul of the French Republic, Mandalay.

Rangoon, August 20, 1885.

IN consequence of certain communications having been addressed to His Majesty the King of Burma or to his Ministers in reference to certain forests in Burma, leased by the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, we have been instructed to address you.

Our clients are the lessees from His Majesty the King of Burma of the Toungoo, Yametheins, Thitkyatgyee Nethe, Ko Yova forests, otherwise called or known as the Ningyan Thitkyatgyee forests.

Our clients have accordingly through their London agents caused a communication to be made through the English Government to your (the French) Government, to the effect that they will be prepared to resist any one else working the said forests until their leases expire by affluxion of time.

If any attempts should be made by any one to interfere with our clients' privileges, the necessary steps will be taken to stop and seize any timber arriving on the British frontier and to institute legal proceedings.

It is rumoured that you have made some application to the Burmese Government in regard to these forests, and the French Government has been informed through our clients' London agents.

We are, therefore, instructed to give you notice that our clients will hold you or whoever may interfere with their rights and privileges in the forests in question responsible for all losses, damages, and expenses they may suffer or incur in consequence of any such interference.

We must further express our surprise at your action in the matter as you are French Consul at Mandalay and our clients are British subjects, and we, therefore, have lost no time in informing you of the steps taken by our clients, and of the course they are prepared to adopt if the necessity should arise.

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## XV.

From S. G. Jones, Esq., to C. E. Bernard, Esq., C.S.I.

Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited,
August 21, 1885.

Herewith copies of our last advices from Mandalay. The decision the Ministers have come to is surely a great piece of cheek. After bothering you to give them returns, they utterly and entirely disregard all you say about these returns in your letter, and also your Forest Officer's foot-note at the bottom of the statement they took from here. I do not think you saw that foot-note, and therefore send you a copy.

The explanation of only 300 and odd yathits being named in the Forest Office Returns is very simple. The returns are a file of duplicate passes given to each raft gaung as he leaves Toungoo. In cases of drift timber the passes are made out from the drift depôt from which they start. At these stations there are so few logs to take note of that they classify them very carefully, and the 300 and odd yathits named in these drift passes are all according to their proposals that we are to get for our two lakhs paid for "shorts contract."

It is an interesting fact, and one I think I did tell you; but in going into the figures consequent on these disputes we discovered it. That the two lakhs paid for the actual timber brought out under the "shorts contract" makes the average cost per log during the two years exactly the same as the average cost per log of our good timber brought out under the old variable duty lease.

We have not yet been able to discover how they have arrived at their figures; all that is abundantly clear is that they have included 18,728 logs neaped in Toungoo at the end of the season 1881, and included in the Forest Officer's returns for 1882; and also that they have entirely ignored Popert's foot-note.

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Copy of Mr. Popert's (Conservator of Forests) Note appended to the Copies of the Forest Department Records.

I certify that the above is a correct copy of the Forest Office Registers, but the figures taken by themselves are misleading as indicating the number of logs got out by the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, from the Ningyan forest during any given year; because all the logs worked out during one year do not necessarily come into our books during the same year, as many are neaped at the end of the floating season, and we only register the despatches from Toungoo. Of my own knowledge I can certify that a very large number of logs were neaped at the end of the floating season 1881–82, and only came in our books in 1882–83.

The registers of the logs despatched are made out in two classes, viz., doogies and loozars.

These classes are not accurate; the logs are never measured, nor is any notice taken of the quality of the timber.

The logs, which in these statements are called "drift," have already appeared in the despatches of some previous year, and the number of the drift must therefore be deducted from the total number of logs shown in these statements.

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From G. Andreino, Esq., Agent to the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, to the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, Rangoon.

Mandalay, August 13, 1885.

Yesterday we have written to you all what has been done at the Palace; the decree passed by the Ministers was discussed last night before the King; the conclusion was that by cancelling the Ningyan lease the risk they were running would be too great, and it was agreed to cancel the clause, but to insist on the fine. The King we are told of having said that the more they ask the more they would get, and that at least four to five lakhs we would ultimately be compelled to pay; should we refuse that there would be ample time to cancel the leases and to seize the timber. According to their own ideas what strengthens the case in their favour are the 300 and odd yahthits, which class of timber admit to be under the shorts contract are shown in the Forest Department records, and say that no one reasonably would admit that had we worked any other

timber under that lease would not also be registered, and therefore all doogies and loozars ought to be included in lease of 1242, and taken away fraudulently either on the quiet or wrongful convenience with their officials.

The above information has not been communicated to us officially yet, but we have heard it from very reliable source, and have therefore telegraphed to you as per copy enclosed.

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From G. ANDREINO, Esq., Agent to Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, to the BOMBAY-BURMA TRADING CORPORATION, Limited, Rangoon.

(Private.) Mandalay, August 15, 1885.

WE are in receipt of Mr. Jones' letter of 6th instant, for which thanks.

*Mingyan affairs.*—Since writing you on 13th nothing further has eked out.

The leases are not cancelled, and are not likely to be, but the money settlement is still pending.

What amount of money will be required cannot yet say, but you may prepare yourselves to meet a pretty large sum.

The Forest Department account, together with the French Consul's application, brought the matter to a sudden crisis.

What the Ministers here say is this. The fact of the Forest Office record showing 300 odd yathits points out that these 300 odd logs are all which we have worked out under the shorts contract—therefore, the difference in the account taken from the Forest Office records and their own accounts is made up of doogies and loozars, which we have called shorts, and are three cubits, and which ought really to belong to the so-much-per-log contract.

Had the Forest Office not mentioned yathits we might have got out somehow.

In all probability they will forward a copy of the decree to the Chief Commissioner when they ask us for money. Should they do this, and Mr. Bernard seems in the least to acknowledge their claim, we are of course done for.

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Dated Mandalay, the 16th August 1885.

From G. ANDREINO, Esq., Agent to Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, to S. G. JONES, Esq., Rangoon.

SINCE writing our official—*Mingyan affairs*—We have not been able to get a copy of the decision come to by the Ministers, and approved of by the King, but we have had a reading of it.

The substance of which is as follows:—"That the Forest Office records clearly show 56,702 logs under the heads of doogies and loozars worked out by us during the three years 1844, 1845, and 1846, upon which logs, according to the palace settlement of accounts, we have not paid duty; that for these logs we are to be charged at the highest rate specified in the lease of 1242, also a fine of an equal sum per log."

This means of course that we must pay over 20 lakhs of rupees. The lease is not now to be cancelled, although that was their first decision.

We do not know yet what steps they will take to execute their decision, but we see only two ways which they are likely to adopt. One is to send a copy of their decision to the Chief Commissioner for his answer. In which case, should Mr. Bernard show the least signs of weakness or want of decision, they will at once make use of his apparent weakness to make good their claim. The other way is: they will serve us the decision, and give us time to allow an answer from Rangoon. Should the reply be too long in coming, or not to their satisfaction when it does, they will stop all our timber from going down, also the working in the forest.

We do not now see that any proposal from us to try and compromise the matter would be likely to do any good. On the contrary we think whatever we say would be utterly disregarded, and our arguments would only weaken our position and strengthen theirs.

It now appears to us that the only way to try and get over the difficulty is to put the matter in the hands of the British Government, who surely would not like to see the Corporation ruined, and permit the Burmese to be guided by the French.

If steps are likely to be taken, there must be no time lost in doing so before the matter is carried further, and we would strongly impress on you that whatever steps $\frac{\text{may}}{\text{are}}$ to be taken must be done with decision—determination. Half measures will only be ridiculed by the Burmese Government.

The Burmese Government have not money enough just now for their daily expenses, and will use any means to obtain it so long as they think they can do so with impunity.

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## XVI.

### JUDGMENT.

IN the case respecting timber between the Toungoo resident thitgaungs, Kyaukmaw Myozaye, Nga Po, Lèma Myook, Nga Shwe Maung, Lèma* Myothugyis, Nga Pôk and Nga Kya Myo, Wannigon* Myothugyi's agent, Nga Sa, Ela* Myothugyis' agents, Nga Hnin, Nga Taw, Nga Min, and their fellow thitgaungs on the one part, and the English merchants Bombay Burma Company, Bryce, Maxwell, and Agent Andreino on the other.

* Ningyan letter to Mandalay 21st May. Names have been used without men's knowledge or consent.

Nga Po, Nga Shwe Maung, Nga Pôk, and the other thitgaungs state that they worked as thitgaungs in the Thitkyeitkyi forests in the Toungoo Yamèthin district and handed over to the agents of the Bombay Burma Company, Bryce and Maxwell—

| | Logs. |
|---|---|
| In 1245 B. E. - - - - - - - | 42,233 |
| In 1246 B. E. - - - - - - - | 47,567 |
| Total - - | 89,800 |

The agents of the company did not submit complete lists nor completely settle accounts but submitted lists and settled accounts for—

18,259 logs in 1245 B. E. and
13,869 logs in 1246 B. E.

Total - - 32,128 logs only.

The chief and subordinate thitgaungs state that they are sufferers and submit lists. The Bombay Burma Company, Bryce and Maxwell, Agent Andreino, on being questioned state that for the two years 1245 and 1246 the Bombay Burma Company's agents settled each year's accounts for the timber mentioned in the *thitshekunshin* contract (contract for long or full-sized logs of timber under a fluctuating rate of revenue) other than the timber mentioned in the *thittokunthe* contract (contract for short or undersized logs of timber under fixed rate of revenue) and that no timber was received or taken out in excess of that submitted to the Revenue Court.

Taking into consideration the likelihood that if the items submitted by each party were to be gone into and cleared up (in Court in detail) it would occupy a long and protracted period, and that the chief and subordinate thitgaungs would suffer by having to incur further expenses, and in view of clearly ascertaining facts and deciding the case with justice, the Chief Commissioner of British Burma was asked to allow those who were sent down in conjunction by both parties, to take copies of the statements of timber floated down and arriving at the Toungoo forest office during the years 1244, 1245, and 1246, *i.e.*, from the year when the company first worked under contract.

Copies of the statements recorded in the forest office were taken in English and Burmese, and authenticated with the forest office seal, and these showed that during the three years 1244, 1245, and 1246 there were 2,430 rafts of timber floated down which comprised—

Forest accounts—
109,669 logs,
4,388 drift,
114,057 logs,
including 18,728 neaped from 1881.

93,791 *du* logs.
20,021 *hlwa* logs.
321 *yat* logs.

Total - 114,133 logs.

The lists submitted by the Bombay Burma Company's agents once a year, under which they settled accounts, showed—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 23,391 *du* logs | in 1244. |
| | 18,423 ditto | 1245. |
| | 14,364 ditto | 1246. |
| Total - | 56,178 logs. | |

| | |
|---|---|
| | 44,008 *du* logs. |
| | 12,170 *hlwa* logs. |
| | 56,178 logs only. |

| *Paid.* | Logs. |
|---|---|
| Principal lease— | |
| Our account - | 22,911 |
| Ditto - | 18,424 |
| Ditto - | 14,366 |
| | 55,701 |
| Short lease— | |
| | 4,164 |
| | 14,792 |
| | 13,705 |
| | 32,661 |
| New (fixed) lease— | |
| | 19,174 |
| Total - | 1,07,536 |

Comparing the two statements, there is a difference shown during the three years of—

| | |
|---|---|
| | 49,783 *du* logs. |
| | 7,851 *hlwa* logs. |
| | 321 *yat* logs. |
| Total - | 57,958 logs. |

On examining the agents of the Bombay Burma Company as to this difference, they state that after the first contract had been entered into in 1243 B.E., a second contract was entered into which provided for the payment of a *kunthe* revenue (a fixed rate of revenue), viz., one lakh a year for *pè* logs (rejected logs) excluded from the first contract and for *pinyin ngokyan* logs (undersized logs) which were under three cubits in girth and 12 cubits in length; that the logs taken out under this second contract have been mixed up with the others and have occasioned this difference; that although they are termed *hlwa* logs in the statements of which copies were taken, *thitto* (short) logs of great girth alone are called *hlwa* logs, and that therefore a large number of the logs taken out under the second contract would properly be included under that term (*hlwa*).

On further examining the thitgaungs they state that the forest office records show only three kinds of timber, namely, *du*, *hlwa*, and *yat* logs; that those records contained no *thitto* logs for this reason, namely, that although provision was made in the second contract for the taking out (by the company) of *thitto* logs, yet that no *thitto* timber or timber under 12 cubits in length had been felled or worked out, and that only logs which should have been properly included in the first contract had been fraudulently taken out as coming under the second contract; that it was in consequence of this that the forest office records which showed correctly the number of logs of timber arriving in rafts showed no statement of *thitto* (short) logs. On taking into consideration the plaint, reply, and the examination of both parties, the matter is one connected with a concession made by Government (to the public) according to the rules and customs of the State, and it concerns an industry which may be productive of either benefit or loss to the locality and State, to thitgaungs, and merchants. It should therefore be decided solely on the basis of the first, second, and third contracts under which the forests were worked, and upon the statements from the Toungoo forest office authenticated by seal.

The *du* and *hlwa* logs contained in the forest office statements should not be connected, included, or mixed up with the kind of timber mentioned in the second contract namely, *thitto* logs and *yat* logs; they should be included amongst the logs felled and worked out under the first contract. Accordingly deducting from the 114,133 logs contained in the forest office statements, the following, namely, 1,457 logs with John Darwood's name, 321 *yat* logs which should properly be included (amongst the timber worked out) under the second contract, as also 56,178 logs accounted for by the company's agents during the three years, or 57,956 in all, the remainder namely,—

114,057

| | |
|---|---|
| | 48,326 *du* logs. |
| | 7,851 *hlwa* logs. |
| Total - | 56,177 |

is clearly ascertained to be what the Bombay Burma Company, Bryce and Maxwell's agents, have taken out in excess.

Let the thitgaungs therefore submit statements of accounts of expenses, &c., upon the excess 56,177 logs, and of whatever balance may be due to them, and let the same after examination be fully paid by the Bombay Burma Company, Bryce and Maxwell's agents.

56,177 logs, average foresters' rates, about Rs. 10=Rs. 5,61,770.

Respecting the working and exports of timber by the Bombay Burma Company, Bryce and Maxwell's agents, the thitgaungs will file a suit against the company's agents for money due for expenses, and this will be inquired into and examined and settled. It has been clearly ascertained that in breach of the provisions of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd contracts 48,326 *du* logs, 7,851 *hlwa* logs, or 56,177 logs in all, were taken out during the years 1244, 45, and 46 in excess, fraudulently, without payment of revenue. Excess logs so taken out, whether personal property or *pan thit* (?) logs should according to the rules of the State be confiscated to the King. Accordingly let the 48,326 *du* logs and 7,851 *hlwa* logs, or 56,177 logs in all, be calculated according to the "Royal" logs of good quality as mentioned in the first contract, and by way of penalty for fraudulently taking out the same let the Bombay Burma Company, Bryce and Maxwell's agents, pay double the amount of revenue thereon.

Duty on Royal timber.
48,326 doogies,
7,851 loozars,
if full sized and faultless.
Doogies at Rs. 22,
Rs. 10,63,172.
Loozars at Rs. 11,
Rs. 86,361

Total, Rs. 11,49,533

STATE SEAL.

Judgment delivered on the 2nd waxing Wagaung 1247 (August 12th, 1885) by three Wungyis, five Atwin Wuns, two Woondauks, and two other Ministers in Council.

## Enclosure 8 in No. 117.

From E. S. SYMES, Esq., C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Foreign Department.

Rangoon, August 31, 1885.

I AM directed to submit a copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Foreign Minister at Mandalay on the subject of the claim which has been made by the Ava Government upon the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Limited. One copy of this letter was forwarded by post in the usual manner to Mandalay, and a duplicate was delivered to the King's Commercial Agent in Rangoon, with the request that he would forward it to his Government without delay.

2. By your telegram of the 25th instant, the Chief Commissioner was directed to forward the fullest information procurable on the subject of the dispute regarding the Burma forests. I am accordingly now to submit a statement prepared by Mr. S. G. Jones, the manager in Rangoon of the business of the Corporation, giving an outline of the dealings of the Corporation with the Ava Government from the establishment of the firm in 1867, and an account, from the Corporation's point of view, of the present dispute.

3. It will be seen that within the past few years the Corporation have been working the Ningyan forests under three separate contracts—

First.—The contract of 1880, by which the Corporation undertook to pay the King for all timber extracted from the forests at fixed rates per log.

Second.—The contract of 1882, by which the Corporation undertook to pay a lump sum of one lakh annually for the right to extract the inferior and undersized timber (*i.e.*, unsound timber and timber under 4½ feet in girth and 18 feet in length), which they were entitled to reject under the lease of 1881.

Third.—The contract of 1883, by which the Corporation undertook to pay a lump sum of 3½ lakhs annually from October 1884 for all superior timber, and one lakh annually for all inferior timber extracted from the forests.

It is in respect of the timber extracted during the past three years under these three contracts that the present disputes have arisen. Copies of the contracts will be found among the annexures to Mr. Jones' statement.

4. The present dispute was first brought to the Chief Commissioner's notice on the 20th April last, by a letter from Mr. Jones, in which he represented that the working of the forests was being seriously impeded by the action of certain officials who were concocting a false charge against the Corporation of having bribed the Governor of Ningyan to connive at their depriving the King of his just revenue, and were endeavouring to persuade the foresters employed by the Corporation to go up to Mandalay and give false evidence in the matter. Mr. Jones described the condition of affairs as serious, and asked the Chief Commissioner to write to the Ava Government on the subject.

Accordingly, on the 23rd April, the Chief Commissioner addressed the Foreign Minister, expressing a hope that the Ava Government would inquire into the matter and issue suitable orders.

On the 17th May the Foreign Minister replied. After denying that the working of the forests had been interfered with, he went on to say that the Corporation's foresters had complained that between April 1883 and April 1885 they had worked out for the Corporation 80,000 logs, but had been paid for 32,000 only. He explained that the simplest way to decide the matter would be to obtain at Toungoo and Shwegyin an account of all timber floated out of the Ningyan forests between April 1882 and April 1885; he stated that he had accordingly sent down two men, representing respectively the foresters and the Corporation, to obtain such an account; and he asked the Chief Commissioner to assist the men in obtaining the information required.

5. Accordingly, with the concurrence of the Corporation, the Conservator of Forests was instructed to give every facility to the persons sent down from Mandalay in obtaining this information, while at the same time the Corporation were invited to make any further remarks on the case. Mr. Jones communicated his views on the matter in letters, copies of which have already been submitted and on the 17th June the Chief Commissioner again addressed the Foreign Minister on the subject.

He informed the Ava Government that he was assured by the Corporation that all their foresters had been paid in full; that acquittances had been obtained from them, and could be submitted if required, and that, of the alleged signatories to the petition of complaint, some were not in the service of the Corporation at all, while others denied that they had signed the complaint. Further, that as regards the duty payable to the Ava Government, the Corporation were prepared to show that they had paid in full all that was due from them. It was explained that the apparent discrepancy between the number of logs extracted and the number paid for by the log might be in great measure due to a large number of logs having been extracted under the lump-sum contracts of 1882 and 1883, and it was shown that for various reasons, which were explained, the Toungoo records were in no way to be depended upon as showing the size and quality of logs, or what logs were extracted by the Corporation under what contracts.

6. To this letter no reply has been received, but it has been ascertained from the Corporation that the case has been decided against them by the Ministers, and that a judgment has been issued by which the Corporation are ordered to pay, in respect of the excess logs said to have been extracted during the past three years, to the Ava Government, by way of duty and fine, sums aggregating about 23 lakhs of rupees; and to the foresters sums aggregating about 5 lakhs of rupees.

7. A translation of this judgment, with a few marginal notes by Mr. Jones, is herewith submitted. It will be seen that the Ministers have ignored the records maintained by their own officials at Ningyan, and have based their finding entirely upon the figures obtained from the British Forest Office at Toungoo. They have ignored altogether the the lump-sum contract of 1883, and have practically ignored the lump-sum contract of 1882. They have taken no notice of the Chief Commissioner's explanation that the rough classification of the logs maintained at Toungoo is misleading, and they have proceeded on the assumption that all logs shown at Toungoo as dugyis and hlwazas* were really full-sized logs of the descriptions named, which should have been paid for by the log under the contract of 1880. By this means they have arrived at the conclusion that during the past three years the Corporation have extracted 48,326 dugyis and 7,851 hlwazas in excess of those paid for. And they have ordered the Corporation

* Terms which are strictly speaking applicable only to logs of not less than 4½ feet in circumference, and of 30 feet or 18 feet respectively in length.

to pay for the whole of these logs double duty at "Royal rates." This means, so the Corporation explains, double the rates which were paid at the time the timber was extracted by officials of the Ava Government and delivered to the Corporation on the river; or in other words, about four times the rates which the Corporation are required to pay, by the contract of 1880, for timber extracted by their own foresters.

8. On the question whether any money is really due from the Corporation to their foresters or to the Ava Government in respect of logs extracted in excess of those paid for, the Chief Commissioner is not in a position to offer an opinion. The matter is one which could hardly be decided without a full and careful inquiry at Ningyan and Toungoo. But it is clear that the decree is based on insufficient information and inaccurate data, and there can apparently be no doubt but that the sum now demanded is very greatly in excess of what can, under any circumstances, be really due, or of what the Corporation can possibly pay.

9. It will be observed that the Corporation are of opinion that the Ava Government have been encouraged to make the present demand by a letter from the French Consul at Mandalay, in which he is said to have offered to take up the contracts for the Ningyan forests in case the contracts with the Corporation are cancelled. Under these circumstances the London agents of the firm have addressed a formal notice to the French Government to the effect that in the event of interference with their rights in the Ningyan forests, the Corporation intend, on the arrival of the logs in British Burma, to employ the usual legal remedies for the protection of their interests.

10. The Chief Commissioner, having been informed that the Government of Ava are pressing the Corporation for a guarantee that the amount demanded will be duly paid, and threatening to take immediate steps to enforce payment if the guarantee is not given, has informed the Foreign Minister by telegram of the despatch of my letter of the 28th August to his address on the subject.

## Enclosure 9 in No. 117.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Mandalay.

Dated August 28, 1885.

In previous letters the Chief Commissioner commended to the consideration of your Excellency's Government the case of the Bombay-Burma Corporation, who have for many years held forest leases in His Majesty the King's territories, but whose business had recently been obstructed by officers of your Government at Ningyan. The Chief Commissioner asked your Excellency to be so good as to see that justice was done to the Corporation, and furnished you with such information as British Forest records could supply regarding the matter in which your Government found fault with the Corporation.

2. In former years His Majesty the King's Government have treated with fairness and consideration this Corporation, whose large timber business conduces to the prosperity of both countries. It has now been ascertained that your Excellency's Government have delivered to the Bombay-Burma Corporation an order directing them to pay a sum of over 20 lakhs of rupees in respect of their Ningyan forest leases. The Corporation plead that, under no construction of the leases held from your Government or of their proceedings, can any sum of this kind be justly due from them; they are not able to pay this enormous fine, and they fear that their forest leases and their property now in the forests may be taken from them and transferred to others.

3. These matters have been reported to the Governor-General of India and to Her Majesty's Government in England. The British Government are concerned to secure that British subjects in the position of the Bombay-Burma Corporation shall have a fair and proper hearing, and shall not be ruined by the sudden cancelment of engagements, or by the imposition of an enormous fine. Under these circumstances the Chief Commissioner has been authorised to intimate to your Excellency's Government that the British Government cannot acquiesce in either the summary cancelment of the leases to the Corporation or in the summary infliction of an enormous fine, such as would ruin any trading company of the kind. The British Government trust that the Corporation have acted honestly by your Excellency's Government; and the Corporation court full inquiry, while they are ready to pay any extra forest duties that may fairly be due from them.

4. The Chief Commissioner is authorised to express the hope of the British Government that your Excellency's Government, in recognition of the friendly relations between the two Governments, and of the important trade interests between the two

countries, will see fit to suspend the realization of the decree against the Corporation, and not to order the cancelment of the Corporation's leases, until the matters of account in dispute between your Forest Department and the Corporation shall have been fully investigated and adjusted. If His Majesty the King's Government should be willing to abide by the decision of an arbitrator in the matter, his Excellency the Viceroy would be ready to appoint an officer of judicial experience to investigate the facts at Ningyan and Toungoo; to hear the statements of His Majesty the King's forest officers and the answers of the Corporation, and then to arbitrate on the points in dispute.

5. I would ask your Excellency to favour the Chief Commissioner with a very early reply on these three points, namely—

(1.) Whether, in deference to the request of the British Government, your Excellency's Government will, for the present, suspend the decree against the Bombay-Burma Corporation;

(2.) Whether your Excellency's Government would be willing to let the matters in dispute between your Forest Department and the Corporation go before an arbitrator to be appointed by his Excellency the Viceroy;

(3.) Whether, in the event of your accepting the proposal for appointing an arbitrator, your Excellency's Government agree to abide by the arbitrator's decision on the questions in dispute.

## Enclosure 10 in No. 117.

From E. S. SYMES, Esq., C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, to H. M. DURAND, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Rangoon, September 8, 1885.

WITH reference to paragraph 10 of my letter, dated the 31st ultimo, I am directed to submit a copy of the telegrams cited in the margin. The telegrams from Mr. Andreino to the Corporation in Rangoon were apparently suppressed in the Mandalay Office. Post copies were received by the Corporation on the 29th August.

Telegrams from Mr. G. Andreino, Agent to the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, in Mandalay, to the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, Rangoon, dated 21st, 23rd, and 24th August.

Telegram from the Chief Commissioner to the Foreign Minister, Mandalay, dated 31st August.

2. I am also to submit a translation of an order which has been addressed to the Mandalay agent of the Corporation by the minister in charge of the Revenue Department, requiring payment of a sum of Rs. 23,59,066 to the Ava Government in pursuance of the judgment recently delivered. The Corporation are directed to pay the above amount in four equal monthly instalments, failing which their timber in the Ningyan forests is to be confiscated to the extent of the default. The order is dated 23rd August, and was received in Rangoon on the 3rd September. It will be observed that through an obvious blunder in addition the amount which the Corporation are thus called upon to pay exceeds the amount actually decreed in the judgment by Rs. 60,000.

## Enclosures.

### 1.

### TELEGRAM, dated August 21, 1885.

From MR. G. ANDREINO, Agent of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation in Mandalay, to the BOMBAY-BURMA TRADING CORPORATION in Rangoon.

THE Pauk-myin-Atwin Wun summoned G. Andreino to-day, pressing G. Andreino give document as Agent of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, accepting decree, and state time when money will be paid. G. Andreino refused give any document, and the Pauk-myin Atwin Wun finally granted one day for G. Andreino's final answer; says will make G. Andreino responsible; he being considered responsible for Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited. G. Andreino, in the absence of instructions from you intends to refuse give any answer. Matter is very serious. We are expecting anxiously answer to our telegrams and information your and the Chief Commissioner of British Burma's intentions.

2.

TELEGRAM, dated August 23, 1885.

From MR. G. ANDREINO, Agent of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation in Mandalay, to the BOMBAY-BURMA TRADING CORPORATION, Rangoon.

THE Pauk-myin-Atwin Wun insists G. Andreino responsible Agent, and refuses allow time to communicate with Rangoon; says will act according to Burmese custom, which means stop work, confiscate everything. We confirm our telegram of 21st August. Matters most serious unless Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation get immediate strongest possible assistance from the Chief Commissioner.

3.

TELEGRAM, dated August 24, 1885.

From MR. G. ANDREINO, Agent of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation in Mandalay, to the BOMBAY-BURMA TRADING CORPORATION.

ALL our arguments exhausted; useless reasoning further with the King of Burma. We confirm our telegram of 23rd August. Unless the British Government protect us strongly immediately everything is lost. Telegraph what you are doing. Telegraph intentions of the Chief Commissioner.

4.

TELEGRAM, dated August 31, 1885.

From the CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BURMA to HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Mandalay.

Under orders from the Viceroy and Her Majesty's Government in England, I have sent letter to your Excellency concerning the affairs of the Bombay-Burma Corporation. I hear that Corporation's agents in His Majesty the King's dominions are being pressed and threatened. I trust your Excellency will suspend pressure against Corporation's agents until your Government has received and considered my letter. If this my advice is disregarded and extreme measures in this matter are taken in a summary way, then serious consequences might arise.

(TRANSLATION.)

*Order.*

From the PAUK MYAING MYOZA ATWIN WUN, Minister in charge of the Revenue Department, to the BOMBAY-BURMA COMPANY, BRYCE and MAXWELL, and Agent ANDREINO.

Bombay-Burma Company, Bryce and Maxwell, and Agent Andreino!

"While the Bombay-Burma Company, Bryce and Maxwell's agents, were engaged in working the Thitkyeik-kyi forests in the Toungoo-Yamithin district, the Toungoo *Thitgaungs* sued the Company and agents for money due as charges and expenses for working (out) the timber, and upon examination and inquiry into accounts, it has been clearly discovered that in contravention of the meaning of the first, second, and third contracts there had been exported during the years 1244, 1245, and 1246 in excess, fraudulently and without payment of revenue—

48,326 *du* logs.
7,851 *hlwa* logs.

Total - 56,177 logs.

According to the custom of the State, any timber, whether personal property or *pan thit* timber (?), which is taken out in excess is liable to be confiscated as Royal property. Accordingly let the—

48,326 logs of *du* timber; and
7,851 logs of *hlwa* timber;

total 56,177 logs, be calculated at the rate of good "Royal" timber, as mentioned in the

first contract, and let the Bombay-Burma Company, Bryce and Maxwell and agents, for having exported the same fraudulently and in excess, pay in as penalty twice the amount of revenue due thereon."

According to a judgment of the Royal Hloot, delivered to the above effect, the Bombay-Burma Company, Bryce and Maxwell and agents, shall pay in for the timber exported in excess without payment of revenue twice the amount of revenue for—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 48,326 *du* logs @ 22 | - - | 10,63,172 |
| 7,851 *hlwa* logs @ 11 | - - | 86,361 |
| Total 56,177 logs | | 1,179,533 |

*i.e.*, Rs. 23,59,066. The said amount, viz., Rs. 23,59,066, shall be divided into four instalments, the whole of which shall be completely paid in to the Revenue Department within four months from the date of (this) order, viz., one instalment per month. If this order is not duly complied with, and the monthly instalments are not completely paid in, from the month in which payment is not complete will be confiscated to the extent of the balance as may still remain unpaid the girdled, felled, and dragged (or floated) timber in the Thitkyeik kyi forests in the Toungoo-Yamithin district.

Dated 13th Lazan Wagaung 1247.

(August 23, 1885.)

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No. 118.

SIR T. V. LISTER to MR. GODLEY.

SIR, Foreign Office, September 23, 1885.

WITH reference to my letter of the 14th inst., I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to forward to you herewith, for the information of Lord Randolph Churchill, copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Paris, reporting a conversation which he had with the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of Burmah on the 16th inst., when he explained to M. de Freycinet the views of Her Majesty's Government, in accordance with the instruction sent to him on the 9th of September.

I am to add that the language held by Sir J. Walsham at that interview has been approved.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

Enclosure in No. 118.

Sir JOHN WALSHAM to the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

(Extract.)

September 18, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to state that the day before yesterday I had an opportunity of explaining to M. de Freycinet, Minister for Foreign Affairs, the views of Her Majesty's Government as conveyed to me in your Lordship's Despatch of the 9th instant, upon the subject of Burmah, and the policy which the French Consul at Mandalay was understood to be pursuing.

Before reading to M. de Freycinet your Lordship's Despatch, I reminded his Excellency of your confidential conversation with M. Waddington on the 7th ultimo, the substance of which your Lordship did me the honour of communicating to me in your Despatch of the same date

I then recapitulated the chief points of that conversation, and pointed out to M. de Freycinet that, as it had not yet elicited any communications from the French Government, your Lordship had instructed me to inform his Excellency that further reports had since been received from authentic sources, which clearly indicated that the French Consul was encouraging by his policy the King of Burmah in a course of action calculated to cause prejudice to his own position as well as to British interests; Her Majesty's Government had, therefore, deemed it necessary again to submit the facts of the case to the French Government, being fully persuaded that the considerations which had guided them, in a matter of such vital importance to England, were fully appreciated, and that the French Government, on now being made acquainted with what was occurring, would at once take steps to obviate the embarrassments which there was so much reason to apprehend.

After I had finished reading your Lordships instructions, with a copy of which I furnished M. de Freycinet, at his request, his Excellency begged me to express his best thanks to you for the friendly manner in which the views of Her Majesty's Government had been laid before him, and to assure you that the reports recently received from the French Consul would certainly not lead to the supposition that he was acting in any such way as would justify the complaints which were being made against him. M. de Freycinet could not, therefore, but think that possibly there might be some exaggerations in the communications on the subject which had been made to the Viceroy of India.

I said I should be very glad to learn that such was the case, but that I could not conceal from his Excellency my fears, based on correspondence which I had read, that there were unfortunately good grounds for believing in the correctness of the information which had reached Her Majesty's Government.

M. de Freycinet wished me to let your Lordship know that the question would be attentively examined without delay.

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No. 119.

The MARQUIS OF SALISBURY to SIR J. WALSHAM.

SIR, Foreign Office, September 23, 1885.

I HAVE received and laid before the Queen your despatch of the 18th instant, reporting a conversation which you had with the French Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject of Burmah on the 16th instant, and I have to convey to you the approval of Her Majesty's Government of the language you held to M. de Freycinet at that interview.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

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No. 120.

The MARQUIS OF SALISBURY to SIR J. WALSHAM.

SIR, Foreign Office, September 26, 1885.

THE French Chargé d'Affaires has informed that he is instructed by his Government to say that there is no truth whatever in the report that a convention has been concluded between France and Burmah by which a concession for railways, with interest guaranteed, is secured to a French company, control given to the French Government over the Customs on the Irrawaddy River, and a concession granted for the establishment of a bank at Mandalay.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

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No. 121.

The MARQUIS OF SALISBURY to SIR J. WALSHAM.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, September 28, 1885.

I SAW M. Waddington to day. His Excellency said that he was specially charged by his Government to speak to me about Burmah.

When I last saw him I had expressed great solicitude about this question, and had feared that the Agreements which were being concluded, or had been concluded, by a French capitalist, with the support of the French Consul, would lead to mischief.

He was now authorised to tell me that the French Government knew absolutely nothing about any such Agreements. They had given no kind of authority for making them, and had, as a fact, no knowledge that they had been made.

If they had been made, it must have been at the instance of some speculative company.

I expressed great satisfaction at this information, for it would have been a matter for deep regret if any difference of opinion had arisen with respect to a matter which could interest France very little, but was regarded as a matter of the gravest importance by the Government of India.

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No. 122.

SIR J. WALSHAM to the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

MY LORD, Paris, October 1, 1885.

WITH reference to your Lordship's Despatch of the 26th ultimo, I have the honour to state that, from unofficial information I have received, there is reason to believe that the Burmese Special Mission has arrived in Paris.

The official journal has not yet announced its arrival, and when I spoke a few days ago to M. de Freycinet, his Excellency told me that nothing in the shape of a notification had been made to him.

I hear, but I do not vouch for the correctness of the report, that the head of the mission declares the sole object of his journey to be the ratification of the commercial treaties which have already been concluded between France and Burmah.

The commercial treaty which was signed at Paris on the 15th January last still awaits the approval of the Senate.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOHN WALSHAM.

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No. 123.

MR. GODLEY to SIR J. PAUNCEFOTE.

SIR, India Office, October 5, 1885.

I AM directed by Lord R. Churchill to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Lister's letter of the 26th ultimo, intimating that the French Chargé d'Affaires at this Court has, under instructions from his Government, stated that there is "no truth whatever in the "report that a Convention has been concluded between France and Burmah," providing for certain concessions for railways, &c., which have formed the subject of recent correspondence.

With regard to this statement, I am to observe that, while satisfactory in itself, it cannot, in Lord R. Churchill's opinion, be accepted as a reply to the representations made on the 16th ultimo to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs by Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Paris, in which no such allegation as that denied was put forward. Upon that occasion, Sir J. Walsham represented, not that a Convention had been concluded between the French and Burmese Goverments, but that according to information which had reached Her Majesty's Government, the French Consul at Mandalay, in connexion with certain commercial projects of a French Capitalist, was encouraging by his policy the King of Burmah in a course of action calculated to cause prejudice to his own position as well as to British interests, and that it would not be possible for Her Majesty's Government to permit the King to carry such projects to a practical conclusion.

In these circumstances, it will be for the Marquis of Salisbury to judge whether it is desirable to make any further communication on the subject to the French Government. In any case, Lord R. Churchill is of opinion that Her Majesty's representative at Paris should be instructed to watch closely the proceedings of the Burmese Ambassador who has recently arrived at that capital with the object stated in the marginally noted telegram from the Viceroy of India, communicated to the Foreign Office on the 15th August last.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. A. GODLEY.

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No. 124.

No. 176 of 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HON. LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD, Simla, October 12, 1885.

WITH reference to our Despatch, No. 163, dated the 21st September 1885, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of papers regarding the dispute between the Ava Government and the Bombay-Burma Corporation, Limited.

2. No reply has yet been received from the Ava Government to Mr. Bernard's letter of the 28th August last.

We have &c.

(Signed) DUFFERIN.
" D. M. STEWART.
" T. F. WILSON.
" C. P. ILBERT.
" S. C. BAYLEY.
" T. C. HOPE.
" A. COLVIN.

Enclosure 1 in No. 124.

TELEGRAM, dated September 23, 1885.

From CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Rangoon, to FOREIGN, Simla.

BOMBAY Corporation Agent, Ava, telegraphs that Minister will probably decline to agree to request made in my letter. Final orders not yet issued. He added that Burmese troops are ordered towards frontier. Nothing certain known yet. Corporation have telegraphed above report home.

Enclosure 2 in No. 124.

TELEGRAM, dated September 24, 1885.

From CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Rangoon, to FOREIGN, Simla.

FOLLOWING from Bombay Corporation's Agent at Ningyan :—Begins. 21st September. Burmese soldiers insist on stopping rafts, notwithstanding Governor Ningyan's orders. He has no power to enforce his orders. Soldiers have fired at several of our rafts. Raftsmen are frightened at number of them, have been arrested, and put in stocks by soldiers. Message ends. No answer yet received to my letter to Mandalay Government. I solicit authority to telegraph to Mandalay, repeating the Ningyan tidings, reminding them of my letter, and requesting them to prevent outrage on the Corporation's servants by Burmese soldiers.

Enclosure 3 in No. 124.

(Demi-official.)

From C. BERNARD, Esq., C.S.I., to H. M. DURAND, Esq., C.S.I.

Dated Rangoon, September 15, 1885.

I HAVE as yet received no reply from the Upper Burma Government to either my telegram or letter concerning the Bombay-Burma Corporation affairs. Both telegram and letter reached. The Agents of the Corporation at Mandalay (who managed to see both telegram and letter almost as soon as they arrived) report that the Ministers have come to no decision and given no sign in the matter. The said Agents appear to expect that the Ava Court will recede from their demand for 23 lakhs, that they will utterly decline all idea of arbitration by a British nominee, and that they will complain that the Bombay-Burma Corporation had failed previously to make matters clear.

It is stated by the Corporation's Agents that the French Consul and another Frenchman offered their services to the Ava Court as arbitrators. But the result of that offer has not transpired.

I do not think the Bombay-Burma Corporation trouble is over yet; but I do not anticipate that it will assume a very acute form for some little time to come. So far no embargo has been placed on the export of the Corporation's timber; and no hand has been laid upon their property or their Agents. The extent of the stake which the Corporation have in their undertaking may be gauged from the fact that they have—

(1.) Several thousands of employés, of whom perhaps 15 or 20 are Europeans, and 2,000 or so British subjects;
(2.) 900 elephants;
(3.) Nearly 10,000 buffaloes;
(4.) About 150,000 logs of teak in different conditions of preparedness for export.

They have all these employés and all this property in Upper Burma. I suppose the value of their timber and plant is from 50 to 70 lakhs of rupees at least.

There is one other trouble threatening Upper Burma, and that is a complete failure of the crops over a tract stretching from 60 miles above Mandalay down to within 60 miles of our border. I have received from several trustworthy sources, American and Burman, information about the failure of crops and rain over this great tract. I am afraid there is much truth in the report, though I do not think the failure can have been so complete or so extensive as people say. I am sending up an American agriculturist to verify the facts. If there has been failure of crops there will be great trouble and something like famine for a great number of poor creatures in Upper Burma. The King's Government will be in greater trouble than ever for revenue, and trade will suffer greatly.

Up to date the kingdom of Ava has taken more of our rice than ever. The marvel is how the King's subjects manage to pay for all they take. Last week a steamer and two flats that had taken up a quantity of rice, came back almost without any return cargo. Such a thing is very unusual.

Enclosure 4 in No. 124.

From Mr. G. ANDREINO, Mandalay, to Mr. S. G. JONES, Manager, Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Rangoon.

Dated Rangoon, the 6th September 1885.

WE are in receipt of your two letters of 27th ultimo.

*Letter to M. Haas.*—It is now quite unnecessary to present the letter you sent.

We were informed last evening that M. Haas and M. Bonvillan have offered their services to the Burmese Government in the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, affairs, and their service has been accepted, and that they have received a power-of-attorney. This news lacks confirmation yet, but hope to obtain it perhaps to-day, in which case we will advise you. We to-day wired you the rumour.

What makes us believe that there must be some truth in this report is that the Chief Commissioner's telegram to the Burmese Government was presented in the morning and late in the evening. M. Haas went to the Mingyi's house, accompanied by his Secretary and interpreter. Of course nothing but some important matters of the kind would have taken M. Haas to the Minister's at such a late hour.

It is now quite public in Mandalay that the French Consul has been meddling in the Corporation's affair, and it is therefore quite unnecessary to be any longer reticent in making use of the information we have, and which we know to be correct beyond doubt.

Should the French Consul be permitted to represent Burmese interests in this affair, after what we know of him it would be incredible that he could be an impartial judge.

Mr. Bernard will perceive that such a step would be a very bad political preliminary, and one which would cause a great deal of annoyance to the British Government hereafter.

We are informed that the day before yesterday M. Haas despatched a long telegram to Paris. It was in cyphers, but the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited's name was in plain words.

We have read the copy of Mr. Bernard's letter to you, and believe his advice to be very good. Now that the British Government have taken up the matter our best policy is to work peaceably, avoiding any collision with the local authorities, and keep within the bounds of the law. The Burmese Government, in passing judgment, also hold that, according to the lease of 1242, there is no such thing as rejected timber, although such class of logs are mentioned in the shorts contract.

No. 125.

No. 178 of 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD, Simla, October 12, 1885.

IN continuation of our despatch, No. 143, dated the 14th of August 1885, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of correspondence regarding the affairs of Upper Burma and the alleged negotiations between the Burmese Government and the French Agents at Mandalay.

We have, &c.

(Signed) DUFFERIN.
" D. M. STEWART.
" T. F. WILSON.
" C. P. ILBERT.
" S. C. BAYLEY.
" T. C. HOPE.
" A. COLVIN.

Enclosure 1 in No. 125.

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., C.S., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Foreign Department.

Rangoon, August 6, 1885.

I AM directed to submit translation of a letter from the Foreign Minister, Mandalay, reporting that an Ambassador was being sent from Ava to reside permanently at Paris. The Thangyet Wun, the Chief of the Mission, arrived here on the 30th July. He called on the Chief Commissioner on the 1st, and he left for Europe on the night of the 5th current. He was not received with salute or other formalities usually due to an Ambassador; but he was shown such courtesy as the circumstances seem to warrant.

2. The Thangyet Wun is accompanied by five other Burmans, one of whom is to return after a few months. With him also go ten young Burmese lads, who are to be educated in Europe. The Wun did not specify to the Chief Commissioner the special object of his Mission; but, in conversation with others, he said that one matter he hoped to put through at an early date was the concession to a French Company, who are to make a railway from Mandalay to Toungoo.

3. No answer will be sent to the Ava Minister's letter, intimating the despatch of the Ambassador, until instructions on the matter are received from you.

From the MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Mandalay, to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BURMA.

July 26, 1885.

THE Burmese and French Governments have entered into a permanent and duly executed Treaty of international friendship for the advancement of their mutual interests. In conformity with the provisions of that Treaty, and by order of His Majesty the King, Wundaukdaw Thangyet Wun "Mingyi Minhla Maha Sithu Gyaw," has been appointed Ambassador Plenipotentiary, and permanently accredited to the Court of France.

The Chief Commissioner is informed. in accordance with the existing friendship; of the fact that Ambassador Wundaukdaw Thangyet Wun, &c., Deputy* Ambassador Saredawgyi "Maha Minhla Kyw Din," and Sub-Ambassador† "Maha Minhla Kyaw Gaung," are being despatched to Paris to take up their residence permanently at the Court of France.

* Secretary ?

† Interpreter ?

Enclosure 2 in No. 125.

TELEGRAM, dated the 25th September 1885.

From SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Calcutta, to D. MACKENZIE WALLACE, Esq., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

MY Committee instruct me to submit to his Excellency, through you, a resolution passed at their meeting this afternoon. Telegrams from Rangoon Chamber report that

Burmese Ambassador conveys France signed treaty, giving French Company exclusive privilege to construct railways, form banks Upper Burma. Treaty pledges customs forest revenue, and gives French right to search English ships at frontier. Rangoon Chamber made personal representation to Chief Commissioner. This Chamber, having considered telegrams, resolved that this Chamber view with much apprehension possible establishment at Mandalay by any foreign power of any such politics commercial agency as that referred to. The Chamber trust that, if information before Government confirms that received from Rangoon Chamber, it will promptly take such steps for protection of British rights, interests, and commerce as may seem to it to be called for under the circumstances.

## Enclosure 3 in No. 125.

From E. S. Symes, Esq., C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to H. M. Durand, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Rangoon, September 24, 1885.

I am directed to forward the text of the following telegram, which was despatched to-day:—

From British Burma to Foreign Secretary.

"Rangoon Chamber of Commerce sent influential deputation to Chief Commissioner to-day to present a letter, and make representations concerning concessions proposed or made to French Companies in Upper Burma. The gist of the letter and remarks by deputation is that proposed concessions very seriously threaten British commerce and British influence in Upper Burma; that if all proposed concessions took effect, English trade would be practically ousted from Upper Burma, which would become a French dependency. They urged immediate action on the part of British to secure legitimate British influence and trade, pointing out that all external trade of Ava is at present in hands of British subjects.

"Chief Commissioner informed deputation that proposal concessions to French Companies were known to Government of India; pointed out that England commands the only waterway and only route now possible for a railway into Upper Burma; agreed that concessions for management of Ava customs and for control over Ava trade to foreigners did seriously threaten British commerce with Upper Burma and Western China; promised to submit these representations to Government of India; and advised Chamber to leave the matter in the hands of Governor-General in Council after this strong expression of their views. Letter goes by to-morrow's mail."

2. I am now to enclose notes of what passed at the visit of the deputation, together with the text of their representation. In Mr. Burgess' letter, dated the 28th July, were submitted the Chief Commissioner's views respecting the consequences that might ensue if the wide concessions proposed in the documents submitted to the Government of India really took effect. On this point the Chief Commissioner finds himself much in accord with the views of the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce.

3. In Mr. Burgess' letter it was suggested that the Ava Government should be called upon to desist from granting to foreign concessionaires powers and rights which would empower those persons greatly to inferfere with and restrict British trade with Upper Burma and Western China. It now seems that one, at any rate, of the concessions had gone further than was supposed, and that the concessions for a bank at Mandalay had been signed at Rome in April last by an Ambassador from Mandalay. It is not yet known how far such concessions have been ratified by the Burmese Government.

4. It is possible that in another matter, namely, the treatment of the Bombay-Burma Corporation, the Mandalay Government may wholly disregard the just remonstrances of, and may come to a distinct issue with, the Government of India. The present state of Upper Burma is such that, in the event of force being employed to coerce the Mandalay Government, the present Monarch, King Thebaw, will lose his throne. On such an event occurring, two courses of action will be open to the British Government,—

Either to annex Upper Burma or a great part thereof to Her Majesty's Indian dominions,

Or to place on the throne an exile Prince who will be amenable to British influence.

The second alternative would be expedient only in the event of such Prince accepting the Simla treaty in its entirety, agreeing to permit an armed river cruiser to stay at or visit Mandalay and Bhamo, and binding himself to enter into no relations with foreign powers or their subjects, save through the British Resident.

## Enclosure 4 in No. 125.

### Deputation from the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce concerning Upper Burma affairs.

On the 24th September 1885 a deputation from the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce waited upon the Chief Commissioner at Government House. The deputation consisted of Mr. J. Thompson (Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.), Chairman of the Chamber, Mr. R. Rowett (Messrs. R. and J. Q. Rowett), Mr. S. G. Jones (Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Limited), and Mr. F. C. Kennedy (Irrawaddy Flotilla Company).

Mr. Thompson read the following letter addressed to the Chief Commissioner by the Chamber of Commerce:—

"I have the honour to submit for your consideration the following resolution, which was passed unanimously at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held yesterday:—

"'That this Chamber desires to convey to the Local Government an expression of its opinion that the proposed grant by the Burmese Government to a French Company, for a lengthened term of years, of the exclusive right to construct railways and establish banks in the Kingdom of Burma, and the pledge to such Company of the customs dues payable on all European goods imported into the Kingdom of Burma; involving the right to search English ships by French officials, is alike opposed to Treaty obligations, unjust to English commerce, certain to result in the destruction of the large English interests now existing in the Kingdom of Burma, and will most injuriously affect the trade and revenue of the province of British Burma.

"'That this Chamber desires to urge on the local Government the necessity of protecting English commercial interests in the Kingdom of Burma, and of securing due scope there for the legitimate influence of the Government of India, and to call attention to the necessity which exists for immediate action, to prevent the Burmese Government granting the proposed exclusive concessions which are unwarranted by the circumstances of the Kingdom of Burma, where all trade is, and has been, carried on by English merchants, and where no French commercial interests exist. In the opinion of this Chamber, if such exclusive concessions are granted to a French Company it will result in the Kingdom of Burma becoming a French dependency, and in extensive and important markets being altogether closed to English goods and manufactures.'"

Mr. Thompson then said—

The resolution which I have now read was unanimously adopted at a full meeting of the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce on the 22nd instant.

It was thought at the meeting that it would emphasize the resolution if presented in person by the Committee of the Chamber. No doubts as to the authenticity of the Franco-Burmese schemes can now exist, as last mail from home brought a copy of a prospectus issued in Paris for the purpose of floating a company to take advantage of the concessions recently made, which place the French in the position of practically controlling the finances of the country, and consequently give them a political influence in Burma to which they are in no way entitled, either by commercial, geographical, or pre-existing political relations.

On the strength of the predominance of British influence in Upper Burma a large amount of British capital has been sunk, and it remains with the British Government to take such prompt action as shall not only save commercial capital now at stake, but shall maintain the political influence to which we are justly entitled.

Mr. F. C. Kennedy, Manager of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, said that his Company were much concerned in the clauses of the proposed concessions to the Company, which provide for the establishment of a line of French steamers on the Irrawaddy river. The concession might be interpreted as an exclusive concession, and might cause attempts to exclude the Flotilla Company from Upper Burma waters altogether. This Company have put half-a-million sterling into the business, and for 20 years have conducted the river steamer traffic. It would be a very serious thing for the Company and for British trade with Upper Burma if this Flotilla was to be excluded from Ava waters. The concessionaires are to be empowered to levy shore dues on the Company's steamers, and under cloak of this authority they might levy heavy differential fees, and might harass the Flotilla Company and their traffic in various ways.

Mr. Rowett pointed out that the treaty regarding the banks and railway is between the French Government and Mandalay Government, and not merely a grant to private concessionaires. Thus the draft treaty, if executed, becomes a political matter, and is a scheme for supplanting legitimate English influence in Upper Burma. Mr. Rowett considered that the time had undoubtedly arrived when strong and immediate action on the part of the Government of India is required. Unless action is taken at once it may be too late. Mr. Rowett suggested that one important step might be for the British

Government to inform other Powers that that the British could not recognize any treaties made by King Thebaw regarding the external or internal trade of his country.

Mr. Kennedy supported and enforced Mr. Rowett's remarks regarding the need for very early action.

After some further conversation the Chief Commissioner answered the deputation as follows:—

"I thank you, gentlemen, for this expression of your views concerning circumstances which may materially affect British commerce with Upper Burma and with Western China. I will at once transmit your representation on these important matters to the Government of India. The proposals for concessions by the Ava Government to French Companies, so far as they are believed to have gone, are known to the British Government. Hitherto the Government of India have exercised an exclusive, and in the long run a paramount, influence over the commercial policy of the adjoining State of Ava. British Burma commands the only possible waterway into that kingdom, and to the gate of Western China; and the only route by which a railway can enter Upper Burma for years to come lies through British territory. Therefore the Government of India is able and will still be able to exercise a paramount influence over any proposed railway into Upper Burma and over the external trade of that country. The Indian Government would not object, and I think, gentlemen, you would not object, to the subjects of an allied European nation settling for purposes of trade in Upper Burma; for it is the policy of England to allow and encourage free trade all over the world. As you point out, almost the whole external trade of Upper Burma is in the hands of British subjects; I agree with you that British commercial interests are seriously threatened, when it is proposed to make over the management of the customs and of the trade of Upper Burma to foreign concessionaires who have no present interest in the country, and whose policy might be against freedom of trade. I have no authority to say what action the Indian Government may take in such a matter. But I am sure that it is the wish of the Government to protect British trade in Burma from dangers or restrictions of this or of any other kind. I believe it to be quite in the power of the British Government to do this. And I think, gentlemen, that after expressing strongly as you have done, your views upon the subject, you may leave it to the Government of India to take steps in such way, and at such time, as they see fit, to protect British interests in the important trade with Ava, and in the still more important commerce which we hope will arise between the Burma sea-board and western China."

The deputation then thanked the Chief Commissioner for his reception of their representations and withdrew.

Enclosure 5 in No. 125.

From S. G. JONES, Esq., Manager of Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Rangoon, to the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma, Rangoon.

Dated the 22nd September 1885.

HEREWITH telegram just received from Mandalay. I am thinking of telegraphing the gist of it home. Kindly let the Chief know of its contents:—

TELEGRAM dated the 19th September 1885.

The King and Government of Burma extreme party prevailing, the King and Government of Burma repudiate the Chief Commissioner's proposals in his letter.

The King and Government of Burma final decision* how reply to Chief Commissioner's letter is fixed for 21st September.

* Sic in orig.

It is rumoured that the Taingda Mingyi, the Ekkabat Myo Wun going shortly to Minhla, the Kyouk Myn Wun to Ningyan with troops.

The Kinwun Mingyi intention to petition the Chief Queen's mother recommend King of Burma be moderate. Doubtful if the Chief Queen's mother will succeed.

The King and Government of Burma extreme party think the British Home Government will not insist Chief Commissioner's proposals, but think Chief Commissioner will propose or accept foreign mediation.

New Governor of Ningyan appointed. We consider him good man.

Enclosure 6 in No. 125.

From S. G. JONES, Esq., Manager of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Rangoon, to the SECRETARY OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma, Rangoon.

Dated the 23rd September 1885.

THE mail from London brings the news that our friends hear from Paris that the Burmese Bank scheme is being floated, and that subscriptions are being asked in London. Enclosed is copy of a document they send us on the subject.

## Contract of the Royal Bank of Burma.

Between the Burmese Government and the Courte A. Matie de la Bourdonnais, Engineer, Explorator in Burma, it has been agreed as follows:—

### Article I.

His Majesty the King of Burma grants to the Courte A. Matie de la Bourdonnais, and to such other person who he shall designate, and who shall succeed to him, the exclusive right to establish at Mandalay a bank which will take the name of "Royal Bank of Burma."

Its principal establishments will be at Paris, at London, and at Mandalay, capital of Burma.

### Article II.

The Royal Bank, being a State bank, shall have the exclusive right to issue bank notes having forced emission throughout all the kingdom of Burma.

### Article III.

The Royal Bank shall equally have the exclusive right to coin gold and silver species of money. The silver coin shall have the value or the module or form of the silver coin used in India. The gold shall have the value and the module or resemblance of gold coin used in England (such as the pound sterling).

### Article IV.

The value of the bank notes shall be 500 rupees, 100 rupees, 50 rupees, 25 rupees, and 10 rupees. The bank notes shall bear the escutcheon of the kingdom of Burma.

### Article V.

The Royal Bank shall not be able to issue more bank notes than it will have cash and property and bills of lading in portfolio.

### Article VI.

The Burmese Government issues all protection to the agents and servants of the Royal Bank.

### Article VII.

The Burmese Government will supply a guard of soldiers for the protection of the Bank at the annual price of frcs._____.

### Article VIII.

The Burmese Government grants to the Royal Bank a ground of 200 metres on each side (600 feet) or more if desired, for the construction or building of the Bank and of its dependencies, for the annual rent of frcs.____.

### Article IX.

The concession or grant is given to the Royal Bank for a period of 50 years; at the expiration of this period all buildings, machinery and material, &c., &c. concerning the Bank shall become the property of the Burmese Government, without the Royal Bank having on its behalf to pretend to any indemnity.

### Article X.

All the material, machinery, working instruments serving to build the said Bank or belonging to it, shall enter Burmese territory free of all taxes (custom).

### Article XI.

The (social) capital of the Royal Bank will be of one million of £.s. This capital may be augmented if needed for the transaction of business, without any other Royal sanction.

### Article XII.

The rate of interest is regulated as follows: —

10 per cent. per year for all sums borrowed by the King.
15 „ „ „ „ the Burmese people.

ARTICLE XIII.

Sums which may be borrowed by the King shall always be warranted either by the revenues of the custom house or all other Royal incomes, either by the monopoly of fresh tea, either by the income of the Bombay-Burma Trading Company, or by the rent paid by Darwood and Company, either from the rent derived from kerosine oil, either from the rent of the ruby mines, or other mines, and from other Companies, either from the income tax, either from the tax of capitation, either from the excise tax, either from the income derived from the Irrawaddy Flotilla, either by the income from the other monopolies, either by pledges in nature or goods which are easily realised, such as concessions of teak forests, either by the concession of coal mines, either silver mines, and other mines, either by the concession of lands to cultivate, either by the concession of railways and telegraphic lines. He will besides easily be able to grant the concession of a Steam and Sailing Navigation Company on the Irrawaddy and the Salween, or either the grant of constructing roads and canals and building bridges, &c., &c. after mutual understanding with the Burmese Government.

ARTICLE XIV.

The Royal Bank take the engagement to respect the laws of the Burmese Kingdom.

ARTICLE XV.

The Burmese Government take the engagement to give its assistance to the Royal Bank for the recovering of debts owed by the Burmese people by all legal means.

Written at Paris, the 2nd March 1885.

(Signed) CTE. A. MAHIE DE LA BOURDONNAIS
and legalised.

This contract was accepted by the Ambassador of His Majesty the King of Burma of in date of 13th April 1885 at Rome.

(Signed) WOONDOUK, Ambassador of His Majesty the King of Burma, and bearing the seal in red wax of the Imperial Eagle of Burma.

Enclosure 7 in No. 125.

From S. G. JONES, Esq., Manager, Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Rangoon, to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma.

Dated the 24th September 1885.

FROM a telegram, copy of which I have just sent over to Symes, and which he has no doubt communicated to you, you will have observed that they must have commenced stopping our rafts on the 20th. As the telegram is dated the 21st, say two whole days before the first instalment of fine was demanded.

I am anxious not to importune. But the importance of every day to us is very great, and even the two days we have lost might have materially altered the aspect of affairs so far as we are concerned. Besides the floating season may be over any day now. The Burmans have had plenty of time to answer your urgent letter of 29th ultimo, and it has struck me that the matter of firing at and arresting our raftsmen might perhaps give you grounds for telegraphing or writing again. There is a mail from Mandalay due here to-morrow morning, but we know there is no letter in reply to yours by that. I shall be very glad if you can see your way to do something, but feel I must leave the matter entirely in your hands, having every confidence that you will decide for the best.

Enclosure 8 in No. 125.

From S. JONES, Esq., Manager, Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Rangoon, to the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma.

Dated the 25th September 1885.

WE hear from London this morning as follows :—"Times" telegram we approve of. "Standard's" French correspondent telegraphs is authorised to give unqualified denial French treaties operation Upper Burma.

H.M.S. "Turquoise," 12 guns and 260 men, came in here yesterday, and is going to stay a fortnight. Her captain is the senior naval officer on the Bay of Bengal. He had instructions from the Admiral (Naval Commander-in-Chief) to send away the "Woodlark" unless I considered the presence of a man-of-war necessary. I had explained that, in the present state of our relations with Upper Burma, a ship ought to be left at Rangoon. Whatever happens, she could not go up the river at this season. But if a force is required across the frontier, the "Irrawaddy" gun-boat* would have to go up the river. Her present small crew of lascars can hardly work, and certainly could not fight the vessel; so she would have to be manned by blue jackets and naval officers. Unless there is a Queen's ship in Rangoon, we should not be able to get sailors for the "Irrawaddy" or officers to command the many launches we should have to send up the river with a force.

*Two 20-pounder B. L. R. guns.
Two 9-pounder M. L. R. guns.
2 One-inch Nordenfelts.
Four 0·45, five barrel Gardiner machine-guns.

In consequenee of my representations Captain Woodward of the "Turquoise" is going to leave the "Woodlark" here, until she can be relieved by some other vessel of the squadron.

### Enclosure 9 in No. 125.

From D. MACKENZIE WALLACE, Esq., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, to the SECRETARY OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Calcutta.

Simla, 6th October 1885.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have received your telegram of 25th September concerning the affairs of Upper Burma, and that I have duly submitted it to His Excellency the Viceroy.

In reply, I am to state that the Viceroy is fully alive to the importance of the British interests involved, and the Chamber of Commerce may rest assured that the subject will continue to receive his Excellency's attentive consideration.

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## No. 126.

SIR J. PAUNCEFOTE to MR. GODLEY.

SIR, Foreign Office, October 16, 1885.

I AM directed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you to be laid before the Secretary of State for India copy of a despatch on the subject of the relations between France and Burmah.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. PAUNCEFOTE.

### Enclosure 1 in No. 126.

Sir J. WALSHAM to the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

MY LORD, Paris, September 24, 1885.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 18th ultimo, I have the honour to state that the French press published the text of a supposed secret Treaty between France and Burmah which appeared a few days ago in the "Times" and other English newspapers.

Late yesterday the "Agence Havas" inserted under the head of "Informations," which are almost always to be taken as meaning official, a direct contradiction of the report about this Treaty, and this contradiction was subsequently confirmed by M. de Freycinet himself, whom I had occasion to see shortly after I had read it in the "Agence Havas."

His Excellency, whose attention I called to this publication of an alleged Treaty, as bearing upon my recent conversation with him on the subject of Burmah and the proceedings of the French Consul at Mandalay, asked me at once if I had not seen the contradiction already given to the story, which was, he added, official.

M. de Freycinet begged me at the same time to assure your Lordship that not only was the story incorrect, but that there was absolutely not a word of truth in it, and that the French Representative in London had been authorized to make a similar statement to Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN WALSHAM.

Enclosure 2 in No. 126.

EXTRACT from the "RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE" of September 25, 1885.

"L'AGENCE HAVAS" nous communique la note suivante :—
"Une dépêche publiée par les journaux Anglais parle d'une Convention qui aurait été conclue entre la France et la Birmanie, et aux termes de laquelle la France se serait fait attribuer le contrôle des Douanes et l'établissement d'une banque à Mandalay. Ces informations sont purement imaginaires."

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No. 127.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, October 16, 1885.

BERNARD has received an answer from Mandalay to letter of 28th August; Burmese Government definitely declines to agree to proposed arbitration or to suspend its action against Bombay-Burma Corporation. I propose, with unanimous consent of my colleagues, to instruct Bernard to inform Burmese Government (1) that, with view of settling present dispute, we must insist upon an envoy from Government of India being received at Mandalay, with free access to King upon same terms as are usual at other Courts, and without submitting to any humiliating ceremony; (2) that if, in meantime, any proceedings have been or shall be taken against the Company, we shall take matter into our own hands without making any further communication to Burmese Government; (3) that the present and recent incidents show the necessity for an English Agent being permanently stationed at Burmese capital, with proper guard (of honour) and steamer for his personal protection; (4) that Burmese Government will be expected to regulate its external relations in accordance with our advice, as is now done by Amir of Afghanistan; and (5) that proper facilities should be granted for opening up of British trade with China *viâ* Bhamo. These two last items of the arrangement might be insisted on after our Agent has arrived in Mandalay. Do you approve?

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No. 128.

TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY, October 17, 1885.

WE approve the terms of your ultimatum. I am strongly of opinion that its despatch should be concurrent with movement of troops and ships to Rangoon. If ultimatum is rejected, an immediate advance on Mandalay ought to be made. On the other hand, armed demonstration might bring Burmese to their senses. It is of vital importance, on account of security of many British subjects and Europeans in Upper Burmah, that Burmese should feel that any injury to them or their property would be followed by rapid punishment. In all the circumstances of the case, I do not think that considerations of expense should deter you from these precautions. I suggest that you should demand an answer within a specified time.

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## No. 129.

### Sir J. PAUNCEFOTE to Mr. GODLEY.

Sir, Foreign Office, October 17, 1885.

I am directed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to transmit to you, to be laid before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, copy of the despatches noted in the margin relative to France and Burmah.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. PAUNCEFOTE.

### Enclosure 1 in No. 129.

Viscount Lyons to the Marquis of Salisbury.

(Extract.)

Paris, October 12, 1885.

In the course of a conversation which I had with M. de Freycinet this afternoon he introduced the subject of Burmah.

He said that he had sent to your Lordship, through M. Waddington, assurances which must have effectually allayed the disquietude which had been caused by the statements respecting agreements supposed to have been made with the King of Burmah by Frenchmen, which would place under their control railways, navigation, branches of revenue, &c.

He had, he said, authorised M. Waddington to state positively to your Lordship that the French Government had absolutely no cognizance of any such arrangements; that they had never given any authority for obtaining concessions of the kind from the King of Burmah, and that they had no knowledge that anything of the kind had been obtained.

If there was any foundation for the allegation that M. Haas, the French Consul at Mandalay, had concerned himself in obtaining concessions of the nature described, he must have acted without any warrant whatever from his Government. At any rate, all difficulty respecting M. Haas personally had disappeared, as he had applied for leave to quit Burmah on account of his health, and leave to do so had been given to him.

M. de Freycinet proceeded to speak of the Envoy from Burmah who had recently arrived at Paris. This Envoy had come, he said, to exchange the ratifications of the treaty of January last. The exchange could not be proceeded with at once, because the law authorising the ratification had not yet been passed by the Senate here, but it seemed that the Envoy did not propose staying in Paris more than a month.

I said that it was to be hoped that, during his stay, the Envoy would be very careful not to give any encouragement to applications for concessions which could never be brought practically into effect, but which might be productive of very serious inconveniences to his Government and himself.

### Enclosure 2 in No. 129.

Viscount Lyons to the Marquis of Salisbury.

My Lord, Paris, October 13, 1885.

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a short article which appears at the head of the Journal des Débats this morning.

It draws attention to articles in the English newspapers calling for the annexation of Burmah to British India. It states that courteous communications have taken place between the French and English Governments on the subject of the allegations that France is pursuing ambitious designs in Burmah, and it concludes by saying that France can only desire the maintenance of the natural influence which her situation in the extreme East gives her in Burmah ("ne peut evidemment désirer que maintien de l'influence toute naturelle sa situation dans l'extrême Orient lui crée en Birmanie") but that she cannot think of adopting a policy which would alarm British interests and consequently increase the difficulties which she encounters in establishing her authority in Annam and Tonquin.

I am, &c.
(Signed) Lyons.

No. 130.

## The MARQUIS OF SALISBURY to VISCOUNT LYONS.

My Lord, Foreign Office, October 17, 1885.

Her Majesty's Government approve the language held by your Excellency to M. de Freycinet on the subject of French relations with Burmah, of which a report is contained in your despatch of the 12th instant.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY

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No. 131.

## VISCOUNT LYONS to the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

My Lord, Paris, October 22, 1885.

It is the established custom here that Envoys Extraordinary and diplomatists of lower rank, after presenting their letters of credence to the Chief of the State, write to each of the Ambassadors to request him to fix a time for receiving a visit from them.

In conformity with this custom Tan Giet Woun Doauk Min, the Burmese Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, wrote to me on the 18th instant, in the usual form, to ask me for an audience; and I fixed this day for receiving him.

On his presenting himself, I said that I deeply regretted that it was in so anxious and painful a state of relations between our two countries that I should have to make his acquaintance.

The Envoy speaks French, and after a few words in that language, he produced a letter addressed to me which he had brought with him and begged me to read it.

Having done so, I said that, acting in a spirit of courtesy I had received his visit, and that, acting in the same spirit, I would not decline to keep the letter, but that I had no authority whatever to discuss the questions at issue between his Sovereign and the Government of India; that these questions must be treated directly with that Government; that I could only express an earnest hope that by prudence and wisdom the King might settle them quickly and satisfactorily.

Some ordinary courteous expressions were then exchanged, and the interview ended.

I have the honour to inclose a copy of the letter which the Envoy left with me.

It expresses regret at the absence of direct diplomatic relations between London and Mandalay, and gives an assurance that the lives of Europeans at Mandalay can run no risk.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

Enclosure in No. 131.

### The Burmese Envoy to Viscount Lyons.

(Officieuse.)

Excellence, Paris, le 22 Octobre, 1885.

Je crois qu'il est de mon devoir de porter à votre connaissance, en raison des difficultés qui divisent actuellement l'Angleterre et la Birmanie, difficultés que j'ai l'espoir de voir s'aplanir après de loyales explications, qu'il ne saurait entrer dans l'esprit de mon Gouvernement l'idée de se mettre en hostilité avec le Gouvernement Anglais. Les intérêts réciproques des deux pays sont pour cela trop similaires; aussi me suis-je empressé de télégraphier à Mandalay le conseil d'accepter immédiatement un arbitrage dont la décision pourrait pacifiquement régler le différend existant.

Il est evident que si des relations diplomatiques directes existaient à Londres et à Mandalay toutes contestations qui pourraient s'élever recevraient une meilleure et plus immédiate solution. Je sais, M. l'Ambassadeur, que mon Gouvernment verrait avec satisfaction se renouer des liens d'amitié que rien n'aurait dû troubler, mon auguste Souverain ayant exprimé le désir d'entrer dans la voie de la civilisation le plus largement possible.

Je suis également heureux, Excellence, de vous donner l'assurance que la vie des Européens résidant à Mandalay, quelle que soit leur nationalité, ne saurait courir aucuns risques.

Comptant, M. l'Ambassadeur, sur l'esprit de bienveillante conciliation que chacun se plaît à reconnaître en vous, j'ai l'honneur de vous prier d'agréer, &c.

Le Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté le Roi de Birmanie,

(Signé) TANN GIET WOUN DOAUK.

TRANSLATION.

The BURMESE ENVOY to VISCOUNT LYONS.

(Officious.)

EXCELLENCY, Paris, October 22, 1885.

IN view of the difficulties which are causing an estrangement between England and Burmah, difficulties which I hope to see dissipated after an exchange of loyal explanations, I deem it my duty to inform you, that my Government do not entertain any idea of assuming a hostile attitude towards the British Government. The reciprocal interests of the two countries are too similar to admit of such a course, and I have lost no time in telegraphing to Mandalay, advising the immediate acceptance of an arbitration, whose decision should settle the existing difficulty by pacific intervention.

It is clear that, if direct diplomatic relations existed between London and Mandalay, it would be possible to solve in a more satisfactory and speedy manner all contested points which might arise. I can assure you, M. l'Ambassadeur, that my Government would view with satisfaction the renewal of those bonds of friendship, which ought never to have been disturbed, and my August Sovereign has expressed the desire of entering upon the path of civilization in the broadest possible manner.

I am equally happy to give you an assurance, Excellency, that the lives of Europeans, of whatever nationality, residing at Mandalay, will run no risk whatever.

Counting, M. l'Ambassadeur, upon the spirit of generous conciliation, which all gladly recognize in you, I have the honour, &c.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Burmah.

(Signed) TANN GIET WOUN DOAUK.

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No. 132.

## VISCOUNT LYONS to the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

MY LORD, Paris, October 23, 1885.

IN the despatch which I had the honour to send to your Lordship by post yesterday, I gave an account of an interview which I had had with Tann Giet Woun Doauk Min, the Burmese Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary here.

It has appeared to me to be the object of this Envoy to treat the questions at issue between Burmah and the Government of India in Europe, or, at all events, to put himself in a position here to send information and advice with regard to the disposition of Her Majesty's Government direct to Mandalay, and to suggest there the idea that the Government of India may be overruled by orders from home.

It seems plain that the result of this would be to weaken the effect upon King Theebaw's mind of the language of the Government of India, and, to say the least, to create embarrassment and confusion.

I am confirmed in this opinion by a passage in the letter which the Envoy put into my hand, and of which I sent your Lordship a copy yesterday.

The passage in question runs as follows: "Aussi me suis-je empressé de télégraphier " à Mandalay le conseil d'accepter immédiatement un arbitrage dont la décision pourrait " pacifiquement régler le différend existant."

I am willing to suppose that in this passage the Envoy intended to refer only to some mode of arbitration already proposed by the Government of India; but I can hardly doubt that it was inserted with a view to eliciting from me some approval of the idea of arbitration.

At all events, I thought that I was taking the prudent course in treating, indeed, the Envoy personally with perfect courtesy, but in resolutely declining to enter into discussion or negotiation with him.

I have, &c.

(Signed) LYONS.

## No. 133.

## LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE to LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

King William Street, October 23, 1885.

I BEG to inform your Lordship that, at the special meeting of the Council of this Chamber, held yesterday, a petition was presented, signed by the leading London firms engaged in trade with Burmah, requesting this association to press upon your Lordship the desirability, either of the immediate annexation of Native Burmah, or the establishment of an efficient protectorate over that province.

In the conversation to which this memorial gave rise, satisfaction was expressed at the prompt action which it was understood was, and is, being taken by your Lordship's department in connexion with the Government of India, for the protection of British interests in Indo-China.

The appended resolution was eventually unanimously adopted, and I have now the pleasure of bringing it under your Lordship's notice, enclosing a copy of the petition.

(Signed) K. B. MURRAY,
Secretary.

Resolution :—

"That this Council expresses its satisfaction that prompt measures are apparently being taken by Her Majesty's Government in conjunction with the Government of India, in the interests of the British and Indian commercial communities having business relations with Burmah, which the Council trusts will lead to the speedy and satisfactory settlement of the important questions involved."

PETITION.

"The undersigned merchants and shippers, members and non members of the London Chamber of Commerce desire to represent to the Council the necessity of urging Her Majesty's Government at the earliest possible moment, to give instructions to the Indian Government either to annex the whole of Native Burmah, or to assume a protectorate over that country by the appointment of a sovereign under British control, under such conditions as will lead to a predominence of British influence there. It will be within the knowledge of the Council that where the portion of the country now called British Burmah, was placed under British rule. Her Majesty's Government was strongly advised to take possession of the entire Burmese kingdom. Experience has since proved that it would have been very much better for the mercantive and native communities in this portion of South-western Asia; if Burmah had been entirely, instead of only partially, annexed. Burmah can, in our opinion, make a strong claim for special consideration in spite of the existence of important questions now engaging the attention of the Government, such for instance, assure relation with Russia, on account of the considerable and almost imprecedented success of its economic administration. For this and other reasons, possessing as we do, large commercial interests in the country, we desire again to lay very great stress upon the fact that under existing conditions, unsatisfactory as they are, Burmah can boast of a surplus revenue over expenditure amounting to close upon 1,000,000*l.* sterling annually. From this, it may be fairly assumed, that the annexation of King Theebaw's dominions, the assumption of a protectorate over the Shan States and other independent territories lying between Burmah and the Indian and Chinese frontiers, and the maintenance of law and order, would result in a farther increase in the revenue and prosperity of the whole of British Indo-China. It may further be pointed out that the operations of the French in Tonquin, and their evident desire to extend their territorial possessions over the Malay Peninsula, make it of paramount importance for the safety of our Indian Empire, and the extension of Anglo-Indian trade with China, to retain under our control the means of direct communication with India viâ Siam, as well as access in the future to South-west China. We would also remind the Council that our treaties with Burmah have never been properly carried out, whether as regards fiscal conditions, the appointment of a Resident supported by an adequate military force, or the establishment of a high court. When under the auspices of the London Chamber, a petition relative to affairs in Burmah was presented by deputation to Lord Kimberley (as Secretary of State for India), annexation was declared by several speakers who supported it, to be the only effective remedy for the evils that existed in view of King Theebaw's action to the detriment of British subjects, and his connivance with the French. What has lately

transpired only shows the necessity of meeting the situation with a firm hand, in order to institute such a form of regular government as will prevent the recurrence of the political revolutions and outrages upon life and property which have taken place in Native Burmah, and to give that security so necessary to the carrying on of industrial operations, such as the cultivation of rice, the exploitation of the teak forests, and the development of the other valuable resources with which the country abounds. In view of the national cry for the opening up of new markets as a means of overcrowding the depression of trade for which Her Majesty's Government has shown its sympathy and concern, we are of opinion that no more advantageous course could be adopted for bringing about this desirable result within the near future than the immediate annexation of Burmah by the British and Indian Governments.

(Signatures follow.)

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No. 134.

## The SECRETARY, GLASGOW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES to LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

My Lord, October 29, 1885.

I have the honour to enclose for your Lordship's consideration, a Memorial by the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures of this City, on the subject of Upper Burma, which at a full meeting of Directors of the Chamber held to-day, it was unanimously resolved should be transmitted to you, along with the accompanying papers.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. HILL,
Secretary.

### Enclosure in No. 134.

The Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures in the City of Glasgow, incorporated by Royal Charter in 1783, confirmed in 1860.

Humbly sheweth,

That frequent representations have for a considerable time past been made to your memorialists respecting the baneful influences resulting from misrule in Upper Burma, but your memorialists have hitherto refrained from specially urging this subject on the attention of Her Majesty's Government.

Your memorialists have also had brought to their notice, rumours of negotiations between the Government at Mandalay and another nation, tending to the injury, if not the exclusion and destruction of British trade and influence in Burma; but it is only recently they have received from a source, which they considered sufficiently reliable, to warrant their transmission, papers, copies of which accompany this memorial.*

Recent events have now, however, brought matters, commercially as well as politically, to such a crisis in Upper Burmah that your memorialists feel it incumbent on them and upon those affected by the almost total cessation of trade thereby occasioned, or who may be interested in the calamitous consequences that inevitably will ensue from their unchecked operation, respectfully, but emphatically to express their opinion as to the action, which it is satisfactory to observe Her Majesty's Government has given indication of its intention to pursue, with respect to the affairs of Upper Burmah.

Accordingly, at a meeting of the Directors of the Chamber, specially convened, it was on this date, unanimously resolved to memorialise Her Majesty's Government, and strongly to represent, that the repeated violation of its treaty engagements, its outrages against humanity, and the existing misrule in the Government of Upper Burmah, which have entirely prostrated trade in that country, and most injuriously affect commercial interests in British Burmah, necessitate the adoption on the part of Her Majesty's Government of such instant and energetic measures, as in their opinion, may be best fitted to correct the maladministration and lawlessness which prevails: to check intrigues tending to the prejudice of British influence and commerce;

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* Translation of a contract between the Burmese Government and Comte Matie de la Bourdonnais, dated 2nd March and 13th April 1885. (*See* p. 218.)

and, consistently with international comity and justice, to bring about such a condition in the affairs of Upper Burmah as will at once accord with the feelings of its people, and effectively to permanently secure their well-being and proper government, remove all obstacles or hindrance to British trade in Burmah, enable its future development to be promoted, and afford facilities for opening up to Great Britain, through that country, and the Shan States, the valuable and important, and, it is believed, friendly markets of South-western China.

Your Memorialists, therefore, humbly pray that Her Majesty's Government may pursue such instant and effective measures as in their opinion may be best fitted for permanently securing the commercial interests of Great Britain in Upper Burmah, and the well-being and proper government of its people.

Signed in name and by appointment of a meeting of Directors of the Chamber, this 29th day of October 1885.

(Signed) DAVID GUTHRIE,
Vice-President.

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## No. 135.

### SIR J. PAUNCEFOTE to MR. GODLEY.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, November 6, 1885.

WITH reference to previous correspondence respecting the proceedings of the Burmese Mission in Paris, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you, for such observations as Lord Randolph Churchill may have to offer thereupon, the accompanying copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, forwarding copy of a note received from the Burmese Envoy, in which, after tendering certain assurances in connection with the presumed tenour of the ultimatum despatched to Mandalay, the Envoy suggests that he should be allowed to telegraph to his Government for special authority to negotiate in London on the subject of the questions at issue between Great Britain and Burmah, and by this means prevent the effusion of blood.

### Enclosure 1 in No. 135.

#### VISCOUNT LYONS to MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

(Extract.)

Paris, November 3, 1885.

IN my despatch of the 23rd ultimo, I had the honour to report to your Lordship that it appeared to me to be the object of Tann Giet Woun Doauk Min, the Burmese Envoy here, to treat the question at issue between Burmah and the Government of India in Europe or, at all events, to put himself in a position to send information and advice with regard to the disposition of Her Majesty's Government direct to Mandalay, and to suggest there the idea that the Government of India might be overruled by orders from London.

I am confirmed in this opinion by a step which the Envoy took yesterday. He sent to the Embassy in the afternoon a Secretary of his Legation with one of his visiting cards on which he had written that he earnestly requested me to receive him on the same day, in order that he might deliver to me an important note.

Understanding that Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India were altogether opposed to any transfer of the negotiations to Europe, I thought it prudent to persevere in the course which I had taken on the previous occasion, that is to say, to treat the Envoy personally with perfect courtesy, but resolutely to decline to enter into discussion or negotiation with him, in the absence of specific instructions from your Lordship to do so.

Accordingly, I caused the Secretary to be requested to say to the Envoy that as I should not be at liberty to enter into any discussion with him on the contents of the note, I should be very sorry that he should take the trouble to bring it here himself; that it would be quite sufficient for him send it.

Since I closed the preceding despatch, I have received from Tann Giet Woun Douak Min a letter, of which I have just time to send a copy to your Lordship. So far as I can see at a glance, it appears to contain an offer to apply by telegraph to his Government for special authority to negotiate in London.

I await instructions from your Lordship as to how the letter should be dealt with.

Enclosure 2 in No. 135.

The Burmese Envoy to Viscount Lyons.

M. l'Ambassadeur, Paris, le 3 Novembre, 1885.

Je suis profondément convaincu que la situation critique qui existe actuellement entre l'Angleterre et la Birmanie n'est que le résultat d'un malentendu, assui je serais personnellement très heureux de mettre en action tous les moyens qui sont en mon pouvoir pour arriver à une solution qui pourrait satisfaire nos deux Gouvernements.

C'est dans ce but que je me permets de rappeler à votre Excellence que j'ai eu l'honneur de lui remettre une note précédente qui exprimait les désirs de mon Gouvernement avant l'envoi de l'ultimatum du Gouvernement Indien, ultimatum qui, d'après les renseignements connus, est à peu près ainsi conçu :—

1. L'Envoyé, porteur de l'ultimatum, sera reçu à Mandalay avec tout le respect et tous les honneurs qui lui sont dûs.

2. Le différend existant entre le Gouvernement Birman et la Bombay-Burmah Trading Company sera réglé par la voie d'arbitrage.

3. La Résidence Anglaise sera rétablie dans la Haute-Birmanie.

Pour ce qui est du premier point, je puis assurer à votre Excellence que le Représentant de Sa Majesté la Reine d'Angleterre, Impératrice des Indes, sera reçu avec tous les honneurs et tout le respect qui sont dus à l'Envoyé d'une aussi Grande Puissance.

En ce qui concerne le second point, le Gouvernement de mon auguste Souverain a déjà informé, par dépêche, Mr. Bernard, Chief Commissioner at Rangoon, qu'il était prêt à accepter l'arbitrage proposé.

Arrivant au troisième point, je prie votre Excellence de vouloir bien se souvenir que j'ai eu l'honneur de remettre entre ses mains une note confidentielle, l'instruisant, que j'avais reçu de mon Gouvernement, avant mon départ de Mandalay, des ordres pour renouer les anciennes relations qui existaient entre les deux pays.

Je suis heureux, M. l'Ambassadeur, de vous renouveler cette assurance.

Mon auguste Souverain m'a souvent exprimé le désir d'entretenir des relations directes, par la voie diplomatique, entre le Cabinet de Saint-James et celui de Mandalay.

En dehors des lettres Royales qui m'accréditent devant toutes les Cours de l'Europe, je puis demander à mon Gouvernement, par télégramme—si le Gouvernement Anglais me permet de le faire parvenir—une autorisation spéciale pour négocier à Londres au sujet du différend qui nous divise et éviter ainsi l'effusion du sang.

Dans l'espoir, M. l'Ambassadeur, que vous voudrez bien user de votre haute influence pour faire prendre en considération par le Cabinet de Saint-James les propositions ci-dessus énoncées, je vous prie d'agréer, &c.

Le Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté le Roi de Birmanie,

(Signé) Tann Giet Woun Doauk Min.

The Burmese Envoy to Viscount Lyons.

M. l'Ambassadeur, Paris, November 3, 1885.

I am firmly convinced that the critical situation at present existing between England and Burmah is due merely to a misunderstanding, and I should personally be very glad to put every means in my power in motion in order to arrive at a settlement, which might prove satisfactory to our two Governments.

It is with this intention that I would remind your Excellency that I have had the honour to hand you on a former occasion a note which set forth the wishes of my Government before the despatch of the ultimatum of the Government of India, an ultimatum, which, according to well-known information, runs much as follows:—

1. The Envoy, who is the bearer of the ultimatum, shall be received at Mandalay with all the respect and honour to which he is entitled.

2. The dispute existing between the Burmese Government and the Bombay-Burmah Trading Company, shall be decided by means of an arbitration.

3. The British Residency shall be re-established in Upper Burmah.

In regard to the first of these points, I can assure your Excellency that the representative of Her Majesty the Queen of England, Empress of India, shall be received with all the honours and all the respect due to the Envoy of so great a Power.

As concerns the second point, the Government of my august Sovereign have already informed Mr. Bernard, Chief Commissioner at Rangoon, by telegraph, that they are prepared to accept the proposed arbitration.

Coming to the third point, I would beg your Excellency to recollect that I have had the honour of placing in your hands a confidential note, informing you that I had received orders from my Government previous to my departure from Mandalay, to renew the ancient relations which existed between the two countries.

I have much pleasure M. l'Ambassadeur in repeating this assurance to you.

My august Sovereign has often expressed to me his desire to open direct relations, through the diplomatic channel, between the Cabinet of St. James and that of Mandalay.

Besides the Royal Letters which accredit me to all the Courts of Europe, I can ask my Government by telegraph, if the British Government permit of my doing so, to grant me special authority to enter into negotiations in London with respect to the matter in dispute between us, and thereby to avoid bloodshed.

In the hope, M. l'Ambassadeur, that you will be good enough to exert your great influence to cause the Cabinet of St. James to take the above proposals into their consideration, I beg you, &c.

(Signed) Tann Giet Woun Doauk Min.
Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Burmah.

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## No. 136.

### Mr. GODLEY to Sir J. PAUNCEFOTE.

Sir, India Office, November 9, 1885.

I am directed by Lord Randolph Churchill to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, forwarding copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, relative to certain proposals made to him by the Burmese Envoy at that place for entering into direct negotiations with Her Majesty's Government on the questions at issue between the Government of India and that of Burmah.

In reply, I am desired to suggest that Lord Lyons should be instructed to thank the Envoy for his friendly communication, to inform him that it has been conveyed unofficially to Her Majesty's Government, and to state, with reference to it, that it is not possible for Her Majesty's Government to interfere with the direct control exercised by the Government of India over relations with Burmah; but that if, as the Envoy represents, the King of Burmah is willing to satisfy the requirements of the Government of India, it is only necessary for His Majesty so to inform the Viceroy, it not being the desire either of his Excellency or Her Majesty's Government to press with undue harshness on the King, with whom, on the contrary, they have always endeavoured to maintain relations of peace and amity.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. A. GODLEY.

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No. 137.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

November 10, 1885.

TELEGRAPHIC message from Bernard states that Burmese Government have sent their reply to our ultimatum, which is tantamount to a refusal or evasion of its three terms. I propose, with your approval, to instruct General Prendergast to advance upon Mandalay at once. An abstract of the text will soon, I imagine, reach my hands.

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No. 138.

TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY.

November 11, 1885.

PLEASE instruct General Prendergast to advance on Mandalay at once.

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No. 139.

SIR J. PAUNCEFOTE to MR. GODLEY.

SIR, Foreign Office, November 13, 1885.

WITH reference to your letter of the 9th instant, I am directed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before Lord Randolph Churchill, copy of a Despatch addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, relating to the proposals made by the Burmese Envoy at Paris.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. PAUNCEFOTE.

Enclosure in No. 139.

MARQUIS OF SALISBURY to VISCOUNT LYONS.

MY LORD, Foreign Office, November 13, 1885.

WITH reference to your Excellency's Despatch of the 3rd instant, I transmit to your Excellency herewith, copy of a letter from the India Office, relative to the proposals made by the Burmese Envoy at Paris, with a view to direct negociation with Her Majesty's Government on the questions at issue between the Government of India and that of Burmah, and I have to request that your Excellency will make a communication to the Burmese Envoy in the sense therein suggested.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

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No. 140.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

November 13, 1885.

FOLLOWING is text of proclamation which I propose General Prendergast should issue:—

"Proclamation to all priests, landholders, traders, officials, and other residents in the country of Upper Burmah. In consequence of the refusal of the Burmese Government to grant redress for various injuries inflicted upon British subjects, and to accept the proposals made by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India for an amicable settlement of existing difficulties, I have received orders to advance with an armed force upon Mandalay. The decision of the Government of India to send its troops into the territory of a neighbouring State has been arrived at very unwillingly, and must be regarded as the result of a long continued series of provocations. The reign of His Majesty King Theebaw has been marked throughout by the violation of treaties, by acts of aggression on the British frontier, by outrages upon British subjects and injustice to British trade, and by external policy systematically opposed to British interests. Misconstruing the forbearance which the British Government has shown with reference to these serious causes of complaint, His Majesty King Theebaw lately attempted to impose on a British Trading Company an arbitrary fine of ruinous amount, and peremptorily refused the

conciliatory offer that the matter should be submitted to an impartial inquiry. Under these circumstances, the Government of India was constrained to address to His Majesty an ultimatum, demanding the acceptance of certain definite proposals for the settlement of this question, and for the establishment upon a satisfactory basis of the future relations between the two countries. These proposals have been met by an evasive reply, and by the simultaneous issue of an openly hostile proclamation. The force under my orders has accordingly crossed the frontier for the purpose of exacting compliance with the demands of my Government. Further, as it has become evident that there can be no hope of improvement in the condition of affairs in Upper Burmah so long as the present occupant of the throne remains in power, the Government of India have decided that His Majesty shall cease to reign. They have had the less hesitation in arriving at this decision from the fact that not only has King Theebaw exercised great oppression and cruelty towards his own subjects, but his administration has been allowed to fall into such a state of disorder as to fill the country with marauders, and to expose the neighbouring British possessions to their inroads. It is the earnest desire of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India that bloodshed should be avoided, and that the peaceable inhabitants of all classes should be encouraged to pursue their usual callings without fear of molestation. None will have anything to apprehend so long as you do not oppose the passage of the troops under my command. Your private rights, your religions, and national customs will be scrupulously respected, and the Government of India will recognise the services of all amongst you, whether officials or others, who show zeal in assisting the British authorities to preserve order."

Have you any observations to make? If so, I should like to have them soon, as it is clearly important that the Proclamation be published at once. It is now in Bernard's hands, but Prendergast will not issue it until further orders.

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No. 141.

## TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

November 13, 1885.

BERNARD states that purport of Theebaw's proclamation is to call on all officials and residents to expel the English, who threaten war, and intend to destroy the religion, dishonour the usages, and lower the honour of the Burmese nation. It promises neikban —beatific rest—to those who defend their country, and says, "We will march out against them in person, sweep them away, exterminate them, and take their country. We will do this with the help of our army, by land and water." End.

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No. 142.

## TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY.

November 14, 1885.

YOURS 13th. Terms of proclamation to be issued by Prendergast entirely approved.

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No. 143.

## VISCOUNT LYONS to the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

MY LORD, Paris, November 15, 1885.

I HAVE this morning had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch of the 13th instant, directing me to make a communication to Tann Giet Woun Doauk Min, the Burmese Ambassador to the French Republic, in answer to the note which he addressed to me on the 3rd instant.

I enclose a copy of a note which I have, in consequence, written to Tanu Giet Woun Doauk Min.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

Enclosure in No. 143.

VISCOUNT LYONS to the BURMESE ENVOY.

LORD LYONS did not fail to communicate unofficially to Her Majesty's Government the letter which Tann Giet Woun Doauk Min did him the honour to address to him on the 3rd of this month. He hastens, in obedience to instructions which he has received, to thank Tann Giet Woun Doauk Min for this friendly communication, and to state with reference to it that it is not possible for Her Majesty's Government to interfere with the direct control exercised by the Government of India over relations with Burmah, but that if the King of Burmah is ready to satisfy the requirements of the Government of India, it is only necessary for His Majesty so to inform the Viceroy, it not being the desire either of the Viceroy or Her Majesty's Government to press with undue harshness upon the King, with whom, on the contrary, they have always endeavoured to maintain relations of peace and amity.

Lord Lyons begs Tann Giet Woun Doauk Min to accept the assurance of his high consideration.

Paris, November 15, 1885.

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No. 144.

VISCOUNT LYONS to the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

MY LORD, Paris, November 15, 1885.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 12th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose herewith to your Lordship, extracted from the "Journal Officiel" of this day, an announcement that M. de Bouteiller, Consul of the second class, in charge of the French Vice-Consulate at Philadelphia, has been put in charge of the French Vice-Consulate at Mandalay in the room of M. Hass, who has been placed "en disponibilité" on account of his health ("mis en disponibilité pour raison de santé").

I have, &c.

(Signed) LYONS.

Enclosure in No. 144.

EXTRACT from the "JOURNAL OFFICIEL" of November 15, 1885.

PAR Décret en date du 14 Novembre 1885, rendu sur la proposition du Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, M. de Bouteiller (Pierre-Guillaume-Marie-Josephe-Eustache), Consul de deuxième classe, chargé du Vice-Consulat de France à Philadelphie, a été chargé, en la même qualité, du Vice-Consulat de France à Mandalay, en remplacement de M. Haas, mis en disponibilité pour raison de santé.

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No. 145.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, November 15, 1885.

PRENDERGAST reports:—Yesterday, "Irrawaddy" and launch, after sharp encounter with fort at Sinboungweh, captured a King's war vessel. One man, Robert Hutchinson, "Turquoise," wounded.

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No. 146.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, November 18, 1885.

GENERAL Prendergast reports:—On 16th, engaged battery at Nyounghin-more, with gunboat and troops. Enemy returned fire of gunboat and retired. Eight guns and stores destroyed. Also on right bank troops destroyed stockade at Sinboungweh. No casualties. On 17th, attacked and carried forts, Minhla right, and Yuegyoung Kanyo left bank. One officer, Lieutenant Dury, and three men killed; four officers and 24 men wounded.

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No. 147.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, November 18, 1885

PRENDERGAST telegraphs, 17th. I attacked Minhla on the right bank and Gue Gyoung Kamyo Fort on the left bank to-day simultaneously and successfully. Lieutenant Dury, 11th Bengal, and three men killed; Lieutenant Wilkinson, 12th Madras, dangerously wounded, Lieutenant Sillery, 12th Madras, seriously wounded, Major Macneil, Staff, slightly, Lieutenant Young, 12th Madras, slightly, 24 men wounded.

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No. 148.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, November 19, 1885.

AT risk of giving you information already received, I send following particulars reported by Bernard:—Singboungweg and another stockade were shelled and burnt on 16th; on 17th, one British and three Native regiments and mountain battery landed on left bank Irrawaddy, and marched seven miles through jungle to rear of Gurgyong Fort. They rushed barracks outside fort, whereupon garrison fled and fort was taken without loss. On right bank three Native regiments landed without guns, and after three hours sharp fighting took Minhla Fort. Town of Minhla accidentally burnt down by shells directed at fort. Thirteen guns have been taken near Singboungweg. Steam launch capsized, and was lost, with two Native sailors. Armed launch "Kathleen" nearly destroyed by explosion of a ruined barge fixed by Europeans, believed to be Italians. Casualties reported up to date, one officer killed, four wounded, three men killed, 24 wounded.

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No. 149.

TELEGRAM from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burmah, to SECRETARY OF STATE. November 21, 1885.

No further news from General Prendergast. Press correspondents telegraphed from Magwe, 20th, taken chiefly by Clutterbuck with Naval Brigade, after slight resistance. Three Italians captured. Army proceeding up river. Head quarters reached Membo Next engagement expected at Sagaing.

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No. 150.

TELEGRAM from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burmah, to SECRETARY OF STATE, November 23, 1885.

PRENDERGAST telegraphs: "Civil officers placed Minhla. People and priests coming in "and willingly accept new situation. High officials not likely to submit till Mandalay falls.

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No. 151.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, November 24, 1885.

Prendergast telegraphs, 23rd:—*Begins*. Two Italians, Commotto and Molinairi, surrendered yesterday. Commotto belonged to Italian Navy; Molinari is an Engineer. They have become Burmese subjects, and there is proof that they fought against us at Nyoung-Binmaw fort and at Minhla. Their surrender was necessitated because Burmese accepted their guarantee that British troops would not be able to pass frontier forts constructed or fortified by them. They are treated considerately, but as prisoners of war. *End.*

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No. 152.

## VISCOUNT LYONS to the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

My Lord, Paris, November 26, 1885.

I have the honour to inclose herewith to your Lordship, extracted from the "Journal Officiel" this day—

1. The promulgation by the President of the Republic of the law authorising the ratification of the Convention entitled "Convention Complémentaire de Commerce," signed at Paris on the 15th January 1885, between France and Burmah.

2. A Decree announcing that the ratifications of this Convention were exchanged yesterday, and ordering the full and complete execution of it.

The text of this Convention of the 15th January 1885 and the text of the Convention of the 24th January 1873 are embodied in the Decree.

(Signed) LYONS.

Enclosure in No. 152.

Extract from the "Journal Officiel" of November 26, 1885.

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*Loi portant Approbation de la Convention Complémentaire de Commerce, Signée à Paris, le* 15 *Janvier*, 1885, *entre la France et la Birmanie.*

Le Sénat et la Chambre des Députés ont adopté,

Le Président de la République promulgue la Loi dont la teneur suit :—

*Article Unique.*—Le Président de la République est autorisé à ratifier et, s'il y a lieu, à faire exécuter la Convention Complémentaire de Commerce signée à Paris, le 15 Janvier, 1885, entre la France et la Birmanie.*

La présente Loi, délibérée et adoptée par le Sénat et par la Chambre des Députés, sera exécutée comme loi de l'État.

Fait à Paris, le 24 Novembre, 1885.

(Signé) Jules Grévy.

Par le Président de la République,
Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères,
(Signé) C. de Freycinet.

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Le Président de la République Française,
Sur la proposition du Ministre des Affaires Étrangères,

Décrète :

Article 1er. Le Sénat et la Chambre des Députés ayant approuvé la Convention Complémentaire de Commerce, suivie d'un Article Additionnel, signée à Paris, le 15 Janvier, 1885, entre la France et la Birmanie, et les ratifications de cet acte ayant été échangées à Paris, le 25 Novembre, 1885, la dite Convention, dont la teneur suit, recevra sa pleine et entière exécution.

*Convention.*

Le Président de la République Française et Sa Majesté le Roi de Birmanie,

Désirant consolider et accroître, par une Convention spéciale, les avantages résultant pour les deux pays du Traité d'Amitié et de Commerce, signé à Paris, le 24 Janvier, 1873, ont nommé à cet effet pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir :

Le Président de la République Française, M. Jules Ferry, Député, Président du Conseil des Ministres, Ministre des Affaires Étrangères ;

Et Sa Majesté le Roi de Birmanie, Ming Ghie Min Maha Zaya Thin Gian, Myothit Myosah Atwin Woon Min, le Premier Ambassadeur, Ministre de l'Intérieur du Palais et du Conseil Privé, Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté le Roi de Birmanie ;

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* Le texte de la Convention sera promulgué officiellement après l'échange des ratifications des Parties Contractantes.

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivants :—

ARTICLE I.

Il y aura paix constante, amitié perpétuelle, et pleine et entière liberté de commerce et de navigation commerciale entre la République Française et l'Empire Birman.

Les ressortissants des deux États ne payeront pas, à raison de leur commerce et de leur industrie, dans les ports, villes, ou lieux quelconques des pays respectifs, soit qu'ils s'y établissent, soit qu'ils y résident temporairement, de droits, taxes, impôts, ou patentes, sous quelque dénomination que ce soit, autres ou plus élevés que ceux qui sont ou seront perçus sur les nationaux ; et les droits, priviléges, et immunités dont jouiront en matière de commerce, d'industrie, de propriété industrielle et de navigation commerciale, les citoyens de l'un des deux États, seront communs à ceux de l'autre, sous réserve des exceptions contenues dans le présent Traité.

ARTICLE II.

Les ressortissants de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes auront, réciproquement, de même que les nationaux ou les ressortissants de la nation étrangère la plus favorisée, la faculté d'entrer, avec leurs navires et chargements, dans tous les ports et rivières des États respectifs de voyager, de résider, et de s'établir partout où ils le jugeront convenable pour leurs intérêts, d'acheter, de posséder, et de vendre des maisons, boutiques, magasins, et toute espèce de biens meubles, d'execer toute espèce d' industrie, ou de métier, de faire le commerce, tant en gros qu'en détail, d'expédier, et de recevoir des marchandises et des valeurs par toute voie terrestre, fluviale, ou maritime, et de recevoir des consignations aussi bien de l'intérieur que de l'étranger, le tout sans payer d'autres droits que ceux qui sont ou pourront être perçus sur les nationaux ou sur les ressortissants de la nation la plus favorisée.

Les Français en Birmanie pourront acheter des terrains, les vendre, les posséder, les exploiter, y élever des constructions, le tout en se conformant aux lois du pays dans la mesure où ces lois serront appliquées aux citoyens de la nation étrangère la plus favorisée.

Les ressortissants de chacune de Hautes Parties Contractantes auront le droit, dans leurs ventes et achats, d'établir le prix des marchandises et des objets quels qu'ils soient tant importés que nationaux, soit qu'ils les vendent à l'intérieur du pays, soit qu'ils les destinent à l'exportation.

Ils auront la faculté de faire et administrer eux-mêmes leurs affaires, ou de se faire suppléer par des personnes dûment autorisées, soit dans l'achat ou la vente de leurs biens, effets, ou marchandises, soit dans leurs propres déclarations en douane pour le chargement, le déchargement, et l'expédition de leurs navires.

Les transactions commerciales seront entièrement libres en Birmanie. Les ressortissants Français ne seront, en aucun cas, obligés de se servir des courtiers Royaux (" pouêzas "), ou intermédiaires quelconques qui existeraient sur l'Iraouaddy et sur les marchés Birmans.

ARTICLE III.

En vue de faciliter les voyages et l'établissement des ressortissants Français dans toute l'étendue de la Birmanie, et d'assurer leur sécurité, il est entendu qu'ils devront être munis d'un passeport délivré par les autorités Françaises ; ce document sera revêtu du visa des autorités Birmanes, qui ne pourront le refuser.

Toutefois, les ressortissants Français en Birmanie ne seront soumis à l'obligation de produire un passeport qu'autant que tous les ressortissants étrangers y seront également assujettis.

ARTICLE IV.

Les ressortissants Français en Birmanie et les Birmans en France seront exempts de toute contribution tant ordinaire qu'extraordinaire ou de guerre, qui ne serait pas imposée aux citoyens de la nation la plus favorisée.

Ils seront également exempts de tout service personnel soit dans les armées de terre ou de mer, soit dans la garde ou milice nationale, ainsi que de toute réquisition au service de la milice.

ARTICLE V.

Le Gouvernement Birman s'interdit de créer des monopoles et d'en autoriser, directement ou indirectement, l'établissement sur les articles de commerce autres que le thé destiné à être consommé à l'état frais. Le commerce de tous autres articles sera libre.

Il est d'ailleurs entendu qu'il n'est pas porté atteinte aux droits de propriété de Sa Majesté le Roi de Birmanie sur les produits naturels, par exemple l'huile de pétrole, les pierres précieuses, le jade, et le bois de teck, &c., qui se trouveraient sur son domaine privé.

ARTICLE VI.

L'or et l'argent monnayés ou en lingots, et les effets d'usage personnel, seront exempts en Birmanie de tout droit à l'entrée et à la sortie.

Toutes les autres marchandises seront soumises, à l'entrée et à la sortie, aux mêmes droits que ceux qui sont ou seront perçus dans ce pays sur les importations ou exportations similaires de la nation la plus favorisée.

En aucun cas, les droits perçus en Birmanie, tant à l'entrée qu'à la sortie, ne pourront excéder 5 pour cent *ad valorem* avant le premier jour de l'année Birmane 1257, correspondant au 1er Avril, 1895, sauf pour l'opium, qui pourra être frappé d'un droit de 30 pour cent.

A l'expiration de ce terme, le Gouvernement Birman pourra, en tenant compte des circonstances et des besoins du commerce, augmenter les dits droits de Douane, sans qu'ils puissent cependant dépasser 10 pour cent de la valeur sur quelque marchandise que ce soit, à l'exception de l'opium, ainsi qu'il est dit ci-dessus. Dans le cas où le Gouvernement Birman ferait usage de cette faculté, il devra communiquer au Gouvernement Français, six mois à l'avance, le Tarif qu'il se proposait d'établir.

ARTICLE VII.

Pour la perception des droits de douane, la valeur des marchandises importées d'une contrée dans l'autre sera établie d'après le prix d'achat au lieu d'origine ou de fabrication, auquel se joindront le fret, la commission, et les charges d'assurances.

L'importateur devra produire les lettres d'envoi et factures de ses marchandises.

Si la Douane Birmane estime que la valeur exacte des marchandises n'a pas été déclarée par l'importateur, elle aura le droit de choisir entre les deux manières suivantes de procéder: (1) ou préempter les marchandises en payant aux déclarants, dans un délai de quinze jours, une somme égale à la valeur déclarée et le cinquième en sus, la préemption devant toujours être faite au compte de l'État Birman; (2) ou soumettre la contestation au Consul de France et à un fonctionnaire Birman compétent, lesquels, après s'être adjoint chacun un ou deux négociants comme assesseurs, s'il le juge convenable, régleront l'objet de la contestation suivant l'équité.

Il ne pourra être appelé de leur décision, qui sera obligatoire pour les deux parties.

ARTICLE VIII.

Les objets servant d'échantillons qui seront importés en Birmanie par des fabricants, des marchands, ou voyageurs de commerce Français, et réciproquement, seront, de part et d'autre, admis en franchise temporaire, moyennant les formalités de douane nécessaires pour en assurer la réexportation ou la réintégration en entrepôt.

Ces formalités seront réglées d'un commun accord entre les deux Gouvernements.

ARTICLE IX.

Chacune des hautes Parties Contractantes s'engage à faire profiter l'autre, immédiatement et sans compensation, de toute favour, de tout privilège ou abaissement de droits de douane, qu'une d'elles à accordés ou pourrait accorder à une tierce Puissance.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent, en outre, à n'établir, l'une envers l'autre, aucun droit ou prohibition d'importation, d'exportation, ou de transit qui ne soit, en même temps, applicable aux autres nations. Le traitement de la nation la plus favorisée est réciproquement garanti à chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes pour tout ce qui concerne la consommation, l'entreposage, la réexportation, le transit, le transbordement de marchandises, le commerce, et la navigation en général..

ARTICLE X.

Les navires de commerce de chacun des deux pays jouiront, dans les eaux des États respectifs, de tous les droits, privilèges, et immunités qui sont ou seront accordés aux navires des nationaux, ainsi qu'aux navires des nations étrangères les plus favorisées.

Les susdits droits et privilèges seront exercés en se conformant aux lois et aux règlements de Douane du pays, dans la mesure où ces lois et règlements seront appliqués aux ressortissants de la nation la plus favorisée.

ARTICLE XI.

Les navires de commerce arrivés à la Douane de la frontière Birmane ne pourront conserver à bord que les armes et munitions portées à l'inventaire du navire et nécessaires pour la sûreté de l'équipage.

Les armes et munitions constituant des articles de cargaison devront être mises à terre et laissées à la garde du service des Douanes Birmanes, qui en sera responsable et devra en faire la délivrance au départ du navire.

ARTICLE XII.

Les officiers de la Douane Birmane seront autorisés à reclamer, à l'arrivée des navires de commerce Français à une station fluviale en territoire Birman, la représentation du titre de nationalité et des autres papiers de bord.

Dans les vingt-quatre heures de l'arrivée, de capitaine du navire devra remettre à ces officiers le manifeste ou état général du chargement, lequel indiquera: le nom et le tonnage du navire, la composition de l'équipage, le nombre des passagers, les nombre, marques, et numéros des colis, ainsi que la nature des marchandises.

L'autorisation de débarquer devra être donnée dans un délai de trois heures à partir de la remise du manifeste. Ce délai expiré, le débarquement pourra avoir lieu sans autorisation.

Le défaut de représentation du manifeste dans le délai fixé, et le déchargement des marchandises sans autorisation avant l'expiration du délai de trois heures indiqué ci-dessus, pourront donner lieu à une amende qui ne devra pas excéder 200 roupies.

ARTICLE XIII.

Les consignataires et les expéditeurs seront tenus d'assister par eux-mêmes ou par leur représentant, à la vérification des marchandises déchargées ou embarquées.

De leur côte, les officiers des Douanes Birmanes doivent procéder sans délai à cette vérification.

ARTICLE XIV.

Si un Français fait faillite dans le Royaume de Birmanie, l'Agent Français prendra possession de tous les biens du failli et en opérera la liquidation au mieux des intérêts des créanciers.

ARTICLE XV.

Si un Birman refuse ou élude le payement d'une dette envers un Français, les autorités Birmanes donneront au créancier toute aide et toute facilité pour recouvrer ce qui lui est dû; de même l'Agent Français donnera toute assistance aux sujets Birmans pour recouvrer les dettes qu'ils auront à réclamer des Français en Birmanie.

ARTICLE XVI.

Les ressortissants Birmans jouiront dans les Colonies ou possessions Françaises du traitement de la nation étrangère la plus favorisée.

ARTICLE XVII.

En attendant qu'un arrangement spécial soit intervenu entre les deux Gouvernements, conformément au Protocole, signé à Paris, le 24 Janvier, 1873, correspondant à lère

Birmane 1234, Piatho 11, de la lune décroissante, il est entendu que les ressortissants Français pourront réclamer en Birmanie, en matière de juridiction, le traitement de la nation la plus favorisée, dans le cas où les ressortissants d'autres pays viendraient à obtenir à cet égard des avantages particuliers.

### Article XVIII.

Tout sujet Birman qui sera revenu en Biramnie, après s'être rendu coupable d'assassinat, de meurtre, d'incendie, de pillage à main armée, de vol avec ou sans violence, sur le territoire ou dans les possessions de la République Française, devra être jugé et puni conformément aux lois Birmanes.

Réciproquement, les ressortissants Français qui seront revenus sur le territoire, ou dans les possessions de la République, après s'être rendus coupables d'assassinat, de meurtre, d'incendie, de pillage à main armée, ou de vol avec ou sans violence, sur le territoire Birman, devront être jugés et punis conformément aux lois Françaises.

### Article XIX.

Les autorités Françaises et Birmanes se livreront réciproquement les Birmans réfugiés en France ou dans les possessions Françaises et les ressortissants Français réfugiés en Birmanie qui seront accusés d'avoir commis dans l'autre pays un des crimes ou délits énumérés ci-dessus. Les demandes d'extradition devront être faites par l'entremise de l'Agent Diplomatique ou du Consul, et il y sera donné suite à moins d'objection tirée du caractère politique des faits incriminés ou de la divergence des législations.

### Article XX.

Les deux Gouvernements s'entendront pour adopter, d'un commun accord, tous Règlements qui seraient jugés nécessaires afin d'assurer l'observation des stipulations du présent Traité.

### Article XXI.

La présente Convention entrera en vigueur à partir du jour de l'échange des ratifications, qui aura lieu dans un délai d'un an, ou plus tôt, s'il est possible.

Elle demeurera exécutoire jusqu'à ce que les deux Gouvernements se soient mis d'accord, un an à l'avance, pour y introduire des modifications ou en faire cesser les effets.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé la présente Convention et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait en double expédition, à Paris, le 15 Janvier, 1885, correspondant à l'ère Boudhique 2428, et à l'ère vulgaire 1246, Piazo 15 de la lune décroissante.

(L.S.) (Signé) Jules Ferry.
(L.S.) (Signé) Ming Ghie Min Maha Zaya Thin Gian, Myothit Myosah Atwin Woon Min.

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### Article Additionnel.

Il est entendu que le Traité d'Amitié et de Commerce, du 24 Janvier, 1873, mis en vigueur par la Déclaration signée à Paris, le 5 Avril, 1884, entre la France et la Birmanie, demeurera exécutoire, comme la Convention complémentaire, jusqu'à ce que les deux Gouvernements se soient mis d'accord, un an à l'avance, pour y introduire des modifications ou en faire cesser les effets.

Fait à Paris, le 15 Janvier, 1885, correspondant à l'ère Boudhique 2428, et à l'ère vulgare 1246, Piazo 15 de la lune décroissante.

(L.S.) (Signé) Jules Ferry.
(L.S.) (Signé) Ming Ghie Min Maha Zaya Thin Gian, Myothit Myosah Atwin Woon Min.

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## Annexe.

*Convention Commerciale du 24 Janvier, 1873, entre la France et la Birmanie.*

Le Président de la République Française et Sa Majesté le Roi des Birmans, désirant établir entre la France et la Birmanie des rapports d'amitié et de commerce qu'ils se réservent de consolider et d'étendre, au besoin, par la conclusion d'arrangements ultérieurs, ont nommé dans ce but, pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir :

Le Président de la République Française, M. Charles de Rémusat, Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, &c. ;

Sa Majesté le Roi des Birmans, Mengyee Maha Sciythoo Benwoon Mengyee, son Ambassadeur,

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivants :—

### Article I.

Les Français en Birmanie et les Birmans en France pourront librement résider, circuler, faire le commerce, acheter des terrains, les vendre, les exploiter, y élever des constructions, le tout en se conformant aux lois du pays. Ils jouiront d'une pleine et entière protection pour leurs familles et leurs propriétés, ainsi que de tous les avantages et privilèges qui sont ou seront, par la suite, accordés aux sujets de la nation la plus favorisée.

Les missionnaires Français jouiront en Birmanie des mêmes faveurs et immunités que les missionnaires de toute autre nation.

Les Français voyageant en Birmanie dans l'intérêt de la science, géographes, naturalistes, et autres, recevront des autorités Birmanes toute l'assistance dont ils auraient besoin pour le succès de leurs explorations. Les Birmans jouiront réciproquement en France des mêmes facilités.

### Article II.

Les marchandises que les Français importeront en Birmanie et en exporteront, et, réciproquement, les marchandises que les Birmans importeront en France ou en exporteront, ne payeront pas d'autres ni de plus forts droits que si elles étaient importées ou exportées par des habitants du pays ou par des étrangers appartenant à la nation la plus favorisée. Les produits Birmans en France et les produits Français en Birmanie jouiront du même traitement que les produits similaires étrangers les plus favorisés.

Le Gouvernement Birman, voulant encourager le développement des échanges commerciaux entre la France et le Birmanie, s'engage à n'établir sur les articles échangés aucun droit de douane dont le taux excéderait 5 pour cent de leur valeur. Après le payement de droit d'entrée, les marchandises, en quelques mains qu'elles puissent passer, n'auront plus à supporter en Birmanie ni taxe ni charge d'aucune sorte.

### Article III.

Les deux Gouvernements se reconnaissent réciproquement le droit d'avoir un Agent Diplomatique résidant auprès de chacun d'eux, et de nommer des Consols ou Agents Consulaires partout où l'intérêt de leurs nationaux l'exigerait. Ces Agents pourront arborer le pavillon de leurs pays, et ils jouiront dans leurs personnes, aussi bien que dans l'exercice de leur charge, de la même protection et des mêmes immunités et prérogatives qui sont ou seront, par la suite, accordés aux Agents du même rang de la nation la plus favorisée.

### Article IV.

Le Gouvernement Birman, désirant faciliter, autant qu'il est en son pouvoir, l'établissement des Français en Birmanie, il est convenu que les autorités Birmanes n'interviendront pas dans les contestations entre Français, qui devront toujours être déférées au Consul de France, et que les contestations entre Français et Birmans seront jugées par un Tribunal Mixte composé du Consul et d'un fonctionnaire Birman de haut ring.

ARTICLE V.

Dans le cas de décès d'un Français en Birmanie ou d'un Birman en France, les biens du décédé seront remis à ses héritiers, et, à leur défaut, au Consul de sa nation, qui se chargera de les faire parvenir aux ayants droit.

ARTICLE VI.

La présente Convention demeure obligatoire d'année en année, tant que l'un des deux Gouvernements n'aura pas annoncé à l'autre, un an à l'avance, son intention d'en faire cesser les effets.

ARTICLE VII.

Elle sera ratifiée, et les ratifications en seront échangées dans le délai d'un an, ou plus tôt, s'il est possible. Elle sera mise en vigueur dès que cet échange aura lieu.

ARTICLE VIII.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé la présente Convention et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait en double expédition, à Paris, le 24 Janvier, 1873, correspondant à l'ère de Bouddha 2416, et à l'ère vulgaire 1234, Piatho 11e de la lune décroissante.

(L.S.) (Signé) RÉMUSAT.
(L.S.) (Signé) MENGYEE MAHA SAYTHOO KENNOON MENGYEE.

Art. 2. Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères est chargé de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Fait à Paris, le 25 Novembre, 1885.

(Signé) JULES GRÉVY.

Par le Président de la République,
Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères,
(Signé) C. DE FREYCINET.

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TRANSLATION.

EXTRACT from the "JOURNAL OFFICIEL" of November 26, 1885.

LAW sanctioning the Supplementary Commercial Convention between France and Burmah. Signed at Paris, on the 15th January 1885.

THE Senate and the Chamber of Deputies have passed, the President of the Republic promulgates the Law of which the following are the terms :—

*Single Article.*—The President of the Republic is authorised to ratify, and, if there should be occasion for it, to cause to be carried out, the Supplementary Commercial Convention between France and Burmah, which was signed at Paris on the 15th January 1885.

This present Law, which has been discussed and passed by the Senate and by the Chamber of Deputies, shall he carried out as a State Law.

Done at Paris, this 24th day of November 1885.

By the President of the Republic,
(Signed) JULES GRÉVY.
The Minister for Foreign Affairs,
(Signed) C. DE FREYCINET.

The President of the French Republic, on the proposal of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, decrees :—

ARTICLE I.

The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies having approved the Supplementary Commercial Convention, followed by an Additional Article, signed at Paris the 15th January 1885, between France and Burmah, and the ratifications of that instrument having been exchanged at Paris on the 25th November 1885, the said Convention, of which the following is the text, shall be of full force and effect.

CONVENTION.

The President of the French Republic and His Majesty the King of Burmah, desiring to consolidate and increase by a Special Convention the advantages accruing to the two countries from the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce signed at Paris on the 24th of January 1873, have with that object named as their Plenipotentiaries the following; that is to say,—

The President of the French Republic, Mons. Jules Ferry, Deputy, President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs;

And His Majesty the King of Burmah, Ming Ghie Min Maha Laya Thin Gian Myothit Myosah Atwin Woon Min, First Ambassador, Minister of the Interior, of the Palace, and of the Privy Council, Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Burmah;

Who, after reciprocal communication of their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

There shall be lasting peace, perpetual friendship, and full and complete liberty of commerce and of commercial navigation between the French Republic and the Burmese Empire.

Those who may resort from one to the other State shall not be liable, in respect of their commerce and industry, in the ports, towns, and all other places whatsoever belonging to their respective countries, whether they be permanently settled or temporarily resident in such localities, to pay any dues, taxes, imposts, or duties of any denomination other or higher than those which are or shall be levied on the subjects (of the two States); and the rights, privileges, and immunities to which the citizens of either State shall be entitled in matters of commerce, industry, industrial property, and commercial navigation, shall be common to the citizens of the other State, subject always to the exceptions mentioned in the present Treaty.

ARTICLE II.

Those resorting from (the dominions of) either of the High Contracting Parties to (the dominions of) the other, shall, reciprocally enjoy, in the same manner as the subjects of or resorters from the most favoured nation, the right of entering with their vessels and ladings all the ports and rivers of the respective States, of travelling, residing, and settling in all places where they may deem it suitable for their interests, of purchasing, holding, and selling houses, shops, stores, and all sorts of moveable property, of pursuing any kind of industry or calling, of carrying on trade, both wholesale and retail, of despatching and receiving merchandise and valuable commodities by land, river, or sea, and of receiving both home and foreign consignments, without payment of other duties than such as are or shall be leviable on the subjects of or resorters from the most favoured nation.

Frenchmen in Burmah shall be competent to purchase lands, to sell, hold, and utilise them, and to raise buildings on them, conforming themselves throughout to the laws of the country, in so far as such laws shall be applicable to the citizens of the most favoured nation.

Those resorting from (the dominions of) either of the High Contracting Parties to (the dominions of) the other shall have the right, in their purchases and sales, to fix the price of the goods and commodities of whatever nature, both imported and native, whether they sell them inland or destine them for exportation.

They shall be empowered to carry on and administer their business themselves, or to depute duly authorised substitutes, whether for the purchase or sale of their goods, effects, or merchandise, or for their own customs declarations in regard to the lading, unlading, and despatch of their vessels.

Commercial transactions shall be entirely free in Burmah. Those who resort there from France shall in no case be forced to employ royal brokers (ponézas) or any middlemen there may be on the Irrawaddy and in the Burmese markets.

ARTICLE III.

In order to facilitate the voyages and settlement of Frenchmen who may resort thither throughout the length and breadth of Burmah, and to ensure their safety, it is agreed that they must be provided with a passport issued by the French authorities; the said document shall be furnished with the visa of the Burmese authorities, who shall not be competent to refuse it.

Nevertheless, Frenchmen resorting to Burmah shall not be under an obligation to produce a passport, except in so far as foreigners resorting thither shall be similarly liable.

ARTICLE IV.

Frenchmen resorting to Burmah and Burmans in France shall be exempt from all contributions, whether ordinary or extraordinary, or for war purposes, which may not be imposed on citizens of the most favoured nation.

They shall be equally exempt from all personal service either in the land or sea forces, in the national guard, or in the national militia, as well as from all requisition for service in the militia.

ARTICLE V.

The Burmese Government binds itself not to create monopolies, nor to authorise, directly or indirectly, their imposition on any article of commerce other than tea, intended for consumption in the fresh state. Trade in all other articles shall be free.

It is, moreover, agreed, that no violation is intended of the rights of property possessed by His Majesty the King of Burmah over the natural products, such as petroleum oil, precious stones, jade, teakwood, &c., which may be found on his private domain.

ARTICLE VI.

Gold and silver, either coined or in bars, and effects for personal use, shall be exempt in Burmah from all import and export dues.

All other kinds of merchandise shall be subject, on entering and leaving, to the same duties as are or shall be leviable in that country upon similar imports and exports in the case of the most favoured nation.

In no case shall the duties levied in Burmah, either on entering or leaving, be permitted to exceed 5 per cent *ad valorem* before the first day of the Burmese year 1257, corresponding to April 1, 1895, except upon opium, which may be taxed to the extent of 30 per cent.

On the expiration of that period, the Burmese Government shall be competent, whilst making allowance for circumstances and for the needs of commerce, to increase the said customs duties, but nevertheless not so that they shall exceed 10 per cent. on the value of any merchandize, except opium, as above stated. In the event of the Burmese Government availing themselves of such faculty, they shall be bound to communicate to the French Government, six months beforehand, the tariff which they may propose to put in force.

ARTICLE VII.

For the collection of customs dues, the value of the merchandize imported from one country into the other shall be calculated upon the purchase price at the place of origin or manufacture, to which shall be added the freight, the commission and the insurance charges.

The importer shall be bound to produce the letters of advice and the invoices of his merchandize.

If the Burmese customs should consider that the exact value of the merchandize has not been declared by the importer, they shall be entitled to make choice between the two following methods of procedure: 1st, either to exercise the right of pre-emption of the merchandize by paying to the declarers, within 15 days, a sum equal to the declared value and an additional fifth, the pre-emption having always to be charged to the account of the State of Burmah, or (2) to submit the dispute to the French consul, and to a competent Burmese functionary, who, after each has chosen as his assistants one or two merchants as assessors, if he should think fit to do so, shall jointly decide the question in dispute according to equity.

There shall be no appeal from their decision, which shall be binding on both parties.

ARTICLE VIII.

All patterns which shall be imported into Burmah by French manufacturers, merchants, or commercial travellers, and *vice versâ*, shall, on both sides, be temporarily admitted free of duty, subject to the customs formalities necessary to ensure their re-exportation or re-delivery to store in bond.

These formalities shall be settled by common agreement between the two Governments.

ARTICLE IX.

Each of the High Contracting Parties engages to enable the other to profit at once, and without compensation, by all favours, privileges, or reductions of customs duties, which either of them may have granted or grant to a third Power. The High Contracting Parties engage, moreover, not to impose, as regards one another, any duty or prohibition on importation, exportation, or transit, which shall not be at the same time applicable to other nations. The most favoured nation's treatment is reciprocally guaranteed to each of the High Contracting Parties in all that concerns consumption, warehousing in bond, re-exportation, transit, transhipment of merchandize, commerce, and navigation in general.

ARTICLE X.

The trading vessels of each of the two countries shall enjoy, in the waters of their respective States, all the rights, privileges, and immunities which are or shall be accorded to native vessels, as well as to the vessels of the most favoured foreign nations.

The above-mentioned rights and privileges shall be exercised in conformity with the laws and with the customs regulations of the country, in so far as such laws and regulations shall be applied to those who resort there from the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XI.

Trading vessels arrived at the Burmese frontier custom house, shall not be allowed to retain on board any arms and munitions, save those inscribed in the ship's papers and necessary for the safety of the crew.

Arms and munitions constituting part of the cargo must be landed and left in charge of the Burmese customs guard, who shall be responsible for them and deliver them up on the departure of the vessel.

ARTICLE XII.

The Burmese customs officers shall be authorised to exact the production of the certificate of nationality and other ship's papers, on the arrival of French trading vessels at a riverain station in Burmese territory.

Within 24 hours from its arrival, the master of the vessel shall deliver to the said officers the freight list or general bill of lading, which shall record,—the name and tonnage of the vessel, the composition of the crew, the number of passengers, the amount, marks, and numbers of the packages, and the nature of the merchandise.

The landing permit shall be issued within three hours from the delivery of the freight list. At the end of that time the landing may take place without a permit.

Failure to show the freight list within the time fixed, and unlading of the merchandise without a permit before the expiration of the three hours' delay above mentioned, shall expose (the offender) to a fine which shall not exceed 200 rupees.

ARTICLE XIII.

The consignees and the shippers shall be bound to assist in person or by deputy, at the verification of the merchandise loaded or unloaded.

On their part the officers of the Burmese customs shall lose no time in proceeding with the verification.

ARTICLE XIV.

If a Frenchman becomes bankrupt in the kingdom of Burmah, the French consul ("agent") shall take possession of all the property of the bankrupt, and shall carry out the liquidation of the estate as best he can for the interests of the creditors.

ARTICLE XV.

If a Burman refuses or avoids payment of a debt to a Frenchman, the Burmese authorities shall afford every help and facility for the recovery of what is due; in the same manner the French consul ("agent") shall give every assistance to Burmese subjects for the recovery of such debts as they may have against Frenchmen in Burmah.

ARTICLE XVI.

Those resorting from Burmah to French Colonies or Possessions shall enjoy there the most favoured nation treatment.

### Article XVII.

Pending the conclusion of a special arrangement between the two Governments, in conformity with the Protocol signed at Paris the 24th day of January 1873, corresponding to 1234 of the Burmese era, Piatho 11 of the Waning moon, it is agreed that those resorting from France to Burmah may claim there, in matters of jurisdiction, the treatment of the most favoured nation, in the event of those resorting there from other countries obtaining particular advantages in this respect.

### Article XVIII.

Every Burmese subject who shall have returned to Burmah, after rendering himself guilty of assassination, of murder, of arson, of armed pillage, of robbery with or without violence, on the territory or within the possessions of the French Republic, shall be tried and punished according to the laws of Burmah.

On the other hand Frenchmen who shall have returned to the territory or to the possessions of the Republic, after rendering themselves guilty of assassination, of murder, of arson, of armed pillage, or of robbery with or without violence, on Burmese territory, shall be tried and punished according to the laws of France.

### Article XIX.

The authorities of France and Burmah shall reciprocally deliver up to each other Burmese subjects taking refuge in France or in French Possessions, and French "resorters" taking refuge in Burmah, who shall be charged with the commission in each other's country of the crimes or offences above enumerated. Applications for extradition shall be made through the channel of the Diplomatic Agent or of the Consul, and shall be complied with in the absence of any objection derived from the political character of the offences charged or from deversity of legislation.

### Article XX.

The two Governments shall come to an understanding with a view to adopt, by common accord, such regulations as may be deemed necessary to ensure observance of the stipulations of the present treaty.

### Article XXI.

The present Convention shall come into force from the day on which the ratifications are exchanged, which shall take place within one year from this date, or sooner, if possible.

It shall remain operative until the two Governments shall have come to an agreement, 12 months beforehand, as to the introduction of modifications or for terminating its operation.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have affixed to it their seals.

Done in duplicate at Paris, this 15th day of January 1885, corresponding to 2428 of the Buddhist Era, and to 1246 of the Vulgar Era, Piazo 15 of the Waning moon.

(L.S.) (Signed) Jules Ferry.
" " Ming Ghie Min Maha Zaya Thin Gian Myothit Myosah Atwin Woon Min.

### Additional Article.

It is agreed that the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce of the 24th January 1873, between France and Burmah, put in force by the Declaration signed at Paris on the 5th April 1884, shall remain operative, in the same manner as the Supplementary Convention, until the two Governments shall have come to an agreement, 12 months beforehand, as to the introduction of modifications, or for terminating its operation.

Done at Paris, this 15th day of January 1885, corresponding to 2428 of the Buddhist Era, and to 1246 of the Vulgar Era, Piazo 15 of the Waning moon.

(L.S.) (Signed) Jules Ferry.
" " Ming Ghie Min Maha Zaya Tin Gian Myothit Myosah Atwin Woon Min.

## Annex.

### Commercial Convention between France and Burmah, of the 24th January 1873.

The President of the French Republic and His Majesty the King of the Burmans, being desirous of establishing between France and Burmah relations of friendship and commerce, which they reserve to themselves power to consolidate, and, if necessary, to extend by the conclusion of subsequent arrangements, have, with that object, named as their Plenipotentiaries the following, that is to say:—

The President of the French Republic, M. Charles de Rémusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

His Majesty the King of the Burmans, Mengyee Maha Sciy Thoo Benwoon Mengyee, his Ambassador;

Who, after reciprocal communication of their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

### Article I.

The French in Burmah and the Burmese in France shall be competent to reside freely, to move from place to place, to trade, to purchase land, to sell it, to utilize it, to build on it, conforming themselves throughout to the laws of the country. They shall enjoy full and complete protection for their families and their properties, as well as all such advantages and privileges as are or shall be hereafter accorded to subjects of the most favoured nation.

French missionaries shall enjoy in Burmah the same favours and immunities as the missionaries of any other nation.

Frenchmen travelling in Burmah in the interests of science, such as geographers, naturalists, and others, shall receive from the Burmese authorities all the assistance of which they may stand in need for succeeding in their explorations. Burmans shall enjoy, reciprocally, the same facilities in France.

### Article II.

The merchandize which the French shall import into and export from Burmah, and, reciprocally, the merchandize which the Burmese shall import into or export from France, shall not be subject to other or higher dues than if it were imported or exported by the natives of the country, or by foreigners belonging to the most favoured nation.

Burmese products in France and French products in Burmah shall enjoy the same treatment as the most favoured foreign products of a similar kind.

The Burmese Government wishing to encourage the development of commercial exchanges and barter between France and Burmah, binds itself not to impose on the articles exchanged any Customs duty the amount of which shall exceed 5 per cent. on their value. After the payment of the entrance duty, the merchandize, into whomsoever's hands it may pass shall not be liable in Burmah to taxation or charges of any kind.

### Article III.

The two Governments reciprocally recognise each other's right to have a Diplomatic Agent accredited to one another, and to appoint Consuls or Consular Agents in all places where the interests of their "nationals" may require it. Such agents shall be competent to fly the flag of their country, and they shall enjoy, personally, as well as in their official character the same protection and the same immunities and prerogatives as are or shall be hereafter accorded to agents of the same rank belonging to the most favoured nation.

### Article IV.

The Burmese Government, desiring to facilitate, as far as may be in its power, the settlement of the French in Burmah, it is agreed that the Burmese Authorities shall not intervene in disputes between Frenchmen, which shall always be referred to the French Consul, and that disputes between Frenchmen and Burmese shall be tried by a mixed tribunal composed of the Consul and a Burmese functionary of high rank.

### Article V.

In the event of the decease of a Frenchman in Burmah or of a Burman in France, the estate of the deceased shall be handed over to his heirs, and, in default of them, to the Consul of his nation, who shall undertake to forward it to the parties properly entitled thereto.

ARTICLE VI.

The present Convention shall remain in force from year to year during such period as one of the two Governments concerned shall not have given notice to the other, 12 months beforehand, of its intention to terminate its operation.

ARTICLE VII.

It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within a year from this date, or sooner, if possible.

It shall be put in force as soon as the said exchange shall have taken place.

ARTICLE VIII.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have affixed to it their seals.

Done, in duplicate, at Paris, this 24th day of January 1873, corresponding to 2416 of the Buddhist Era, and 1234 of the Vulgar Era, Piatho 11e. of the Waning moon.

(L.S.) (Signed) RÉMUSAT.

" " MENGYEE MAHA SAYTHOO KENNORU MENGYEE.

ARTICLE 2.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is charged with the execution of the present Decree.

Done at Paris, this 25th day of November 1885.

(Signed) JULES GRÉVY.

By the President of the Republic,
The Minister of Foreign Affairs,
C. DE FREYCINET.

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No. 153.

TELEGRAM from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burmah, to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated November 27, 1885.

TELEGRAM just received from Prendergast announces military post with civil officer established Pagan. Enemy appeared in force at Myingyan, where river bank was entrenched and guns mounted on three batteries. These were silenced by gunboats between four p.m. and nightfall on 24th. Next morning, three brigades landed, but found place evacuated. Military post was established with civil officers. Force was expected to arrive off Ava to-day. Prendergasts adds:—

" We have fresh and unmistakeable evidences that our advance in force is looked upon by the people as a deliverance from past and present evils. They are flocking back into the town from which, they say, they were driven by the extortionate exactions of the Mandalay soldiers. Priests and people say openly, and with evident signs of satisfaction, that they willingly accept English rule, and hope for its speedy establishment."

Another correspondent states our loss at Myingyan two severely and five slightly wounded

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No. 154.

TELEGRAM from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burmah, to SECRETARY OF STATE.

Rangoon, November 30, 1885.

ON 26th, Royal barge with flag of truce, met flotilla 30 miles below Mandalay, with letter begging for armistice. Prendergast replied, demanding surrender of King's army and Mandalay. Next morning, Envoy returned with orders from King to accede to all demands. Army surrendered Ava forts, 28 guns, and laid down arms. Prendergast intended to proceed to Mandalay on 28th.

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No. 155.

TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY.

November 30, 1885.

I AM commanded by the Queen to express to your Excellency the pleasure with which Her Majesty has received the news of the result of the military operations in the Irrawaddy Valley, so effectually organised by your Excellency's Government and so brilliantly carried out by Her Majesty's forces under the command of General Prendergast.

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No. 156.

TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY.

November 30, 1885.

HER Majesty's Government offer to your Excellency their cordial congratulations on the conspicuous success which has attended the expedition against the King of Burmah, as directed by your Excellency's Government, and are glad to express their profound satisfaction that the immediate objects of the military operations have been attained with so little loss of life.

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No. 157.

TELEGRAM from GENERAL PRENDERGAST to SECRETARY OF STATE.
November 30, 1885.

MYINGYAN. On afternoon of 24th, fleet approached Myingyan. Enemy visible in force about two miles inland and batteries on left bank of river. Naval brigade and Royal Artillery went forward and engaged enemy at 4 p.m., and continued in action until after dark. On 25th prepared to land troops, but position was found to be evacuated during the night. Twenty guns of small calibre destroyed. The batteries were the most formidable as yet encountered. Casualties: First class petty officer Cooper, H.M.S. "Turquoise," severely wounded; Private A. T. Bayley, R.M.L.I., severely wounded. 500 men and two guns garrison Myingyan. Priests and people seem content. Fleet proceeded northward.

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No. 158.

No. 215 of 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Foreign Department.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD, Agra, December 1, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of certain correspondence relating to the recent outbreak of hostilities in Burmah and to the subject of our relations with the Government of Mandalay.

2. The treaties between the British Government and the kingdom of Burmah provide that British subjects shall be free to travel and trade in the Burmese dominions; that they shall, while resident in those dominions, be treated and protected as if they were Burmese subjects; that the British Government may establish a political agent in Burmese territory with a suitable residence and escort; that there shall be no monopolies in goods and merchandise passing between Burmese and British territories, excepting as regards earth-oil, timber, and precious stones; and generally that relations of peace and amity shall be maintained between the two Governments, each being careful to observe the conditions of a firm and lasting friendship.

3. Your Lordship is aware that for some years past we have had grave cause to complain of the manner in which these obligations have been fulfilled. In 1879, the Government of India submitted to the Secretary of State a statement of the various matters in respect to which the proceedings of the Burmese authorities had been open to objection of a more or less serious character. The unsatisfactory nature of the relations existing between the two countries was clearly demonstrated. It was shown that the principal concessions secured to us by our commercial treaties had never been fairly brought into effect; there were no sufficient guarantees for the strict and substantial observance of the engagements in force; that territorial rights claimed by us were refused recognition, or pertinaciously obstructed; that British subjects in Upper Burmah were exposed to ill-treatment and indignity; and that there was grave cause for dissatisfaction at the position of the British Resident, who was excluded from personal access to the king, in consequence of the degrading ceremonial upon which the Court insisted. The despatch also referred to the circumstances under which King Theebaw had lately come to the throne, and to the horrible massacres by which his succession had been signalised. The opinion was expressed that it would be in the highest degree impolitic, and indeed scarcely possible, to acquiese much longer in the existing condition of affairs. No request of the least importance, no representation, however earnest or reasonable, no complaint, however well founded, on the part of our resident at Mandalay, had been entertained or satisfied without such pressure as to convince the Government of Upper Burmah that further resistance would be unsafe to itself. At that point the Burmese Government would always yield to our demands, but in relations maintained under such inconvenient conditions, every trivial misunderstanding might lead to serious complications. The Government of India therefore submitted that it had become expedient to intimate decidedly to the King of Upper Burmah that they looked for change in his policy towards them. They proposed to inform His Majesty that they desired to arrange for the improvement of the British Resident's position, for a general settlement of pending differences and grievances, and for a revision of their treaty relations with his Government.

4. In reply, the Secretary of State observed that the recital of events in this despatch showed our relations with the King of Burmah to be in a very precarious position, but his Lordship was of opinion that such a decided intimation of policy as was contemplated by the Government of India would not be opportune while King Theebaw was in the first excitement of the possession of unbridled power, and was surrounded by the worst class of counsellors. It was pointed out that the grievances which we had tolerated from former rulers of Burmah had not as yet been aggravated by the new king, and that no action had been taken on his part which called for a distinct change of policy on ours.

Under these circumstances, Her Majesty's Government considered that the despatch of anything like an ultimatum based upon former grievances would be impolitic, and they expressed a hope that His Majesty might after a time be induced to make advances which would result in a better understanding upon the various points to which the Government of India had referred.

5. King Theebaw has now been more than six years upon the throne, and it cannot be said that he has availed himself, or manifested any serious inclination to avail himself, of the opportunity which was afforded to him. Our relations with his Government have during that time been to the full as insecure and unsatisfactory as they were in 1879.

A year after King Theebaw's accession it was found impracticable and unsafe to retain a Resident any longer at his Court; and as the efforts of Lord Ripon's Government to come to a satisfactory understanding for the restoration of diplomatic relations were frustrated by the unreasonable nature of the Burmese demands, we have never since had a representative in Burmese territory. At the same time causes of complaint similar to those which were enumerated in the Despatch of 1879 have continued to recur. British subjects in Upper Burmah have been maltreated, and adequate redress has been persistently refused or delayed.

The commercial privileges secured by treaty have been infringed. The Burmese Government have shown a disposition to encroach upon our borders and upon the protected State of Munnipoor; and the general disorganization into which their country has been allowed to fall has proved in many respects gravely prejudicial to the peace of our own borders and to the interest of our subjects.

6. Nor were the foregoing the only circumstances which occasioned us anxiety in regard to Burmah. *Pari passu* with the development of King Theebaw's persistent hostility towards ourselves, unmistakeable indications were not wanting that the Government of Mandalay was bent upon welcoming to the Upper Valley of the Irrawaddy extraneous influences, which, if allowed to become established and dominant, could not

fail at some future time to trouble the political tranquillity of Lower Burmah, and engender complications extending even beyond our frontiers.

7. These various circumstances were occupying our attention, when the Burmese Government rendered some definite action necessary by imposing an arbitrary fine of ruinous amount upon a British Trading Company. So far as we could judge from the information submitted to us, the demand was altogether unjustifiable; but we desired to afford King Theebaw every opportunity of explaining his proceedings, and to bring about, if possible, an amicable settlement of the dispute. With this view the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah was instructed to address to the Burmese Government a representation, couched in temperate terms and devoid of all appearance of menace, by which King Theebaw was invited to refer the case to impartial adjudication, and was informed that in the mean time the Government of India hoped he would abstain from taking final action against the Company. We received in reply, a letter refusing to entertain any proposal for arbitration, and distinctly informing the Chief Commissioner that on no account whatever would there be suspension of any order which might be passed upon the case. Under these circumstances we thought it necessary to adopt a more decided tone, and after full consideration, we resolved that the opportunity should be taken of placing our future relations with King Theebaw upon a more satisfactory basis.

8. Accordingly, we directed the Chief Commissioner to despatch to Mandalay a communication containing three demands. These were briefly as follows:—

(1.) That an envoy from the Viceroy and Governor General should be suitably received at Mandalay, and that the present dispute should be settled in communication with him.

(2.) That all action against the Trading Company should be supended until the Envoy arrived.

(3.) That for the future a diplomatic Agent from the Viceroy should be allowed to reside at Mandalay, with proper securities for his safety, and should receive becoming treatment at the hands of the Burmese Government.

Failing the acceptance of these demands, we announced our intention of taking the matter into our own hands without any further attempt to prolong a fruitless negotiation. At the same time we thought it fair to warn King Theebaw that the Government of Ava would be expected for the future to regulate the external relations of the country in accordance with the advice of the Government of India, and to afford reasonable facilities for opening up British trade with China. These last two requirements, however, did not form an essential part of our ultimatum, because we did not deem it right to insist upon an explicit answer with regard to them, until our Agent, after his arrival at Mandalay, should have had an opportunity of explaining their real meaning, and of meeting any objections which might be made to them by the Burmese Government. We therefore asked for nothing more than a general acquiescence in the principle of these demands.

9. Notwithstanding the unsatisfactory nature of King Theebaw's reply to our first proposal, we still hoped that His Majesty might not be so ill-advised as to throw away the final opportunity of coming to an amicable understanding which had thus been afforded to him. At the same time we considered it expedient to prepare for every eventuality, by fitting out and sending to Rangoon a military force sufficiently large to show that we were prepared in case of necessity to follow up our demands by decisive measures.

10. As your Lordship is aware, the Burmese Government refused to accept our proposals, and accentuated their refusal by issuing a Proclamation of an unmistakeably hostile nature.

General Prendergast, who had been appointed to the command of the expeditionary force, was therefore directed to cross the border of Upper Burmah, to issue the appended Proclamation, and to advance on Mandalay.

11. It is needless for us to assure your Lordship that we have embarked with extreme reluctance on the line of action above described. In spite of the urgent representations made to us by the mercantile community of Rangoon, we have steadily refused to admit that the misgovernment of King Theebaw within the limits of his own dominions, even when it had an injurious influence on our commerce, was a sufficient justification for invading his territories; but, on the other hand, when the Mandalay Government proceeded to overt acts of flagrant injustice upon a scale it was impossible to overlook, we felt bound to protect Her Majesty's subjects from further wrong at the hands of a semi-barbarous and arbitrary ruler. With this view we once more resorted to diplomatic representations, and when these failed of their effect, we repeated them in such a form as to leave no doubt in the minds of the Ava Government of our being in earnest. The demands themselves were both moderate and reasonable. It had become necessary on

many accounts that the Government agency at Mandalay should be reconstituted. All that we imperatively insisted upon was that our representative should be allowed to return, exempted from those humiliating requirements which had forced his predecessor to quit the Burmese capital, and that the proceedings against the Trading Company should be arrested until our Agent should have been given an opportunity of discussing on the spot with the King's Government the merits of the case. To our great regret, our efforts to avoid a recourse to arms have been unavailing. But, however disappointed we may be at such a result, we feel convinced that no other course was open to us, and that to have prolonged our forbearance further in the face of the many provocations to which we had been exposed, would ere long have superinduced a crisis which would have had to be met under conditions far more embarrassing to ourselves, and more likely to entail heavy sufferings upon the inhabitants of Upper Burmah than those we are now called upon to encounter.

12. In conclusion, I beg to state that by acting with promptitude and decision, by refusing to be amused by vain pretexts invented merely to prepare resistance and secure delay until the unhealthy season, and by the despatch of a force sufficiently large to render opposition vain, I hope to circumscribe, to the smallest possible limits, the expense, the losses, and the duration of the campaign. General Prendergast has been invited to remember that he is about to operate in a country inhabited by a people kindred to our own subjects in race, in religion, and in their material interests, and that he is attacking not a hostile nation, but a perverse and impracticable Court. I am happy to say that, so far, General Prendergast has succeeded, by his skilful and humane arrangements, in making considerable progress up the Irrawaddy without sustaining much loss himself or inflicting any severe punishment upon the enemy. I hope to hear before many days that he is in possession of Mandalay, and I shall then endeavour to submit as soon as possible final proposals with regard to the future administration of the country. Before doing so, however, it is my intention to proceed to Burmah in person, with the view of examining on the spot the elements of this most important question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Enclosure 1 in No. 158.

LETTER from His Excellency the MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS at Mandalay to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burmah, dated the 3rd October 1885.

MINISTER has received and carefully considered the Chief Commissioner's letter, No. 612, dated the 28th August 1885, corresponding with 3rd Waring Wagaung 1247. As the statements contained in the letter are based on interested representations made by one party only, namely, the defendants in the case between the foresters of Toungoo Ningyan and the agents of the Bombay-Burma Company, Minister, in reply, sends, for the clear understanding of the Chief Commissioner, an account of the actual circumstances of the case wherein the Burmese Government passed a decision in accordance with the customary laws of the State, based on the plaints, answers, and examinations made with the concurrence of both parties. The various foresters of Toungoo Ningyan, in felling and delivering timber to the Bombay-Burmah Company in accordance with the contract granted to the Company by the Burmese Government, floated and delivered in 1245, 1884, upwards of forty thousand logs, and yet for the two years the Company submitted accounts for upwards of thirty-two thousand logs only, the foresters who had worked out the timber did not obtain payment of the amount due to them for the number of logs they had delivered. Being aggrieved, they petitioned for a just settlement with the Bombay-Burmah Company, filing, as exhibits, copies of timber statements obtained by them from the British Toungoo forest officer. Upon the plaint and exhibits filed by the foresters, Andreino, the agent of the Bombay-Burma Company and a party to the forest contract was examined. His statement was that no timber had been exported and taken in excess of the quantity for which annual accounts had been submitted. With respect to the allegations made by the foresters in their plaint, he stated that he would be prepared to undergo examination, and submit his reply after having made certain inquiries of the members of the Company. If each party had been called upon to submit accounts and replies, the dispute between the two parties would have become more complicated and protracted. Furthermore, the statements exhibited by the plaintiffs purported to be copies of statements from a British forest officer, *i.e.*, an officer of the same nationality as that of the defendants. If such statements were actually existing in the forest office, the agents of a British company could not dispute their correctness. Taking these facts into consideration, the parties were asked if they would

settle matters by taking copies of the forest office records and comparing figures. With their concurrence, and with the object of obtaining facilities for arriving at a just decision and settlement of the dispute, men furnished by both sides were despatched to the Chief Commissioner with a letter so as to enable them to take copies of statements of the timber which arrived at the Toungoo forest office from the year when the Bombay-Burma Company first worked out and floated down timber on their first contract down to the year 1246 (1884). The Chief Commissioner instructed his forest officers to permit the taking of copies of statements, and the parties accordingly obtained from the forest officers the papers they required, certified with the office seal, namely, statements showing in detail the rafts of timber which had arrived at the Toungoo forest office. These statements were submitted to the Burmese Government. When the figures contained in the forest office statements for the three years were compared with the number of logs for which accounts had been submitted during these years, and for which royalty had been paid, the royalty-paid logs were found to be few, while the logs contained in the forest office statement were many. After making all necessary deductions, upwards of 56,000 due and Halwa logs were found to have been exported without payment of royalty; and when Andreino, the forest company's agent and a party to the contract, was further examined, he was not able to give any sufficient explanation to show that the excess number of logs as contained in the forest office statement were logs which could have been lawfully exported. The examination of both parties conducted in each other's presence, and the consideration and comparison of the statements of both sides on the subject of the first and second contracts entered into by the company, and the copies of statements received from the Toungoo forest office, resulted in clearly bringing out the fact that the excess timber exported was timber which could not have been lawfully exported under any condition or circumstances whatever. It having been clearly ascertained that the Bombay-Burma Company had exported upwards of 26,000 logs royalty unpaid timber, the foresters were ordered to file their statement of accounts in order to enable them to recover the balance of their just dues for the working out of the timber, besides settling these claims for the working of the timber, the Hlutdaw supreme court decreed in its judgment with reference to the ascertained export of a large quantity of timber without payment of royalty, that as the timber was timber which had been fraudulently exported in contravention of the laws of the State, twice its value, viz., two million rupees and upwards, should be paid as compensation by the agents of the Bombay-Burma Company. In accordance with the judgment of the Hlutdaw, the agents of the Bombay-Burma Company have been ordered by the revenue authorities to pay the amount adjudged by monthly instalments, and they have been definitely informed that if the amount be not paid the Company's timber in the Toungoo Ningyan forests will be attached in satisfaction of the decree. These are the circumstances of the case, and if the Chief Commissioner will carefully consider them, as well as the fact that the two parties have been lawfully examined with their concurrence, and that a lawful decision and settlement have been come to, he will clearly perceive that the representations made to him by the Company are untrue, and that the Company's agents have, inconsistently with the usages of people belonging to great nations, acted unlawfully and fraudulently in their forest transactions. With reference to the statement made in the letter No. 612, namely, that the British Government cannot remain indifferent to the cancelment of contracts without investigation and the levy of fines without inquiry, as also to the statement that the British Government trusts that the Bombay-Burma Company have acted honestly in their dealings with the Burmese Government; Minister believes that these statements have been inserted in the letter in consequence of a one-sided and interested representation of the Bombay-Burma Company alone having been heard, and that they would not have been so inserted had all the circumstances of the case and the representations of both parties as mentioned herein been fully considered. It has been clearly ascertained that the Bombay-Burma Company have in the working of the forests conceded to them by the Burmese Government contravened the laws of the State, and fraudulently exported, without payment of royalty, timber which should have paid royalty. They have thus clearly rendered themselves liable to criminal punishment, and the Hlutdaw has inquired into and passed judgment in the case. Under these circumstances, the English Government should know that there is no occasion for asking whether or not the Burmese Government are willing to place the case before an arbitrator to be sent by the Viceroy, and whether or not the Burmese Government will be able to abide by the arbitrator's decision, and that there is no occasion for answering those questions. Taking the above statements into consideration the Chief Commissioner is distinctly informed in reply that on no account whatever can there be any suspension or modification of any necessary order or action against the Bombay-Burma Company in accordance with the judgment of

the Hlutdaw in the timber case between the Toungoo Ningyan foresters and the Bombay-Burmah Company.

Enclosure 2 in No. 158.

TELEGRAM from SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Foreign Department, to CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Rangoon, dated the 19th October 1885.

PLEASE write at once to Mandalay Government acknowledging receipt of their letter. Say that the reply they have sent cannot be accepted; and that we must now insist upon an envoy from Government of India being at once received at Mandalay and upon settlement of present dispute in communication with him. He must have free access to the King, and must not be asked to submit to any humiliating ceremonies. Secondly, please inform Mandalay Government that they must meanwhile abstain from enforcing their claims against corporation, and that if any action of the kind has been or should be taken we shall act in such way as may seem best to us without further communication to them. Thirdly, tell them that the present and other recent incidents show the necessity for permanent retention of an English diplomatic Agent at Mandalay, with proper residence near river and British guard, and, if you agree, a steamer. The three conditions enumerated above are essential, and the Government of India will enter into no discussion about them. Further, you should warn Mandalay Government that for the future they will be expected to regulate their external relations in accordance with our advice, and that we shall also expect them to afford complete facilities for opening up British trade with China viâ Bhamo. These last two stipulations can be worked out hereafter when our envoy has been received, but they should be communicated at the same time as the others, though perhaps in a separate document. The Viceroy's object in drawing this distinction is to avoid presenting to Mandalay Government at once a formal ultimatum containing terms which Burmese would be likely to refuse unless the nature of the proposed arrangement were more definitely explained. They must, however, be warned of our wishes from the beginning. Fix a reasonable time for receiving a reply, allowing Burmese Government three or four days for consideration; and inform them that if a reply is not received on or before the day fixed the Government will take matter into its own hand. They should also be clearly warned that any reply short of an unconditional acceptance of our three first demands, and of a general acquiescence in the two last, will be treated as a refusal. It is useless for them to propose sending a mission or other measure of the kind. In the meantime I am to inform you that orders will be issued for immediate preparation of a force numbering probably about 10,000 men. With regard to Europeans and British subjects in Upper Burmah, Viceroy would be glad to know your views. He is inclined to think they should come away at once if possible, and in any case, Burmese Government must be solemnly warned of the consequences of doing them any injury. Please acknowledge receipt of this telegram, and make any suggestions on whole case which you may think desirable. The intention, if Burmese answer should be unsatisfactory, is to march at once on Mandalay, and probably annex country.

Enclosure 3 in No. 158.

TELEGRAM from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Rangoon, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla, dated the 21st October 1885.

LETTER conveying ultimatum, in accordance with your orders, will be delivered in Mandalay on 30th. Another copy will be delivered here to King's agent, to-morrow, and can reach Mandalay by same date. Letter says no reply will be satisfactory unless it contains unconditional acceptance of first three demands, and acquiescence in two other requirements. Letter states that a chartered steamer will, if unmolested, remain at Mandalay till afternoon of 5th November for reply. Steamer will leave under any circumstances by 6th November. Letter says that if steamer comes away without satisfactory reply, and if no satisfactory reply reaches me otherwise by 10th November, then British Government will be free to act as though terms were refused.

As to Europeans and British residents, a special steamer goes up single handed, passes mail steamer which carries ultimatum, and warns Europeans and British subjects at certain riverside stations. I have authorised Flotilla Company to keep off Mandalay, at Government expense, a steamer with banked fires to bring away refugees. I have left it to discretion of Mr. Andreino when to come away and how to warn others. His judgment and courage may be trusted. Letter imparts special warning to officials, soldiery, and others, against injury to Europeans or British subjects trading in Upper Burma. Our official letter to you, dated 16th October, submits my views as to measures advisable if King Theebaw is dethroned. I trust troops may move on Burma quickly. At present, case stands thus:—If older Ministers prevail, ultimatum will be uncon-

ditionally accepted. If Tinedah Minister retains power, we may expect refusal, followed by outrages. I believe most, perhaps all, Europeans will get away safely, if flight is necessary. I am grateful to Viceroy for giving explicitly terms of ultimatum. My letters will explain how I guard against our precaution for safety of refugees forming ground for repayment of losses from public treasury.

Enclosure 4 in No. 158.

LETTER from OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, dated the 22nd October 1885, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY.

SIR,

I AM directed to submit copies of the letter which has this day been addressed to the Foreign Minister, Mandalay, in compliance with the orders contained in your telegram of the 19th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. S. SYMES,
Officiating Secretary.

LETTER from OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER to His Excellency the MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS at Mandalay, dated the 22nd October 1885.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 3rd October, on the subject of the decree for 23 lacs of rupees which was passed by your Government against the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation. In my letter of the 28th August you were informed that the British Government could not acquiesce without further inquiry in the imposition of this enormous fine upon a British company. You were accordingly asked whether the Government of Ava would consent to refer the matters in dispute to an arbitrator to be deputed by his Excellency the Viceroy, and your Government was further requested to postpone for the present the execution of the decree. Your letter definitely rejects the Viceroy's proposal to refer the questions in dispute to an arbitrator, and refuses to permit any postponement in the execution of the decree against the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation.

2. I am now to inform you that the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council is unable to accept this your reply. As the offer to depute an arbitrator has been rejected, the British Government must now insist upon the reception by your Government at Mandalay of an Envoy to be sent at once by his Excellency the Viceroy, and upon the settlement of the present dispute with the concurrence of the British Envoy. It will be necessary that the Envoy of the Viceroy should have free access to his Majesty the King, and that he should not be asked to submit to any humiliating ceremonies inconsistent with the diplomatic usage of Western nations.

3. Pending the arrival of the Envoy at Mandalay, I am to request that your Government will abstain from enforcing their claims against the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation; and I am to intimate that, if any action of the kind has been or should be taken, the Government of India will act in such a way as may seem best to them without communication to you.

4. I am further to inform you that the present and other recent incidents have shown the necessity for the permanent retention of a diplomatic Agent of the Viceroy at Mandalay. The Agent will be supplied by the Government of India with a British guard of honour, and a British steamer will be furnished for its use. Your Government will be requested to provide him with a suitable residence near the river, and to accord him the honourable treatment to which he will be entitled as the Agent of his Excellency the Viceroy.

5. There are two other matters which I am to mention to you. The British Government will expect the Government of Ava in future to regulate the external relations of the realm in accordance with the advice of the Viceroy of India; and they will expect your Government to afford complete facilities for opening up British trade with China. These are matters the details of which can be settled hereafter by discussion between your Government and the British Envoy; but his Excellency the Viceroy desires to receive at once an intimation of the general acquiescence of your Government in his wishes on these subjects.

6. The present letter will be forwarded to you by the steamer "Ashley Eden," and will reach Mandalay by or before the 30th October. A second copy will be delivered to-day (the 22nd October) to Sayedawgyi Maha Mindin Kyaw Thu, the Commercial Agent in Rangoon of the Ava Government. The Chief Commissioner will expect to receive an answer on or before the 10th November. The steamer "Ashley Eden" has been chartered by the Government, and she will remain at Mandalay, provided she

be unmolested, until the 5th November, in order to bring away your answer to my present letter. She will leave Mandalay without fail by the 6th November. If she does not bring a satisfactory reply from you, and if no satisfactory reply reaches me by the evening of the 10th November, the British Government will proceed to such action as they may deem fit.

7. Regarding the position of the servants of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, and of other Europeans and British subjects now resident or trading in the dominions of His Majesty the King, I am to convey a solemn warning that any detention, injury, or ill treatment of these persons by officials, soldiers or other persons under the control of your Government will entail most serious consequences to the perpetrators, and also to the officials or others who may countenance such action.

8. In conclusion, I am to request that you will be good enough to state clearly in your reply whether his Majesty the King accepts unconditionally the three first proposals now made, that is to say:—

(1.) That an Envoy from the Viceroy and Governor General shall be suitably received at Mandalay, and that the present dispute between your Government and the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation shall be settled with his concurrence.

(2.) That all action against the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation shall be suspended until the Envoy arrives.

(3.) That for the future a diplomatic agent from the Viceroy shall reside at Mandalay, who shall receive becoming treatment at the hands of your Government, and shall be supplied by the British Government with a British guard of honour and a steamer.

I am to inform you that the Government of India will not be able to take into consideration any counter proposals for the despatch of a mission to Rangoon or Simla, or the like, or to enter into any discussion regarding the three requirements of his Excellency the Viceroy above summarized. Any reply other than an unconditional acceptance of these three requirements, and a general acquiescence in the wishes of the Government of India on the two subjects referred to in paragraph 5 of this letter, will be regarded as a refusal of the proposals now made by the British Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. S. Symes,
Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

## Enclosure 5 in No. 158.

Telegram from Foreign Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Rangoon, dated the 22nd October 1885.

Your telegram of the 21st received. The Viceroy desires me to say that he entirely approves of what you have done with regard to steamer and other measures proposed for securing safety of Europeans and British subjects. You may depend upon his Excellency's support in your efforts in this direction. Are the Europeans beginning to come out? Please keep me informed upon this and other points of interest. Orders have been given for the despatch of 10,000 men to Rangoon.

## Enclosure 6 in No. 158.

Telegram from Chief Commissioner, Rangoon, to Foreign Secretary, dated the 26th October 1885.

I am arranging to send with expeditionary force four civil officers conversant with Burmese. One of them would be available for General Prendergast to leave with the commandant of each fort which he may take and garrison as he passes on. The civil officer would then arrange for pacifying the country through the existing Native officials. He would be under orders of the local commandant. I would give them written orders after consulting General Prendergast. I have warned four young officers for this duty. Each will have with him two of our Burmese officials. I solicit permission to arrange on these lines when necessity comes. Nothing would be done without General Prendergast's assent; but I had better select men. If Colonel Sladen is to go as chief civil officer, he should leave Akyab by next steamer, which will reach this on 6th November. May I order him down? He would understand that he went as civil officer under General Prendergast's orders, and not as separate Envoy.

## Enclosure 7 in No. 158.

TELEGRAM from FOREIGN SECRETARY to CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Rangoon, dated the 30th October 1885.

IF troops advance on Mandalay, Sladen will be Political Officer, but chief Political as well as chief Military authority will rest with General Prendergast, who should correspond direct with Government of India, Foreign Department, repeating all telegrams to you and sending you copies of all letters. You can send with Sladen any civil officers required.

## Enclosure 8 in No. 158.

TELEGRAM from FOREIGN SECRETARY to CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Rangoon, dated the 3rd November 1885.

FOLLOWING is the text of the instructions issued to General Prendergast:—Begins. From Viceroy to General Prendergast, dated 3rd November 1885. You are doubtless aware of the general nature of the ultimatum lately sent to the Burmese Government. If the terms offered in that ultimatum are refused, or if the answer is evasive, you will be informed by the Chief Commissioner. You must then hold yourself in readiness to advance on Mandalay in accordance with any plan of operations prescribed by the Commander-in-Chief. But the actual order to cross the frontier will be sent to you from hence (hereafter).

From the time that you enter the enemy's territory you will be vested with supreme political as well as military authority. Colonel Sladen will be placed under your orders as Political Officer, and will be accompanied by some junior officers of the Burmese Commission. With regard to political matters, you should correspond direct with the Government of India in the Foreign Department, repeating all telegrams immediately to the Chief Commissioner and sending him a copy of all letters simultaneously with the despatch of the original.

You will understand that after you cross the frontier, no offer of submission can be accepted or can effect the movement of the troops. Mandalay must be occupied, and Theebaw dethroned. You should announce this definitely to the Burmese authorities and population. You will be informed hereafter whether Upper Burma is to be annexed. If so, the Commissioner will go to Mandalay and assume civil control. Meanwhile, it seems desirable that you should leave in any important fort or other place taken and garrisoned by you, a civil officer, who should, under the orders of the commandant, enter into communication with the local Burmese officials, and through them pacify and administer country, giving assurances that Theebaw will not remain in power.

These instructions are subject to modification at your discretion in points of detail; but you should communicate freely, by telegraph, with the Government of India, and you should, so far as the circumstances of the case allow, submit to the Government for approval any measure involving important political consequences.

I trust that you will make full use of Colonel Sladen's services, his experience and knowledge of Burmese affairs being very exceptional. I hope also that you will work in communication with the Chief Commissioner, and that you will meet his wishes whenever practicable.

The immediate objects of the expedition are the occupation of Mandalay and the dethronement of King Theebaw; and it is extremely desirable that these objects should be attained rather by the display than by the use of force. An unopposed occupation of Mandalay would be more satisfactory and more acceptable to the Government than any number of victorious engagements in the field. You will, therefore, be careful to avoid, as far as possible, all conflict with the population at large, and you will do everything in your power to secure without bloodshed their acquiescence in any administrative or political changes which may be found necessary. At the same time, you are to understand that the above-mentioned conditions should not be allowed to hamper you in taking the measures which may be requisite, from a military point of view, for the security of the troops under your command and the definite success of the expedition.

I hope the foregoing instructions will suffice to make you acquainted with the general objects and wishes of the Government of India; but if you desire more detailed explanation on any point, refer to me by telegraph. Ends.

Please deliver these instructions to General Prendergast on arrival at Rangoon.

## Enclosure 9 in No. 158.

TELEGRAM from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Rangoon, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, dated the 9th November 1885.

My telegram of this morning told gist of reply to ultimatum. Following is text of translation of important parts:—

On demands, one and two answer runs,—

"His Majesty was pleased to say that although the judgment against Corporation was one passed in conformity with the law of the State, yet if the Bombay-Burma Corporation presented a petition on the subject of the money decree against them, he would be pleased to look after and assist foreign merchants and traders, so that they should not suffer any hardship. Therefore, with reference to the first and second points, regarding the Corporation's forest case, the need for discussion or negotiation is at an end."

On the third demand the answer says,—

"The Burmese Government, through their wish to maintain friendly relations between the two countries, did not act in such a way as to restrict or put to hardship the British Agent formerly stationed at Mandalay, and yet he left of his own accord, and there has been no Agent since. If the British Government wish in future to re-establish an Agent, he will be permitted to reside and come in and go as in former times."

On the fourth demand the answer says,—

"The internal and external affairs of an independent State are regulated and controlled in accordance with the custom and law of that State. Friendly relations with France, Italy, and other States have been, are being, and will be maintained. Therefore, in the question as to whether one State alone can prefer such a request, the Burmese Government can follow the joint decision of the three States, France, Germany, and Italy, who are friends of both Governments."

On the fifth demand the answer says,—

"The friendly relations of the two countries are based on assistance to be rendered for the increase of trade and exports and imports from one country to the other. If, therefore, merchants and traders, whether of English or other races, ask the Burmese Government to endeavour to facilitate trade and the increase of exports and imports with China, they will be assisted in conformity with the customs of the land."

The translation has been carefully made and verified. I consider it correct. Steamer "Captain" reports that to all appearance the Burmese are not ready for, and do not expect immediate invasion. The position of European residents at Mandalay is risky, but they are staying in despite of warnings and arrangements for their departure.

## Enclosure 10 in No. 158.

From the MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS at Mandalay, to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma,—dated the 12th waning Thadingyut 1247 (the 4th November 1885).

MINISTER has received the letter dated the 22nd October 1885, corresponding with 14th waxing Thadingyut 1247, sent by the Chief Commissioner's Secretary Symes. The contents of the letter have been considered by the ministers and nobles (constituting the) Burmese Government in full Council, and this is their reply to the several points contained in it.

1. The judgment passed against the Bombay-Burma Company, decreeing the payment of a fine in connexion with their forest case was not passed by the Burmese Government in an arbitrary manner. In consideration of the fact that they (defendants) were of English race, the records of an English Forest office were taken as a basis, and the judgment was passed in accordance with the laws of the State on the merits of the case. This has already been intimated in previous letters to the Chief Commissioner.

2. His Majesty (titles) was informed that under a judgment passed in this manner against the Bombay-Burma Company a sum of Rs. 23 lacs and upwards (including the punishment for excess exportation of timber) had to be levied from them and paid into the Royal treasury, and His Majesty was pleased to say that although the judgment was one passed in conformity with the laws of the State, yet, taking into consideration the fact that the Bombay-Burma Company had served for many years working the Toungoo forests, and paying revenue, and that they would continue to serve hereafter for the mutual benefit of both countries; that if the Bombay-Burma Company presented a petition on the subject of the money decreed in the judgment against them, he would be pleased to look after and assist foreign merchants so that they should not suffer any hardship. Therefore with reference to the first and second points of letter No. 438

regarding the Bombay-Burma Company's forest case, the need for discussion or negotiation (between the two Governments) is at an end.

3. With reference to the appointment of a diplomatic Agent, the Burmese Government, through their wish to maintain friendly relations between the two countries, did not act in such a way as to restrict or put to hardship the British Agent formerly stationed at Mandalay, and yet he left of his own accord, and there has been no Agent since. If the British Government wish in future to re-establish an Agent he will be permitted to reside and come in and go out as in former times. With reference to the second point in the fifth paragraph of the letter respecting assistance to be given for the success of British trade with China, the friendly relations between two countries are based on assistance to be rendered for the increase of trade and of exports and imports from one country to the other. If, therefore, merchants and traders, whether of English or other race, ask the Burmese Government to endeavour to facilitate trade and the increase of exports and imports with China, they will be assisted in conformity with the customs of the land.

4. With reference to the first point in the fifth paragraph of the letter about the future regulations of the Foreign relations of Burma (the Chief Commissioner is informed) that the internal and external affairs of an independent separate State are regulated and controlled in accordance with the customs and laws of that State. Friendly relations with France, Italy, and other States have been, are being, and will be maintained. Therefore in determining the question whether or not it is proper that one Government alone should make any such claim, the Burmese Government can follow the joint decision of the three States, France, Germany, and Italy, who are friends of both Governments, and Minister is confident that the British Government will be of the same mind as the Burmese Government on this point.

Enclosure 11 in No. 158.

PROCLAMATION of KING THEEBAW, dated 7th November 1885.

To all town and village thugyes, heads of cavalry, heads of the Daings, shield bearers, heads of jails, heads of gold and silver revenues, mine workers, settlement officers, heads of forests, and to all royal subjects and inhabitants of the royal empire:

Those heretics, the English kalas barbarians, having most harshly made demands calculated to bring about the impairment and destruction of our religion, the violation of our national traditions and customs, and the degradation of our race, are making a show and preparation as if about to wage war with our State. They have been replied to in conformity with the usages of great nations, and in words which are just and regular. If, notwithstanding, these heretic kalas should come and in any way attempt to molest or disturb the State, His Majesty, who is watchful that the interests of our religion and our State shall not suffer, will himself march forth with his generals, captains, and lieutenants, with large forces of infantry, artillery, elephanterie, and cavalry, by land and by water, and with the might of his army will efface these heretic kalas and conquer and annex their country. All royal subjects the people of the country, are enjoined that they are not to be alarmed or disturbed on account of the hostility of these heretic kalas, and they are not to avoid them by quitting the country.

They are to continue to carry on their occupations as usual in a peaceful and ordinary manner; the local officials are to be watchful, each in his own town or village, that it is free from thefts, dacoities, and other crime; the royal troops to be sent forth will not be collected and banded together as formerly by forcibly pressing into service all such as can be obtained, but the royal troops who are now already banded into regiments in Mandalay will be sent forth to attack, destroy, and annex. The local officials shall not forcibly impress into service anyone who may not wish to serve. To uphold the religion, to uphold the national honour, to uphold the country's interests, will bring about threefold good; good of our religion, good of our master, and good of ourselves; and will gain for us the important result of placing us in the path to the celestial regions and to Nibban Nirvana. Whoever, therefore, is willing to join and serve zealously will be assisted by His Majesty with royal rewards and royal money, and be made to serve in the capacity for which he may be fit. Loyal officials are to make inquiries for volunteers and others who may wish to serve, and are to submit lists of them to their respective provincial Governments.

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Order of the Ministers of the Hlutdaw. Names follow. On the 7th November 1885. Burmese date recorded by the Wetmasut Wundauk Daw, issued by Secretary Mah Mindin Minhla Sithu.

Enclosure 12 in No. 158.

TELEGRAM from FOREIGN SECRETARY to CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Rangoon, dated the 13th November 1885.

PLEASE inform Prendergast that, as Burmese reply to ultimatum is unsatisfactory, he should advance upon Mandalay whenever his military preparations are complete. The military authorities will be informed of the wishes of the Government of India, and will doubtless issue final detailed instructions.

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No. 159.

TELEGRAM from GENERAL PRENDERGAST, Ava, through Minhla, to SECRETARY OF STATE, December 1, 1885.

KING'S war boat, bearing a flag of truce and containing the Minister of the Interior, met us on 26th. He was empowered to make terms, and begged for an armistice. I replied that I was not empowered to grant an armistice, but that if the King would surrender himself, his army, and Mandalay, and if the Europeans at Mandalay were unarmed, I would save the King's life. I gave till 4 a.m. 27th, for reply. Advanced at 6 a.m. 27th. When in sight of Ava the Envoy returned with orders from King that Burmans were not to fire on fleet, and that the King would accede to all my demands. This day has been spent in finding a passage through the obstructed channel between Ava and Saguin redoubt on the right bank of the river, opposite to it, in putting the arms of the Burmans, 28 guns, and some hundreds of Martini and other rifles on board the fleet. The Burman solders made no difficulty about giving up their arms after they saw the Royal mandate. After disarming Saguin and Thalayidan redoubts, it is proposed to advance on Mandalay to-morrow.

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No. 160.

TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY.

December 1, 1885.

I HAVE received the following telegram from Her Majesty the Queen :—*Begin.* Pray express my warm thanks to General Prendergast and admiration of the skill with which he has conducted the whole expedition. *End.* Please communicate Her Majesty's gracious message to General Prendergast.

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No. 161.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

December 1, 1885.

THE Government of India is very sensible of the kind expressions of approval which your Lordship has conveyed to it on behalf of Her Majesty and Her Government. General Prendergast deserves the utmost credit for the skill, humanity, and decisive promptitude with which he has conducted the whole business. It is a matter of great importance that the objects of the expedition should have been attained without engendering any hostile feeling between ourselves and the people of Upper Burmah, who are akin to our own Burmese subjects in race, religion, and material interests. I propose to convey to General Prendergast, and to the officers and troops who have so nobly seconded their commander's efforts, the thanks of the Indian Government, and I venture to hope that some mark of Her Majesty's favour may be bestowed upon General Prendergast himself. I have instructed our Agents in Upper Burmah to administer the country provisionally in Her Majesty's name.

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No. 162.

## THE LIVERPOOL GENERAL BROKER'S ASSOCIATION to LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

B 8, Exchange Buildings, Liverpool,
December 2, 1885.

My Lord,

The Petition of the Liverpool General Broker's Association, by their President, sheweth,

1st. That your petitioners are largely engaged in commerce with India, China, and elsewhere.

2ndly. That they view with satisfaction the success of Her Majesty's arms in Upper Burmah as by the removal of the late tyrannical sovereign, the opportunity is afforded to this country of obtaining a great extension of trade on a secure basis.

3rdly. That to render the advantages complete and permanent, Upper Burmah ought to be annexed and made part of Her Majesty's Indian Empire.

4thly. That whilst looking to the commercial benefits to be attained by this country, the liberty and material advancement of the Native population will be also secured.

Your Petitioners therefore pray, that Her Majesty's Government will not entertain any idea of a Protectorate, but that they will resolve on the immediate and permanent annexation of Upper Burmah.

Signed on behalf of the Liverpool General Broker's Association,

EDMOND BROWNHILL,
President.

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No. 163.

## TELEGRAM from General PRENDERGAST to SECRETARY OF STATE, December 2, 1885.

On 28th I continued advance on Mandalay, leaving troops to dismantle forts of Sagaing and Thalayadan and shore batteries; 32 guns were destroyed at Sagaing, and 14 at Thalayadan. No communication being received from the palace, I landed the troops at 1 p.m. and surrounded the city and palace. The first minister, Kin Woon Mengyee, met me on the way and asked for Colonel Sladen to go to palace at once to quiet anticipated panic. At 5 p.m. the minister came to me with Colonel Sladen and tendered submission of the King. I placed guard on palace and arranged to come up on following day to receive the King's formal submission.

On 29th I had an interview with the King and Queen in the palace. The troops formed on each side of the road while I led the Royal family through the throne-room to the east, or royal gate of the palace. They then entered carriages, and were conveyed under escort of a brigade to the "Thooreah steamer," in which they will proceed to Rangoon under escort of two companies, Liverpool regiment. Five regiments and a battery are on duty in the city to-night to keep order. The Italians Camotto and Molinari will also be delivered.

No ill feeling to the British has been shown by the Burmans, but they threaten to plunder one another; hence the large force in the city. The four Woon Mengyees were present at the palace during my interview with Theebaw, and the exodus of the Royal family from the palace. They all remain in office. The King is accompanied by the two Queens and some of the ladies of the court.

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No. 164.

## TELEGRAM from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Rangoon, to SECRETARY OF STATE, December 2, 1885.

King Theebaw arrived British territory.

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No. 165.

TELEGRAM from GENERAL PRENDERGAST, Mandalay, dated Thayetmyo, to SECRETARY OF STATE, December 3, 1885.

THE King, Queen, Queen mother, the Kin Woon, two members of Council, three Woons, sixteen princesses and maids of honour, forty-three followers; total, including King, sixty-eight, and much valuable property, are on board the "Thooriah."

The Kin Woon is allowed to go so that the ministry may be strong, the opposition weak. Mandalay is quiet, but strictly patrolled.

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No. 166.

TELEGRAM from GENERAL PRENDERGAST to SECRETARY OF STATE, December 6, 1885.

THE disarmament of Mandalay is being carried out by the Ministers effectually. People are returning to their homes and avocations. The city is quiet, with the exception of bands of dacoits in the suburbs. According to the reports of all officials, political and military, not a murder has been committed since the British force arrived in Mandalay.

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No. 167.

TELEGRAM from GENERAL PRENDERGAST, dated Thyetmyo, to SECRETARY OF STATE, December 9, 1885.

7TH December. Military situation unchanged; no armed resistance to authority except from small bands of dacoits in neighbourhood. Two moveable columns, composed of Mounted Infantry, one company British, and two Native Infantry, and two guns, are being sent out to clear country for about 12 miles around city. A column for Bhamo and for Tounghoo has been organized if required. I have had no mail from Rangoon since 1st. Telegraphic communication with the frontier will probably be restored within four or five days. I have, at the wish of the Ministers and of the Princes themselves, sent five of the Royal Princes to Rangoon, as their presence here would be likely to have a disturbing effect on the country; their names are Prince Moung Pyen, Prince Moung Hypoo, Prince Moung Tsit Moung, and his wife, Prince Moung Sitnine, Prince Moung Bah, and his wife. The Archbishop is cordially supporting me, and has issued a special proclamation to the priests and people to submit to my authority, and that the Buddhist religion will be respected.

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No. 168.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY, Lucknow, to SECRETARY OF STATE, December 9, 1885.

FOLLOWING information just received from Prendergast. A good working ministry, composed of two Mengyis, four Ministers of Interior, and seven Under Secretaries, has been established and work loyally and successfully in restoring order and pacifying the country. Opportune departure of the Kinwoon Mengyi with the King removes all opposition. Sladen has presided at two Council meetings, and believes members are honestly endeavouring to assist us. A disarmament proclamation has been issued and large quantities of arms are being brought in. Looting, which had begun in several places, has been stopped. City is quiet, and people are returning to ordinary avocations. Officials report that not a single case of murder has occurred since arrival of British troops. Cases of marauding may occur for some time, but no reason to apprehend any settled disturbances. Present political situation, on the whole, is regarded by Prendergast as satisfactory and promising.

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No. 169.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY, Lucknow, to SECRETARY OF STATE, December 10, 1885.

THEEBAW left Rangoon to-day for Madras, whence he will be sent on to Ranipet.

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No. 170.

## The SECRETARY, LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

My Lord, December 11, 1885.

Referring to the communications which I have lately had the honour of addressing to your Lordship in connexion with Burmah, I ask permission to bring under your notice the fact that the subject was again discussed at the monthly meeting of the Council, on further representations from important East India merchants in the city. As a result of that discussion, I am desired to state that this Council feels more and more strongly, that the only policy which will prove ultimately satisfactory to the commercial interests of the will be such as ensures to British influence a paramount position, both in Burmah, and, if possible, in the independent states which intervene between the north and north-west frontiers of Burmah, and also of the Burmese Shan States which intervene between Native Burmah and the south-west frontier of China. The reasons which have caused the Council's opinion to become so decided in favour even of annexation if necessary, are as follows:—

Firstly.—The importance of British trade with Upper Burmah itself (which has been developed by the steamers already plying upon the Irrawaddy, and also by the existing railway system), will, under a policy of law and order, probably increase and extend as rapidly and as satisfactorily as has the trade of British Burmah.

Secondly.—The important trade which proper government, and its consequent security, would create with the Shan States tributary to Burmah.

Thirdly.—The certain increase of the caravan trade in the Upper Irrawaddy valley from Assam and Eastern Thibet and Western Yunnan, through the old trade routes now closed, and by Bhamo and other trade routes to and from Yunnan. When these trade routes which are now closed mainly by the depredations and warlike tendencies of the Singpho tribes, are reopened under British control, the probability is, that, not only will considerable barter ensue, but the present unobtainable cheap labour will be largely forthcoming for the development of British tea gardens in Assam.

Fourthly.—The great importance of the extension of railway communication from the head lines already existing in Assam to the Irrawaddy, and thence southwards by a junction with the Burmese system at Tongho.

Fifthly.—The effective command of the Burmese Shan States through which the only practicable line of railway communication with China must eventually run. Such railway communication would be, it is believed, of the very highest importance, as through these States only can railroad communication between India and China be satisfactorily maintained.

In conclusion, the Council is given to understand that China has so completely changed its previous policy, with reference more especially to an alliance with England, that the approach of our frontiers would now be welcomed, rather than opposed, by the Government of that populous Empire; and keeping in view the necessity for the extension and development of British trade, which of course is the principal object of the Chamber's action, there can be little doubt as to the desirability of strengthening official intercourse between India, China, and England upon the friendly basis on which it is believed such intercourse may now be conducted.

(Signed) K. B. MURRAY,
Secretary.

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No. 171.

## TELEGRAM from VICEROY, Dinapore, to SECRETARY OF STATE, December 15, 1885.

In a telegram, just received, dated Mandalay 12th, Prendergast reports that no communication has yet been established with Bhamo, and that his authority is recognized only as far as gunboats have gone up the river, that is about 50 miles. He proposes to send up, about 19th instant, a force composed of one Mountain Battery, a half battalion Welsh Fusiliers, a half battalion Native Infantry, and one company of Sappers, and to leave as garrison the whole of this force except two companies of Fusiliers. Catholic missionaries lately arrived from Mandalay report native Governor well disposed to English. I have authorised Prendergast to advance as proposed.

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No. 172.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, December 17, 1885.

TELEGRAM just received from Prendergast, dated 12th December, reports that provisional Government is working satisfactorily, a revenue beginning to come in. The Governor of Montshoboo has sent in distinction sword and two sons as tokens of submission, also a prince whom he has captured. The Ministers report that troops despatched to Tounghoo frontier at commencement of hostilities are returning, and will lay down their arms. A good deal of dacoity in outlying districts, but nowhere an enemy in the field.

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No. 173.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, December 20, 1885.

YOUR telegram of 18th. At outbreak of hostilities there were sixteen Europeans in Western Burmese forests. Of these Antram and G. Calogreedy reached Mandalay in safety shortly after the surrender of the town. Concerning the others the only trustworthy information is the following telegram just received from Rangoon:—*Begins.* Ross, in letter to Prendergast, dated Mingin 7th December, states that he, Roberts, Allen, Bates, Hill, O. Ruckstuhl, Moncure, and Gois surrendered to Mandalay official Thandawzin 21st ult. He, Bates, Hill, and Ruckstuhl were placed in gaol at Mingin, but released and well treated by Woon on new arriving of the capture of Mandalay. Roberts, Allen, and Moncure, who remained in launch, are said to have been murdered. Messenger who brought Ross's letter states he saw them cut down. Gois was taken up country by Thandawzin, to work the launch at Kindat. Morgan, J. Ruckstuhl, and Bretto were placed in gaol. British expedition left Mandalay for Chindwin 13th December, in "Tigris." *Telegram ends.* Our political agent at Manipur is likewise endeavouring to render assistance. The only Europeans of whom no intelligence has yet been received are S. Calogreedy, Gray, and Minus.

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No. 174.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY, Calcutta, to SECRETARY OF STATE, December 21, 1885.

POLITICAL Agent, Manipur, has received a letter from Morgan, stating that himself, Bretto, two Ruckstuhls, Hill, Ross, and Baker are well and safe, but that Allen, Moncure, and Roberts had been murdered.

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No. 175.

TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY.

December 21, 1885.

EVERY effort should be made to rescue any Europeans still in danger. Circumstances attending murders should be immediately strictly investigated. Any Burmese official implicated should be tried in accordance with terms of proclamation.

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No. 176.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, December 22, 1885.

BERNARD telegraphs, apparently 20th or 21st, that expedition to Bhamo started that day with Prendergast. Crops about Mandalay and in country generally reported good. Although disorder and dacoity prevail, there is no national resistance anywhere. Local officials are submitting and being sent back or replaced by others with authority and means to restore order.

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No. 177.

## TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY.

(Extract.)

December 24, 1885.

Her Majesty's Government, by Command of the Queen-Empress, propose with your concurrence, to authorise you to proclaim Upper Burmah part of Her Majesty's dominions and to administer the country during pleasure of Crown.

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No. 178.

## TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

December 25, 1885.

Your telegram of 24th. We will at once set about preparing Proclamation.

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No. 179.

## The SALT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Northwich, to LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

My Lord, December 30, 1885.

We have the honour to hand you copy of resolution passed at a council meeting of this Chamber yesterday—Tuesday the 29th instant :—

"This Chamber having fully considered the state of affairs in Burmah, and how British interests are thereby affected, is of opinion that Upper Burmah should be annexed to British Burmah, and strongly urges Her Majesty's Government to take this step, believing that it would tend not only to confer the blessings of settled government on the natives but to the development of British industries; that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Prime Minister and to the Secretary of State for India."

On behalf of the Council of the Salt Chamber of Commerce,

We have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT VERDIN,
President.
THOMAS MOORE,
Secretary.

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No. 180.

## DESPATCH to the GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, No. 34, dated India Office, December 31, 1885.

My Lord,

Her Majesty's Government having determined, by command of the Queen-Empress and with the concurrence of your Excellency in Council, that the territories of Upper Burmah formerly under the rule of King Theebaw shall become part of Her Majesty's dominions, to be administered, during the pleasure of the Crown, by your Excellency, I think it necessary to acquaint you in a more complete manner than has been possible by telegraphic communication with the views they hold on this important question.

2. At the accession of King Theebaw to the throne of Burmah in 1878, the relations between the Government of India and that of Mandalay were unsatisfactory. Life and property within Burmese territory were insecure; applications for redress of wrongs to British subjects were disregarded; the treaties then in force were not respected; and British commercial interests in the Irrawaddy Valley were seriously injured. That the accession of a new ruler might bring about some amelioration of this state of things was the hope of the Government of India, who looked to the establishment of their Resident at the Burmese Court in a position befitting the Government he represented, for an improvement

in the serious condition of affairs. Far from this being the case, King Theebaw's dislike to the British alliance increased; outrages on British subjects occurred; atrocious massacres of men, women, and children were committed by his Government, notwithstanding the strong remonstrances of the resident, who was debarred from personal access to the king. So difficult did the position of the Resident become, and so insolent and menacing the temper of both ministers and people towards him and his officers, that the Government of India deemed it prudent in October 1879 to withdraw him from Mandalay.

3. After the withdrawal of the British Mission, the attitude of the Government of Burmah grew more hostile. In November 1879, an unprovoked attack was made by Burmese on the captain and crew of a British steamer whilst it was lying at anchor in the waters of the Upper Irrawaddy. A demand for redress was so ill received by King Theebaw that the Government of India recommended the renunciation of all treaty engagements with him. Her Majesty's Government, however, at that time considered that a crisis should not be precipated by measures of which neither the political nor commercial effect could with certainty be estimated. Shortly after, the King sent an Envoy into British Burmah with the object of proposing new treaty relations with the Government of India. The articles of the draft instrument were found on examination to be so inadmissible, and the King's overtures so insincere and illusory, that the Envoy was not allowed by the British local authorities to proceed to Rangoon. Another outrage, on a British mail steamer, which was seized and detained by officials of the Burmese Government, on the pretext that a rebellion instigated by the Government of India had, at that moment, broken out in Upper Burmah, produced a further demand for redress which proved as unsuccessful as the former one.

4. The relations between the two Governments remained at a dead lock; fresh atrocities took place at Mandalay; bands of armed dacoits roamed at will; raids were made into British territory; Upper Burmah became completely disorganized. In the spring of 1882, an Envoy from Mandalay arrived in India, bearing new proposals for a treaty. Notwithstanding previous occurrences, a most friendly reception was accorded to the Burmese Mission, and your Excellency's predecessor took the utmost trouble and pains to bring the negotiations to a successful and satisfactory issue. King Theebaw, however, suddenly recalled his Envoy, and expectations of a renewal of friendly intercourse between the two powers were again disappointed.

5. The Court of Ava developed its policy of menace and hostility to the Government of India by the despatch of a mission to Europe, seeking alliances with foreign powers for the purpose of attaining political and commercial arrangements which could not but conflict very seriously with British interests and lead to intrigues by foreign agents at Mandalay, the initiation even of which Her Majesty's Government could not for a moment tolerate.

6. As long as the kingdom of Ava occupied an isolated position the British Government could afford to submit to much provocation, but when the external policy of the Burmese Court indicated designs which, if prosecuted with impunity, could only result in the establishment of preponderating foreign influence in the upper valley of the Irrawaddy, it became impossible for Her Majesty's Government any longer to view the situation without considerable anxiety.

7. In August last the following occurrence left your Excellency no choice but to resort to prompt and decided action. King Theebaw, instigated in all probability by counsellors outside the Burmese Government, attempted to impose a preposterous and ruinous fine on a British Trading Company which had for many years held forest leases in His Majesty's territories, and followed up this action by a threat of confiscation of the whole of their valuable property in default of payment. Your Excellency desiring that British subjects in the position of this Company should have a fair and proper hearing, and should not be ruined by unjust and arbitrary measures, caused a communication to be addressed to the Burmese Ministers, expressing a hope that the King would allow the matter in dispute to go before an arbitrator who should be appointed by the Viceroy of India.

8. Your Excellency's reasonable proposal was rejected by the Ministers of King Theebaw, who in their reply of the 3rd October questioned the right of the Viceroy to raise the subject. Thereupon, with the full approval of Her Majesty's Government, your Excellency in Council addressed an ultimatum to His Majesty, demanding the acceptance of certain definite proposals for the settlement of existing disputes and the establishment of satisfactory relations with Ava, which was accompanied by a warning that in the event of these proposals not being immediately accepted, your Government would take the matter into their own hands. These proposals were—(1) that, with a

view to settle the dispute immediately in question, your Excellency in Council must insist upon an Envoy from the Government of India being received at Mandalay, with free access to the King upon the same terms as are usual at other Courts; (2) that proceedings against the Bombay-Burmah Corporation should be meanwhile suspended; and (3) that an English Agent should be permanently stationed at Mandalay, with a proper guard for his personal protection. The King's Government was, at the same time, informed that hereafter it would be required to shape its external relations in accordance with the advice of the British Government, and to give proper facilities for trade with China and elsewhere.

9. Your Excellency's Government judiciously made the despatch of troops to Rangoon concurrent with that of the ultimatum, with the view of convincing King Theebaw that your Government was in earnest, that any injury to British subjects or to their property would not be overlooked, and that he would be no longer allowed to indulge in undisguised hostility to the British Empire. The result justified the precautions taken by your Excellency. Your proposals were treated with contempt by the King, who, simultaneously with the despatch of an evasive reply issued an openly hostile proclamation. The time had come for terminating the deplorable state of things which had grown up at Mandalay. Had the Government of India delayed action, a situation would have been created in Upper Burmah most prejudicial to the commercial and political interests of the Empire, and with which it might have been difficult hereafter to deal.

10. Major-General Prendergast was therefore instructed, with the approval of Her Majesty's Government, conveyed to you in my telegram of the 11th November, to advance upon Mandalay, and to issue a notification which, setting forth the reasons for this step, and declaring the reign of King Theebaw at an end, should proclaim that the private rights, the religion, and the national customs of the Burmese people would be scrupulously respected. The operations so effectually organized by your Excellency's Government were carried out with much skill and with complete success by Major-General Prendergast and the gallant British and Indian troops of Her Majesty under his command. The capital was occupied within ten days; the King surrendered himself a prisoner; the immediate objects of the expedition were attained with comparatively little loss on either side. Her Majesty's Government derived special gratification on learning from your Excellency that the British force was welcomed by the inhabitants of the country as a deliverance from past and existing evils, and as the prelude for the establishment of British rule, for which the people, according to the reports received from the Commander of the expedition, evinced a genuine desire.

11. The annexation of Burmah to the dominions of Her Majesty was the inevitable result of the deposition of King Theebaw. It is certain that any action short of annexation would speedily have reproduced all these evils with which the Government of India has for years endeavoured fruitlessly to cope. The arrogance and barbarity of a Native Court, the oppression of British subjects, the hindrance to British commerce, the intrigues of foreign nations, are for ever terminated in Upper Burmah. It may be anticipated that the same development of industry, wealth, and prosperity which, in spite of many difficulties, has been so marked in the adjoining British territory, will gradually be substituted for the anarchy which for so long has persecuted the subjects of the Court of Ava.

12. Her Majesty's Government desire to leave your Excellency a large discretion as to the precise methods by which you may think proper to re-organize the Government of Upper Burmah, and your Excellency will, in the course of time, determine the number of troops which may be necessary for the due preservation of peace, and for the suppression of bands of dacoits which still continue to infest the country. I content myself for the present with the expression of a hope that it may be possible to introduce a simple form of government, utilizing in the management of local affairs the native element which is to be found at Mandalay and elsewhere to the utmost extent which may be practicable and safe. This course of procedure is, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, rendered all the more incumbent by the probability that the revenues of the country may not for a considerable period meet the expenses of administration.

13. Her Majesty's Government await with interest your Excellency's views on these matters, with which you are in a better position to deal definitely than themselves. They commit the Government of Upper Burmah into your Excellency's hands,

confident that the judgment and decision which have signalized your proceedings hitherto will continue to guide the accomplishment of one of the most important and anxious tasks ever undertaken by the Viceroy of India.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RANDOLPH S. CHURCHILL.

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No. 181.

PROCLAMATION, dated January 1, 1886.

By Command of the Queen-Empress it is hereby notified that the territories formerly governed by King Theebaw will no longer be under his rule, but have become part of Her Majesty's dominions, and will during Her Majesty's pleasure be administered by such Officers as the Viceroy and Governor General of India may from time to time appoint.

(Signed) DUFFERIN.

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

EX-A-66

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Burmah, No. 2 (1886).

# TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO

# MILITARY EXECUTIONS AND DACOITY

IN

# BURMAH.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1886.

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| No. | From | To | Date. | Subject. |
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# Military Executions and Dacoity in Burmah.

No. 1.

From VICEROY to LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

December 17, 1885.

Telegram just received from Prendergast, dated 12th December, reports that provisional Government is working satisfactorily and revenue beginning to come in. The Governor of Montshoboo has sent in distinction sword and two sons as tokens of submission, also a prince whom he has captured. The Ministers report that troops despatched to Tounghoo frontier at commencement of hostilities are returning and will lay down their arms. A good deal of dacoity in outlying districts, but nowhere an enemy in the field.

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No. 2.

From SECRETARY TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RANGOON, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, CALCUTTA.

December 20, 1885.

Serious depredations have been committed in Shwegyin District by a Shan priest with some five hundred followers, professing to act under orders Thebaw. First intimation was received here on 17th. Troops were immediately despatched to Shwegyin from Toungoo. They arrived in time to repulse attack of some 300 to 500 dacoits on morning 19th, and they are now acting on offensive. Movement believed to have originated at Beeling. Assistant Commissioner, Shaw, and Inspector Snadden escaped from Kyaikto to Pegu report several large villages, Sittang Subdivision, destroyed; dacoits have cut telegraph wire in various places, and communication with both Shwegyin and Moulmein is cut off. Troops have been sent to Pegu and Pyimtaza, and armed launches start up Sittang to-night. General Buck leaves for Pegu to-morrow. Special measures have been taken for defence Toungoo railway, and it is expected rising will be suppressed without much difficulty. Rest of British Burma quiet.

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No. 3.

From CHIEF COMMISSIONER, MANDALAY, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, CALCUTTA.

December 20, 1885.

Arrived at Mandalay on 15th. Civil officers down river beginning to get Burmese officials in, but much dacoity and disorder everywhere away from our posts at Mandalay; city quiet, but much dacoity elsewhere. Sladen working through Darbar, who have as yet been able to do little outside range of our soldiers' rifles. Still there is prospect of more result hereafter. I propose working lower districts with our civil officers through local officials, and to continue working upper districts through Darbar under Sladen and local officers, but process of quieting country will be slow.

---

No. 4.

From VICEROY to LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

December 22, 1885.

Reports from British Burmah state that depredations have been committed in Shwegyin District by large band of dacoits, and that in Sittang Subdivision several villages have

been destroyed. Main body of insurgents apparently driven off by troops from Toungoo. It is expected that rising will be suppressed without much difficulty. Bernard reports from Mandalay, city quiet but much dacoity and disorder outside range of our posts. He anticipates better results hereafter, but thinks process of quieting country will be slow. Column for Ningyan and Toungoo will not start for about three weeks.

---

No. 5.

From SECRETARY TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RANGOON, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, CALCUTTA.

December 25, 1885.

Suppression of British Burma dacoits is proceeding satisfactorily. Troops and police have driven them from Shwegyin, Myitkyo, Sittang, and Wimpadaw, inflicting considerable loss and taking about 70 prisoners. Dacoits are very badly armed and give little trouble when met. We have lost one Karen villager killed and a few men slightly wounded. Some dacoity in Syriam Division is being promptly suppressed. Force here believed ample for all requirements. Telegraph communication with Shwegyin has been restored.

---

No. 6.

From VICEROY to LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

December 29, 1885.

Reported from Rangoon that Colonel Street, Commissioner, Pegu, with sepoys and police, defeated 150 dacoits on 27th, sixteen miles south of Pegu, capturing arms, gold umbrellas, and flags. Gang lost twenty men.

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No. 7.

From VICEROY to LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

January 6, 1886.

Bernard reports, 1st January, that during past three days parties of rebels, under pretender to throne, and of dacoits, have been chastised with considerable loss at six points near Mandalay; but he anticipates continuance of existing state of affairs for some time.

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No. 8.

From VICEROY to LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

January 13, 1886.

Bernard reports, Mandalay, 10th, that districts under British officers, namely, Minhla, Pagan, Mangyan, and Ningyan, are quieting down satisfactorily. Towards Bhamo, country fairly quiet. In districts managed by Burmese Council work of pacification makes no progress. Large bands of Burmese are out and troops are hard worked.

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No. 9.

From SECRETARY TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RANGOON, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, CALCUTTA.

January 22, 1886.

Following telegram received from civil officer, Myingyan. Begins. Attacked Prince Teithnhnaing's party twenty miles north-east Natogyi at daylight on eighteenth, killing many, capturing six brass guns. Cavalry cut off retreat sabreing thirty, others shot.

Owing to facilities afforded by jungle Prince escaped though traced and followed eight miles to borders of Ava. Our rear guard fired into by dacoits, one sepoy and four Burman coolies killed, villagers returning. Ends.

---

No. 10.

From LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL to VICEROY.

January 22, 1886.

"Times" yesterday reports Mandalay, 19th January, grave scandals at military executions in Burma through Provost-Marshal photographing prisoners at moment of execution, adding that officer commanding firing party is ordered to fire only on camera being fixed. Please report circumstances at once, and, if in any degree true, gravest and most immediate action must be taken.

Also stated, same authority, that Provost-Marshal extorted evidence against Burmese Ministers from prisoner named Wooget under threat of instant death, he being led out for execution and rifles pointed at him.

Report also on facts in connexion with execution of Alompra pretender, said to be for waging war against Queen-Empress. Questions now pending in Parliament. These reports are creating a very unfavourable impression.

To save time I have reported this to Bernard direct.

---

No. 11.

From VICEROY to CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RANGOON.

January 23, 1886.

Secretary of State's telegram to you of the 22nd about Provost-Marshal's proceedings at Mandalay, and execution of the Alompra pretender. Send me copy of your reply, and acquaint me with whole circumstances of case. I cannot believe that proceedings so contrary to what was proper and desirable should have taken place. Am telegraphing to General Prendergast in same sense.

You will not fail to comprehend extreme gravity of foregoing subject. Effect upon public opinion in England, in Europe, and in India, if such transactions should have taken place, cannot fail to be most disastrous.

---

No. 12.

From VICEROY to LIEUT.-GENERAL PRENDERGAST, MANDALAY.

January 23, 1886.

I forward, for your information, telegram which I have received from Secretary of State, dated 22nd (as above).

I cannot believe that foregoing statements are true. Should there be unhappily any foundation for them, please telegraph circumstances of case to me, and inform me what action you propose to take in regard to officers implicated in such disgraceful acts. In my opinion, if there is any *primâ facie* evidence against them, they should be at once suspended, and if guilty, they should be subjected to the severest penalties at your disposal. Effect upon public opinion in England, and in Europe, if "Times" report is true, will be most disastrous.

I hope you will understand gravity of circumstances to which I have called your attention.

---

## No. 13.

### From CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RANGOON, to VICEROY.

January 23, 1886.

Your Excellency's message of to-day. I have not replied direct to Secretary of State, as he bade me report through your Excellency. I submitted to Foreign [Secretary] *ad interim* reply to-day, and have telegraphed to Mandalay for further information as to photographing executions, and as to final result of inquiry into evidence against pretended Prince who, by his own showing, did not belong to Alompra's house. Till I get reply from Mandalay I cannot submit further information. I repeated Secretary of State's telegram to General White, who commands during General Prendergast's temporary absence at Shwebo. I told General White purport of my *ad interim* report to Foreign [Secretary].

---

## No. 14.

### From VICEROY to LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

(Extract.) January 24, 1886.

Following telegram from Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, dated Rangoon, 23rd:—Secretary of State's telegram to Viceroy. Proceedings of Provost Marshal at Mandalay.

First point, namely, photographing prisoners at moment of execution. On this I have no certain information. I heard of prisoners being photographed on such occasions, but I did not see any picture, and I do not believe that such photographs were repeatedly taken. I am telegraphing to Mandalay for further information.

Second point. It is true that Provost Marshal did place a man suspected of treasonable correspondence in fear of instant death in order to induce him to give information which might have criminated two members of Burmese Durbar. On hearing of this, I pointed out to Provost Marshal that evidence extorted was valueless, and that it was contrary to all laws to extort evidence by moral torture, and I requested that similar proceedings might not recur. I believe Provost Marshal had done nothing of the kind on any previous occasion, and will not do anything of the kind again.

Third point. A certain pretender Prince had raised his flag as King, collected men, appointed officials, harried country, and committed other crimes at place north of Mandalay. He was defeated by a Burmese official, and afterwards cleverly captured in arms with thirteen followers by another official. He was sent down to Mandalay for trial. He admitted truth of case as above stated against him, but pleaded that he was aiming at throne of one of Shan States, and not at throne of Mandalay. Trial was conducted by Hlutdaw. Sladen passed sentence of death against pretender and three of chief followers. I sent for case, and went through record with Sladen. I saw no cause for doubting facts, but I pointed out that, if executions were to take place, he or I must hear witnesses and question prisoners, as we could not execute on strength of finding by Hlutdaw. I agreed that, if facts of raising men, attacking villages, killing people, and attempting to wage war were proved, pretender's and ringleaders' lives were forfeited on analogy of section 121 of Penal Code. Sladen agreed to conduct further inquiry personally. I make this report from memory, as records on both subjects are in Mandalay, and I am in Rangoon. I will telegraph further when I hear about photographing prisoners, and result of trial of pretender Prince.

---

## No. 15.

### From VICEROY to CHIEF COMMISSIONER, LIEUT.-GENERAL PRENDERGAST, and COLONEL SLADEN.

January 26, 1886.

All further military executions in Burma must be stopped. This instruction does not of course interfere with regular civil jurisdiction or any death penalties which may be decreed by civil tribunals.

---

No. 16.

From VICEROY to LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

January 26, 1886.

I have issued instructions to Prendergast and Bernard to put a stop to all military executions in Burmah. The cases of the captured dacoits will be handed over to the civil authorities. I am not in a position to say whether statements which appeared in the papers relative to the proceedings of the Provost Marshel are true or not, but I have requested Prendergast to hold strict investigation into the matter, to suspend all officers implicated in any unjustifiable proceedings, and to forward report.

---

No. 17.

From VICEROY to LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

January 27, 1886.

Bernard telegraphs that, as far as he can ascertain, there have been few, if any recent military executions at Mandalay in the proper sense of that term, the persons executed having been previously tried by civil tribunals, and their cases examined and confirmed by the British Civil Officer. The prisoners were shot as the most humane way of carrying out the capital sentences.

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No. 18.

From SECRETARY TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RANGOON, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, CALCUTTA.

January 27, 1886.

Sladen telegraphs on 23rd:—The situation has improved, the villagers are tired of dacoits and pretenders, and have commenced to help themselves. Six Thugyis of different villages took part in the attack on Prince Kyun-Nyo, who lately gave so much trouble at and near Sagaing. The Prince and ten of his followers were killed, his mother, sister, and aunt were taken prisoners, and have since been released. Adamson is going out with military escort to re-establish petty officials. In the Mandalay Division I have 100 police. In Sagaing township yesterday report received from Civil Officer that police had killed two dacoits and captured five others. I am sending one hundred police with new Wun to Tabayin *viâ* Shwebo. Police are being enlisted at Shwebo.

---

No. 19.

From VICEROY to LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

February 2, 1886.

I have received telegram from Prendergast confirming statement to the effect that the persons executed by the military had been already tried and condemned by Civil Court, presided over by Sladen. The Provost Marshal, who has a craze about photography, on two occasions took photographs of the condemned, but did not arrange details of execution so as to suit his camera as alleged. Condemned men were blindfolded, and were consequently unaware of what was going on, and no delay took place. It also seems true that evidence was extorted by the assistance of the Provost Marshal in the manner described. The Alompra pretender was executed after trial before Burmese Durbar, presided over by Colonel Sladen.

---

No. 20.

From EARL OF KIMBERLEY to VICEROY.

(Extract.) February 12, 1886.

Burmah. When Parliament reassembles on 18th, questions will be asked as to reports that prisoners have been indiscriminately shot by troops, that Burmese who are

merely insurgents have been treated with same severity as dacoits, and as to result of promised investigation of Provost Marshal's proceedings. Let me have latest information on these points, and as to progress of pacification of country.

---

No. 21.

From VICEROY to EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

(Extract.) February 15, 1886.

Your telegram, 12th. I have made careful inquiries upon the several points enumerated,—First and second, it is certainly not true that prisoners are indiscriminately shot by troops. Executions at Mandalay by military during past six weeks have been cases of convicted offenders sentenced by civil officers. Elsewhere, when troops take marauders red-handed, leaders are occasionally shot; in each case all act upon advice of civil officers who accompany columns. It is difficult to discriminate between insurgents and dacoits; both classes plunder and kill innocent villagers, and compel peaceable people to join them. It must be understood that these bands have not come into existence since our arrival, but that dacoity has been long rife in the country. Thirdly, investigation into charges against Provost Marshal showed that he did photograph men undergoing execution, but prisoners were blindfolded and did not know, nor was execution in any way protracted. On one occasion attempt was made, under Provost Marshal's orders, to extort evidence by threats of execution. For both these offences he has been severely censured. He will lose preferment he had otherwise deserved. His office is being abolished.

---

No. 22.

From VICEROY to EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

February 15, 1886.

My telegram of to-day. With regard to general question of the progress of pacification, I would observe that dacoity has been exceptionally rife in the country during the past few years, owing to Theebaw's misgovernment, though of late his disbanded troops have undoubtedly strengthened existing gangs, and probably formed themselves into new ones. The proceedings of these men are very cruel and barbarous. It is, however, not against us, but against innocent villagers that they direct their attacks. As soon as news is received of outrages of this description a party of our troops starts in pursuit of the offenders. I cannot learn that any undue severity has been used. General Prendergast is a calm and humane man, and Mr. Bernard's well-known character is a sufficient guarantee against the possibility of his having countenanced excessive retribution. It is evidently necessary for the protection of the peasants that these gang robberies should be vigorously repressed, and the leaders in the work of murder and plunder adequately punished. The pacification of the districts is proceeding as rapidly as can be reasonably expected, but the country is large and overspread with jungle. It took two years before Pegu was quieted after the conquest. Even in India itself a famous dacoit with a considerable following has been baffling all the efforts of the authorities to capture him for the last two or three years. It should always be borne in mind that the exact facts cannot be completely learned. Insignificant incidents are frequently invested with undue importance.

---

No. 23.

From EARL OF KIMBERLEY to VICEROY.

February 17, 1886.

Yours, 15th. Provost Marshal. Have you fully considered and sanctioned the course taken with regard to his offences? His conduct has excited great indignation here, and the punishment awarded seems to be very light. The "Pioneer Mail" of 27th January contains details of an attempt to extort evidence which I trust are too horrible to be true, but in any case the facts stated in your telegram to be proved are very serious.

---

No. 24.

From EARL OF KIMBERLEY to VICEROY.

February 19, 1886.

Can Provost Marshal be tried by court-martial?

---

No. 25.

From VICEROY to EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

(Extract.) February 22, 1886.

I have consulted Commander-in-Chief, who thinks that Provost Marshal could be tried. My telegram to General Prendergast of 23rd January was, after referring to facts, as follows:—(Begins.) I cannot believe foregoing statements true. In my opinion, if there is any *primâ facie* evidence against the officers in question they should be at once suspended, and if guilty, they should be subjected to the severest penalties at your disposal. I hope you will understand the gravity of the circumstances to which I have called your attention. (Ends.)

---

No. 26.

From EARL OF KIMBERLEY to VICEROY.

February 22, 1886.

Provost Marshal. Question asked in House of Commons as to statement in "Times" of 29th ultimo, in which correspondent asserts that the "military authorities who "conducted the inquiry abstained from taking evidence from European civilians, "a number of whom he names as having been eye-witnesses of what he described, "and received only the evidence of the implicated parties." What are the facts?

---

No. 27.

From EARL OF KIMBERLEY to VICEROY.

February 23, 1886.

Your telegram, 22nd. I am of opinion that if your Judge Advocate-General advises that charges can be framed against Colonel Hooper, steps should be taken accordingly.

---

No. 28.

From VICEROY, RANGOON, to EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

February 24, 1886.

Yours, 23rd. In consultation with the Commander-in-Chief, I have arranged that General Prendergast should be called upon to hold a regular Court of Inquiry into the Provost Marshal's conduct. The proceedings of the Court will then be submitted to the Judge Advocate-General, who will advise whether the accused should be brought before a court-martial.

---

No. 29.

From VICEROY to EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

March 1, 1886.

I now forward to your Lordship the substance of General Prendergast's reply to the query contained in your telegram of 22nd. First. No evidence was taken regarding Burrows, because the accuracy of the statement made was admitted by the accused.

2ndly. With regard to Hooper's offence, four eye-witnesses, two of whom were civilians, viz., Melton Prior, of the "Illustrated London News," Rose, correspondent of the "Rangoon Gazette," Oswald, who commanded firing party, and Lieutenant Agnew, absolutely contradict the fact stated by the "Times" correspondent that Colonel Hooper had delayed the order to fire and otherwise interfered with the proceedings in order to adjust his camera. General Prendergast consequently did not think further evidence was necessary. Telegram ends. As there will be now a regular Court of Inquiry, the exact facts cannot fail to be established.

BURMAH No. 3 (1886).

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At page 120 will be found a Map of Burmah and a statement of the present distribution of the troops there.

# FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO BURMAH.

No. 1.

## The SECRETARY, HALIFAX CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

My Lord, Halifax, January 2, 1886.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a resolution passed at the monthly meeting of the Council of this Chamber held on Wednesday last.

(Signed) J. B. HOLROYDE,
Secretary.

Resolution passed at the Monthly Meeting of the Halifax Incorporated Chamber of Commerce, held on Wednesday, the 30th day of December 1885.

Resolved—

On the motion of Mr. Ambler, seconded by Mr. Bray,

That this Chamber having fully considered the state of affairs in Burmah, and how British interests are thereby affected, is of opinion that Upper Burmah should be annexed to British Burmah, and strongly urges Her Majesty's Government to take this step, believing that it would tend not only to confer the blessing of settled Government on the natives, but to the development of British industries; and that the Secretary be directed to forward a copy of this resolution to the Prime Minister and to the Secretary of State for India.

(Signed) J. B. Holroyde,
Secretary.

No. 2.

## TELEGRAM from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burmah, to SECRETARY OF STATE, January 4th, 1886.

Prendergast reached Bhamo. Cordially received by Burmese officials, who had kept place quiet, also by Chinese merchants. No Chinese troops there. No opposition on river. Prendergast leaves garrison at Bhamo.

No. 3.

## TELEGRAM from MAHARAJAH OF BENARES to SECRETARY OF STATE, January 4th, 1886.

I humbly offer my sincere congratulations to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Mother Empress for the extension of her Empire by annexation of the misguided tyrant Theebaw's territories.

No. 4.

## TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY, January 6th, 1886.

I have received a telegram from Maharajah of Benares congratulating the Queen on annexation of Burmah. Please convey Her Majesty's acknowledgments to His Highness.

No. 5.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, January 6th, 1886.

BERNARD reports, 1st January, that during past three days parties of rebels, under pretender to throne, and of dacoits, have been chastised with considerable loss at six points near Mandalay; but he anticipates continuance of existing state of affairs for some time.

---

No. 6.

TELEGRAM from MAJOR-GENERAL SIR H. PRENDERGAST to SECRETARY OF STATE; January 8th, 1886.

BHAMO, 29th December 1885. I left Mandalay for Bhamo on 19th instant with the following force:—Half battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, half 4/1 Royal Artillery, Hazara Mountain Battery, half battalion 25th Madras Infantry, 1 company Sappers, 36 Mounted Infantry, and about 300 blue jackets. Arrived at Bhamo on 28th instant, delay being due to intricacy of channel. Country along river bank quiet, and people generally express pleasure at our coming. The Bhamo Woon-duk sent a messenger to meet us at Sabatee, and came on board himself two miles below Bhamo. He has kept the town and neighbourhood quiet, and was glad to see us. The headman of the Chinese whom I met on shore was equally friendly. After reading my printed notices he remarked the scene is the same, the actors only are changed.

---

No. 7.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, January 9th, 1886.

BERNARD telegraphs: "Mandalay, 6th. Letters from Bhamo of 31st state Chinese "officers are with some troops on their frontier. They came thither on hearing of "British expedition, and to watch the border and find out what was being done. "Our Civil Officer at Bhamo has written to tell them that we are only keeping the "peace in Bhamo, and are anxious to promote trade with China without encroaching "on Chinese territory.

---

No. 8.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, January 11th, 1886.

GENERAL PRENDERGAST telegraphs from Bhamo 29th December his arrival on previous day, delay being due to intricacy of channel. Country along river quiet, and people generally expressed pleasure at his coming. Bhamo Woon went out to meet General. He has kept town and neighbourhood quiet, and was glad to see our force. Chinese headman met General on shore and was equally friendly.

---

No. 9.

TELEGRAM from MAJOR-GENERAL SIR H. PRENDERGAST to SECRETARY OF STATE, January 12th, 1886.

MANDALAY, 11th January. I returned to Mandalay on 10th January, having left Bhamo on 6th January. All was quiet there and in the neighbourhood. It was reported that only the usual small garrison of Chinese were at Momein on the frontier. The people of Bhamo are slowly returning to their avocations. Major Cooke relieved Major Adamson of political charge on the 1st instant. The Woondouk continues to exercise official functions, but his troops have been disarmed and sent to Mandalay, at his own request. A town police has been organized. I have left the following force:—Half battery, 4/1st Native Infantry; Division Royal Artillery; Hazara Mountain Battery; 2 companies Royal Welsh Fusiliers; 4 companies 25th Native Infantry;

1 company Bengal Sappers; 12 Mounted Infantry. The force will be under the command of Brigadier-General Norman. Until affairs settle down, the troops will be temporarily located in native houses and kyoungs in Bhamo in a defensible position. The troops are remarkably healthy.

---

No. 10.

No. 12 of 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD, Fort William, January 12, 1886.

WE have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of further papers relating to affairs in Burma.

We have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.
C. P. ILBERT.
S. C. BAYLEY.
T. C. HOPE.
A. COLVIN.

Enclosure 1 in No. 10.

Dated Mandalay, 21st December 1885.

From C. BERNARD, Esq., Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to H. M. DURAND, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST, on the night of his starting hence for Bhamo, asked me to forward to the Government of India the enclosed Despatch reporting upon the political events of the 25th to 29th November. Colonel Sladen's draft Despatch only reached General Prendergast that day, and Sir Harry Prendergast had only time to note on the draft. The Despatch now submitted incorporates all General Prendergast's notes and emendations except at three places (in paragraphs 15 and 16). At each of these three places Sir Harry Prendergast's notes are written in the margin.

2. General Prendergast, when sending the draft Despatch to me, wrote—

"In forwarding the report of the occurrences of the 25th to 29th December, I shall be glad if you will give expression to my admiration of Colonel Sladen's skill in managing the Burmese with whom he was thrown in contact, and of his personal courage at Gwé Gyoung Kamyo in boarding almost unattended the King's steamer seven miles below Ava, in landing before the troops to disarm the Burmans at Ava, and in facing Thebaw in his palace without escort. I shall be glad if some signal mark of Her Majesty's approval may be bestowed upon him."

3. All the occurrences narrated in the enclosed Despatch took place before my arrival. But I may be permitted to add an expression of my belief that it was greatly owing to Colonel Sladen's knowledge, tact, and courage that King Thebaw was captured without resistance and without attempt at flight.

Enclosure 2 in No. 10.

Dated Mandalay, 16th December 1885.

From COLONEL E. B. SLADEN, Chief Political Officer, Mandalay, to H. M. DURAND, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

IN continuation of past correspondence, I think it necessary to say as an excuse for so long a silence that the interval has been one during which the nature of my duties has been such as to interfere with the possibility of submitting full and satisfactory written reports.

2. My instructions on leaving Rangoon were that I was to make all reports to the Major-General Commanding the Burma Field Force, and that direct communication was not intended, either with the Chief Commissioner, or with the Secretary to Government in the Foreign Department.

My reports to General Prendergast have for the most part been verbal. Now, however, that the principal objects of the expedition have been so far secured by the capture of Mandalay, and that a provisional government has been established, I have obtained General Prendergast's permission to address you direct "by order" in reference to political events, which immediately preceded and are now succeeding the surrender by King Thebaw of himself and his country to British arms.

3. My telegram of the 25th November gives a brief account of the capture of Myingyan, and of the intended advance of the force on the following day, so as to reach the forts of Ava and Sagyne on the 26th idem.

The Burmese, though greatly confounded by the rapid advance of the forces up the Irrawaddy, evidently depended on giving us a severe check at this place, Myingyan.

They have sent (6,000) of their picked troops there, under the command of a tried General, in whom the King and Ministry placed implicit confidence.

It is now a well ascertained fact that had the British advance received even a slight check at Myingyan, the Burmese would have opposed us with all their might at Ava and Sagyne, and had those forts fallen the intention was to hold out at Mandalay, and compel us to undertake siege operations.

The Burmese, as we are now aware, had collected immense stores of war material at Mandalay, but the bulk of their fighting army was scattered all over the country and could not have been recalled to the capital in time to offer anything like a stout resistance; but had they even defended themselves with the means at command, Mandalay could not have been taken without a severe struggle, and a proportionately large destruction of life, involving in its consequences the probable loss by fire of the palace, and a great portion of the city and suburbs.

The easy victory at Myingyan, which it was impossible for the most imaginative of Burmese Generals to convert into a reverse (much less a defeat) caused a collapse at Mandalay, and decided the sate of the campaign.

4. On the afternoon of the 25th November the fleet advanced and anchored for the night off the village of Yandabo, celebrated in history as the extreme point reached by the British forces in their advance on Ava, during the first Burmese war in 1826.

No one acquainted with Burmese tactics could doubt for an instant that history would repeat itself at this point, and that a pacific attempt would be made to prevent the further advance of victorious troops now within easy reach of the royal capital.

5. The fleet advanced on the morning of the 26th November, and all military dispositions had been made for the capture of the Ava forts. But at 4 p.m. a Burmese war-boat, bearing at the fore a flag of truce, was descried at a distance coming down the river. She was in tow of a steam-launch and swept past the head-quarters steamer ere there was time to slacken speed and receive the Burmese Envoys on board.

This was not inopportune, for it gave these high officials an opportunity of estimating the proportions of the advancing force, and of noting in particular the "White Swan," a huge barge, bristling with guns of the largest calibre.

In a short time the special Envoys were on board, and were presented to General Prendergast by the Chief Civil Officer.

Major-General Prendergast, attended by Colonel Sladen, Captain Aldworth, and Mr. Nicholas as Interpreter, received the Envoys, who presented a letter,* the purport of which was that King Thebaw was prepared to concede all the demands made in the Government ultimatum of the 22nd October 1885. The Burmese Government complained that sufficient time has not, in the first instance, been allowed for considering and giving weight to the several proposals made in that ultimatum.

* Copy attached, marked A.

Further time was asked for.

To this request a reply † was at once made, and reduced to writing in presence of the Envoys, to the following effect:—

† Copy attached, marked B.

The Ministers were informed that, acting under the orders of the Viceroy and Governor-General, no negotiations could be entered on at this stage which would stay the advance of the troops on Mandalay. King Thebaw was plainly told that if he submitted unconditionally his life would be spared, and the members of his family respected.

After some delay caused by the time occupied in translating the note, the Burmese Envoys left with an injunction that unless a reply was received by 4 a.m. in the following morning, the troops would advance and act as circumstances dictated.

6. An hour or two of daylight still remained, and the fleet made progress up the river the same evening in the direction of Ava. A King's steamer came in sight moored to the bank. This was taken possession of, and was found to be heavily armed and to have troops on board, all of whom (57) were taken prisoners.

At first it was alleged that the steamer was covered by the flag of truce, but this proved to be false, as all evidences tended to show that she had not come with the Envoys from the capital, but had been engaged for some days conveying troops and materials of war between the Ava forts and the military defences at Myingyan.

The fleet anchored that night (26th November) 7 miles below Ava opposite Kyouk-ta-lone. The sites of Ava and Sagyne were both visible in the distance. There was some delay in making the start the next morning owing to fog, but all was in readiness for an attack on the forts in our front and gun-boats and steamers were under weigh, when at 10 a.m. the Burmese Envoys of the previous evening were again seen coming down stream in their golden war-boat, flying a flag of truce.

7. The delay in their movements was soon explained. It was intelligible enough to anyone who realised the intensity of the position, and the difficulties in the way of getting Burmese Ministers in such a predicament to give an immediate reply to so complete and peremptory a demand as that put forward, viz., the surrender of King Thebaw and his country.

8. The telegram* from Mandalay in reply to our demand was as follows:—

*Original attached, marked C.

"When the English ships arrive you are on no account to fire on them. Let all our troops keep quiet. Publish this abroad everywhere. The King concedes unconditionally all the demands made by the Commander of the English forces as contained in his letter (of yesterday's date). You are to let the English Commander know this as quickly as possible.

General Prendergast's reply was that we could not pass up to Mandalay and leave strongly armed forts in our rear. Forts and arms must be surrendered at once.

The Envoys professed their inability to act in this matter on their own behalf, and again they left for the shore and sought communication by wire with the capital.

They agreed, however, to point out a channel through the sunken obstacles opposite Fort Sagyne, and went with the General Officer Commanding and Colonel Sladen on board the "Palow" to do so.

When the channel had been discovered and buoyed by the naval survey party delivery of the arms was again demanded. The vessel containing or towing flats or barges armed with artillery, took station for attack, and the transports prepared to land troops half a mile below the Ava Redoubt.

It was 2 o'clock p.m. before any reply was received from Mandalay, and by that time the whole fleet was abreast the fort of Ava on the left bank, and Sagyne on the right with Shoay Kyetyet and Thabyaydan ahead; all gay and bristling with arms, soldiery, and golden umbrellas. The slightest contretemps would have produced immediate battle.

9. The interval was one of intense interest. The wire reply† which arrived at 2 p.m. was to the following effect:—"You are to "surrender all arms as required by the English Com-"mander-in-Chief."

† Original attached, marked D.

Steamers were ordered to moor alongside the shore, and I was deputed by General Prendergast to land and facilitate the surrender of arms at the Ava forts.

The Burmese Envoys accompanied me, and at first a mere handful of officers and men entered the principal fort. The Burmese troops were ordered to withdraw. They did so. Twenty-eight guns in position in the fort and in batteries facing the river were secured and parked outside.

Small arms were brought in by the soldiery and heaped in stocks on the river's bank. The Burmese troops seemed in no way disconcerted, and many groups of them, with whom I conversed, readily understood that they were acting for their country's good.

10. Similar operations were being conducted on the opposite side of the river at the fort and redoubts of Sagyne by Brigadier-General White and the Hampshire Regiment, who were as successful ere nightfall in carrying out the disarmament on the left bank as we had been on the right. The fort of Shoay Kyetyet and Thabyaydan were details which could be left till the morrow, but their eventual surrender was already secured,

and a few river obstructions having been peacefully removed during the day in full view of the Burmese troops on either bank of the river, there was nothing to prevent an immediate advance on the royal capital.

11. On the morning of the 27th the fleet was only (12) twelve miles distant from Mandalay, and weighed anchor at 6.20 a.m. At 9 o'clock a.m. it was abreast the steamer ghats of Mandalay, at which, instead of a hostile demonstration, thousands of persons of apparently all nationalities had assembled to greet the army which was to dethrone Thebaw.

In consultation with General Prendergast, I wrote a letter* to the Chief Minister informing him of our arrival, and saying that in terms of the telegraphic Despatch of the previous day we expected him on board with King Thebaw by mid-day, otherwise the troops would land.

* Copy attached, marked E.

The Minister's reply† did not arrive till after the hour fixed for landing the troops. He said he would be on board at 3 p.m.

† Copy attached, marked F.

12. The disembarkation of troops was not delayed. The military arrangements were complete, and the preparations were proportioned to all contingencies.

With the General's consent, I attached myself to the brigade which would advance on the southern city attack.

Knowing the road, I rode ahead with guides in the hope of meeting the Chief Minister, who, I felt sure, would take the same line of route from an opposite direction in making his way to the shipping as I was proceeding by in order to reach the city.

I heard on my way that he had been seen on the central route, and sent a mounted scout to tell him to come to me as quickly as possible to the southern city gate.

All along the suburbs the population had turned out and lined the roads, as if intent on some ceremonial festival.

I crossed the moat at the central southern gate exactly at 3 p.m. and entered the city without interference or obstruction of any sort.

Inside the city the same placid curiosity was observable, large crowds in quiet amazement wondering what was going on.

13. It was evident that the Government had collapsed. The questions which suggested themselves were—

(1.) What were we to expect at the palace?
(2.) Would it be defended or deserted?
(3.) Was Thebaw still there? Would a stand be made at the last?

All that could be learned during the morning from the European and native residents was that Thebaw was in his palace up to 9 a.m. of that day, but that he was prepared for flight, and that (50) fifty elephants with trusty friends were in waiting for him at Sheimmaga, 12 miles up the river, to convey him to the old dynastic stronghold of Montsoba.

14. I proceeded as hastily as I could through the city and arrived at the east gate of the palace enclosure, with only my guides, my head assistant Mr. Nicholas, and Captain Morgan of the Irrawadday Flotilla Company's Steamer "Shensawboo."

The gate was open and I might have entered. The idea struck me that we were too late, but the palace guards were on duty, and no actual evidences of discomfiture or desertion were apparent.

Only a few minutes intervened before the minister's elephant was seen in the distance coming in full haste.

After greeting, his first words were—"On no account let the troops enter the palace. Will you come in with me alone?"

I agreed on his representing to me that he did not know what might occur (alluding significantly to Thebaw's flight) if troops entered abruptly.

I left a note at the gate to be delivered to General Prendergast on his arrival, begging that troops might not enter the palace till he heard again from me.

14. After this there was no delay. I entered the Hlot Daw and sat down for a few minutes until King Thebaw had been communicated with. It was an immense relief to find in a few minutes he was still there, and willing to see me.

He received me as if at an ordinary public audience. The Queen and Queen's Mother were present. The usual palace guards were also in attendance.

The King spoke nervously at first, and asked whether I remembered him; then he went at once *medias res*, and in a very formal and impressive manner he said, "I surrender myself and my country to you. All I ask is, don't let me be taken away

" suddenly. Let me have a day or two to prepare. I will leave the palace and go into " a summer-house in the palace enclosure."

Subsequeutly he gave me to understand that he was anxious on the Queen's account to remain until her confinement, an event which was expected in three or four months.

It would be in vain to describe my own feelings during this interesting and trying interview.

My reply to the request for grace was to the effect that the General in command of the troops was supreme, and would act in accordance with the orders he had received from the Government of India.

I would not myself, I said, press for harsh measures, though my own belief was, that all interests considered, the best course for the King was to prepare for an immediate departure from his capital and country.

15. My interview was continued to an extent which I knew would be trying to the troops outside; but it was well to know also that the slight delay which occurred allowed sufficient time for the several brigades, which were advancing on the city in different columns to arrive and secure all the palace gates and outside enclosures.

*Note by General Prendergast.*

All the gates of the town and place were of course secured by the troops as they marched on. Colonel Sladen being with the advanced guard could not see this.

I informed the King that the only respite it was in my power to grant was that he would not be interfered with in his palace that night, that the immediate palace precints would not be entered by troops; but that I would come in the morning with General Prendergast, and that he would then, as now, consider himself our prisoner.

To this he assented, and when I hinted at the possibilities of attempted flight, he said seriously, " Where can I go to? I have no wish to go anywhere. I wish to remain " now that you are here. I know you will see that I am not ill-treated. I will go " anywhere with you. Will you come with me when I am taken away? "

I took assurances from the Ministers in attendance, and left Thebaw's presence perfectly satisfied that he was in safe keeping for the night, and would not attempt to make good his escape.

I may add that the assurances granted by the Ministers amounted in effect to a strong guarantee that they would deliver the King to me the next morning, or pay the penalty with their lives.

16. On my return from Thebaw, I met General Prendergast at the eastern gate of the palace, and communicated the news of the King's surrender.

The troops were ordered to enter, and immediately occupy the outer enclosure as far as the Hlot Daw, or main entrance to the inner palace.

*Note by General Prendergast on my draft.*

The custody of the King was entrusted to Brigadier-General White and his Brigade, who took the requisite military precautions.

I slept, or rather passed the night in the Hlot Daw, and was roused at dawn on the following morning by a message from the Tinedah Mengye, who had slept that night with a strong guard inside the palace, in charge of Thebaw.

The Mengye was waiting outside my room. He had come to tell me, he said, that Thebaw was in a very troubled state of mind, and had worked himself into a sort of panic, by fancying every moment that soldiers were about to break into the palace, and put an end into his life. The Mengye begged I would at once accompany him inside.

I did so and found Thebaw in his private apartments in evident alarm. The Queen and Queen-mother were with him. They were almost unattended. The guards of the previous evening had most of them withdrawn, only 17 female attendants remained with the Queen out of (300) three hundred, who had been faithful up to the previous evening.

Their place seemed to have been taken by a number of common women of the town, who by some means or other had gained admittance through the western gate of the palace, and had already commenced to seize and carry off everything they could lay their hands on in the royal apartments.

*Note by General Prendergast on my Draft Copy.*

By request of Colonel Sladen and the Ministers, women were allowed to go in and out of the west gate of the palace, which they said lead only to the Queen's rooms.

I remarked that " women are very clever, how shall we be sure " that some one who should not go out will not pass as a " woman." One of the Ministers proposed that the sentry should examine them all, a delicate task for a private soldier.

*Further Note by Colonel Sladen.*

My request was that "Palace" women should be allowed exit and entrance through the western gate leading into the Queen's apartments. I admit I was wrong.

The King argued in his own mind that if people of this class could enter the palace at will, men and troops might soon follow, and his life was not safe. The Queen and Queen-mother called me away to their own portions of the palace, in order that I might see for myself what was going on there.

It was evident that without further assistance we were powerless to keep back the women, who were streaming in through all parts of the western palace.

I rejoined the King and told him that for his own safety and the protection of his property it was necessary that he should leave the palace, and that I should go and bring in a European guard, then in attendance at the palace gate. I found that during my absence he had collected at the entrance of one of the rooms a large quantity of gold jewelled vessels, which are used by the Sovereign on all State occasions.

I felt sure that these would soon be looted unless placed under a guard, and without further ado, I left the King and soon returned with an officer and 25 men of the Hampshire Regiment.

Sentries were dropped as we passed through the several State apartments of the palace, and on reaching the place where I had left the King, I found that Thebaw and the Queens had taken my advice and retired to the summer palace.

I followed him. Sentries were placed round the little building he occupied, and he was my prisoner.

The same afternoon I handed him over to General Prendergast, and as soon as the necessary preparations could be made, the dethroned King walked out of his palace with the Queen (Soopia Lat) the Queen-Dowager (Maidawpyah), and a few female attendants. They passed between double files of European troops, who lined both sides of the road from the steps of the palace to the eastern gateway. Here native carriages were in attendance to convey the whole party to the steamer, which was reached only at nightfall.

A crowd had collected at the landing place, and darkness may have added somewhat to the responsibilities of the situation. Here and there were heard wailings of women, and the crowd, in their anxiety to see what was taking place, showed slight signs of impatience; but the demonstration, if it may be called one, was feeble, and the embarkation took place without further hitch or incident.

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## A.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from His Excellency the PRIME MINISTER, to the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of the ENGLISH WAR VESSELS, dated Mandalay, 28th November 1885.

ALTHOUGH the treaty negotiated at Simla was not concluded, the Burmese Government were under the impression that the former friendly conditions would still prevail, and they could not therefore believe that the English Government would make war on Upper Burmah.

2. The Burmese Government have always had at heart the welfare and prosperity of the English people. They have all along protected the interests of the Irrawaddy Company's teak trade, and the general interests of all British subjects.

3. We are desirous of still further protecting British interests as far as lays in our power both at present and in all future time.

4. The last letter (ultimatum) forwarded by the English Government contained very important political matter, and our Sovereign regrets that the time allowed was too short to admit of serious deliberation.

5. The English Government ought to have known that the only reason why the Burmese Government in their reply to the said letter did not fully concede all the demands made was because we were not allowed sufficient time for deliberation. It must have been apparent from the tenour of our reply that the Burmese Government was desirous of remaining on terms of amity and friendship.

6. The Burmese Government did not wholly reject the rights and privileges claimed by the English Government, and we are grieved to find that the English Government, which has always been so friendly, should, in the present instance, have made immediate war on us. We have simply resisted in order to maintain the reputation of the Kingdom, and the honour of the Burmese people.

7. The English are renowned for their just and straightforward action in all matters (political). We look forward, therefore, with confidence to their doing what is just and proper in the present instance.

8. This country of Burma is one which deserves justice and consideration. We believe that it will receive this consideration at the hands of the English Government.

9. If this is granted, the Kingdom of Burma need not be annexed. It is well to remember, too, that on a former occasion Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress was pleased to declare publicly that there was no intention on the part of the English Government to annex Burma, unless such a step was necessitated on good cause shown. As no such cause exists the great Powers of Europe should not have it in their power to say that the Royal declaration has not been faithfully observed.

10. In addition to the rights and privileges already granted in our reply to your ultimatum, His Majesty the King of Burma has now declared his will to concede all the other demands, which were not at first allowed, because we had not then sufficient time to bring them under consideration.

11. His Majesty the King is well disposed (in mind and heart). He is straightforward and just and expects the English Government will act in accordance with the wishes expressed in his letter.

12. By so doing the world will have no cause to say that the English have acted unjustly, or with a disregard to the rules of international law.

13. The English Government entered our country and attacked us with a number of war vessels. We were obliged to resist. We now desire that hostilities shall cease, and we trust the English Government will meet us half-way and enter into a treaty, by which friendly intercourse may be resumed between the two great countries.

Dated 4th Decrease of Tasoungmon 1247 (25th November 1885).

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B.

General Prendergast begs to inform the Kinwun Mengye, in reply to his letter of this date, that acting in accordance with the instructions he has received from the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, it is quite out of his power to accept any offer or proposals which would affect the movement of the troops under his command on Mandalay.

No armistice therefore can at present be granted, but if King Thebaw agrees to surrender himself, his army, and his capital to British arms, and if the European residents at Mandalay are all found uninjured in person and property, General Prendergast promises to spare the King's life, and to respect his family.

He also agrees not to take further military action against Mandalay beyond occupying it with a British force, and stipulates that the matters in dispute between the two countries shall be negotiated on such terms as may be dictated by the British Government.

A reply to this communication must be sent so as to reach General Prendergast before 4 a.m. to-morrow morning.

(Signed) E. B. Sladen,
Colonel,
Chief Civil Officer, Burma.

S.S. "Doowoon,"
26th November 1885.

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C. and D.

Burmese Documents.

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E.

No. 14, dated S.S. "Doowoon," Head-Quarters, dated 28th November 1885.

From Colonel E. B. SLADEN, Chief Civil Officer, Burma Field Force, to his Excellency the KINWUN MENGYE.

I AM directed by General Prendergast, commanding the Burma expeditionary force, to inform you that the troops under his command having arrived this morning at Mandalay, he expects in terms of the communication received yesterday at Ava from the Hlot Daw, that the city and capital will at once be surrendered, and that King Thebaw submit himself to the authorities.

2. I would suggest that you yourself come on board the head-quarters steamer as soon as possible after the receipt of this letter, and that immediate measures be concerted for the occupation of the city and palace by British troops.

3. It would doubtless facilitate a peaceful solution of difficulties if King Thebaw accompanied you on your visit to the General commanding the British forces this day.

Unless we hear from you by noon to-day the British forces will land and act in such manner as circumstances may demand.

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F.

Dated 7th Waning of Tasoungmoon 1247 (20th November 1885).

From his Excellency the KINWUN MENGYE, to Colonel E. B. SLADEN, Chief Civil Officer, Burma Field Forces.

I RECEIVED your letter this afternoon, and, as desired, will be with you about 3 p.m.

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No. 11.

## TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

January 13, 1886.

GENERAL PRENDERGAST reports return to Mandalay on 10th, having left all quiet at Bhamo and neighbourhood on 6th. Only usual small Chinese garrison at Momein on frontier. People of Bhamo slowly returning to their avocations. Woondouk continues administration, but his troops have been disarmed and sent, at his own request, to Mandalay. Town police has been organised. Force at Bhamo has been placed under General Norman, until affairs settle. Troops remarkably healthy.

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No. 12.

## The PRESIDENT, GLASGOW CHAMBER OF MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE, to LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

MY LORD, January 13, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that at the monthly meeting of the Directors of their Chamber, held yesterday, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and I was requested to transmit the same to you, viz.:—

"That the Chamber while confirming the Memorial addressed to Her Majesty's Government on 28th October last, with reference to the relations of the United Kingdom to the Kingdom of Upper Burmah, desire in view of recent events which have since emerged, to declare their opinion that the interests of commerce and civilisation will be most effectively secured by the annexation of the Kingdom of Upper Burmah to the British Crown."

(Signed) JAS. BAIN,
President.

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No. 13.

## The SECRETARY, LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

King William Street,
January 15, 1886.

My Lord,

I have pleasure in enclosing you a resolution conveying the thanks of the London Chamber of Commerce to Her Majesty's Government for the promptness of its late action in Burmah.

I shall be glad if your Lordship will kindly permit a copy of this resolution to be sent to his Excellency the Viceroy of India, and also, if possible, to the representative of the Indian Government in Burmah.

(Signed) K. B. MURRAY,
Secretary.

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Resolution passed by Council of the London Chamber of Commerce on January 14, 1886.

"That the best thanks of this Council be accorded to Her Majesty's Government for its prompt and decisive action in proclaiming the annexation of Native Burmah, thereby relieving British trade with Indo-China from the uncertainty and irregularity caused by the mischievous rule of King Theebaw."

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No. 14.

## Mr. (now Sir PHILIP) CURRIE to Mr. GODLEY.

Foreign Office, January 21, 1886.

Sir,

I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you, to be laid before Lord R. Churchill, a copy of a Despatch which has been addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Rome, recording an expression of satisfaction, made on behalf of his Government by the Italian Chargé d'Affaires at this Court, at the establishment of British Administration in Upper Burmah, and directing Sir J. Lumley to express to the Italian Government the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at this communication.

(Signed) P. W. CURRIE.

### Enclosure in No. 14.

Marquis of Salisbury to Sir J. S. Lumley.

Foreign Office, January 16, 1886.

Sir,

The Italian Chargé d'Affaires at this Court called at the Foreign Office on the 11th instant, and stated that his Government far from regretting the fall of the Kingdom of Ava, is on the contrary confident that British Administration will restore peace and prosperity to that afflicted country.

I have to request your Excellency to express to the Italian Government, the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at this communication.

(Signed) Salisbury.

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No. 15.

## TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY.

January 23, 1886.

Please inform me what is present position in regard to administration at Mandalay and elsewhere in Upper Burmah. Is it in the hands of civil or military authorities? To what extent is criminal jurisdiction exercised by civil and military tribunals respectively?

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No. 16.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY of STATE, Jauuary 24, 1886.

FOLLOWING telegram from Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, dated Rangoon, 24th. *Begins.* In reply to your Excellency's telegram of 23rd about administration and criminal jurisdiction, I submit as follows :—In Mandalay and four other districts, where we have civil officials in charge, administration and ordinary criminal jurisdiction is in hands of Civil Officers ; but, country being still under military occupation, officers of Provost Marshal deputed exercise some jurisdiction wherever troops are stationed or moving. Outside these five districts the Hlutdaw under Colonel Sladen are nominally in charge of the administration. The position will perhaps be clearer if I cite extracts from orders issued by me to all City Officers in Upper Burmah before I left Mandalay.

*Extracts begin.* We have English Civil Officers and Police Officers in command in each of the five districts, Mandalay, Minhla, Ningyan, Pagan, and Myingyan. These officers are supported by troops, and they are working through local Woons and Thagyis. Rest of country is nominally dominated by Hlutdaw, or Burmese Supreme Council ; but for one reason or another the orders and influence of Hlutdaw have not penetrated much into interior of these central and northern districts. In some places ordinary local officials are enforcing partial order, but a great part of the country is in state of thorough anarchy. At several points, however, namely, Bhamo, Tagaing, Slwebo, Ava, Upper Chindwin, Lower Chindwin, Myodaung, we have military detachments stationed with Civil Officers in attendance. At present country is still under military occupation.

Though Upper Burmah is now part of Her Majesty's dominions, it has not been incorporated with British India, so Indian Codes do not apply. Civil Officers have, however, been instructed to shape their proceedings in criminal cases on analogy of Indian Codes, except in so far that dacoity and robbery are punishable, though by no means always to be punished, with death, except that flogging is to be awarded in place of imprisonment on petty offenders who are physically fit to receive such punishment, and except that no appeal lies from criminal sentence. Though rebels taken in arms on the field are liable to be shot, no one is to be shot or punished by Civil Officers otherwise than after trial. Then, in districts nominally under Hlutdaw, sentences of death cannot be carried out by native officials or otherwise than on responsibilty of, and after trial by, Civil Officer who may be nearest the ground. Prisoners punished under martial law by Provost Marshal or by Commanding Officers do not come under Civil Officers' cognizance, while country is under military occupation. My hope is that within few weeks' time I may be in position to post Civil Officers backed by troops in remaining districts of country. *Extracts end.*

This explains why I do not give categorical answer to your Excellency's questions. *Ends.*

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No. 17.

No. 30 of 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HON. LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD, Fort William, February 2, 1886.

WE have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, further papers relating to affairs in Burma.

We have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.
F. S. ROBERTS.
C. P. ILBERT.
S. C. BAYLEY.
T. C. HOPE.
A. COLVIN.
T. E. HUGHES.

## Enclosure in No. 17.

Dated Mandalay, 18th January 1886.

From H. THIRKELL WHITE, Esq., C.S., Officiating Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, to H. M. DURAND, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I AM directed to submit copies of two letters, one from Captain C. H. E. Adamson, who accompanied the expedition which has recently returned from Bhamo, one from Major C. B. Cooke, who has been posted to Bhamo as Civil Officer.

2. With reference to Captain Adamson's remark about the Wontho Sawbwa, I am to say that notices in Burmese and Shan have been sent to this Chief among other Shan Sawbwas. A translation of the notice is submitted.

The Chief Commissioner has instructed Major Cooke that he has rightly understood the orders concerning monopolies and concerning the levy of customs' duties. Regarding the latter subject, the principle stated by Major Cooke are those already notified under the orders contained in your telegram dated the 26th November last, namely, that until further orders no customs' duties are to be levied on imports to, or exports from, Upper Burma. It has been pointed out to Major Cooke that this cessation of customs' duties does not bar the levy of reasonable royalty, either by way of lease, or of license, or in any other way, on rubber, jade, or other natural products belonging to the State.

Dated Mandalay, 12th January 1886.

From Captain C. H. E. ADAMSON, Civil Officer with Bhamo Expeditionary Force, to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your information, a summary of the information obtained by me on my way up and down the river to Bhamo.

Temper of people.

Firstly, the inhabitants of the villages and towns on the river bank have in every case been friendly to the British, and have willingly agreed to the present Government. At only one village were any shots fired, and this was at a village about 12 miles below Bhamo on our way up, where one or two shots were fired from the shore by some Shan traders. I believe these shots to have been fired not to hurt us, but in order to show that they had fire arms to defend their merchandise. On going to the shore on a boat they denied having fired at us, but said they had fired to frighten Kachins who were about.

Officials.

The officials whom I have seen expressed their readiness to do anything they could to assist us, the disaffected ones naturally kept out of the way.

The Wundouk of Bhamo has entirely acquiesced in our rule. He had kept the town of Bhamo in order, and he said he had written to all the Myo-Wuns to keep order in their respective jurisdictions, but he was unaware whether his letters had ever been delivered; as a matter of fact they had not been delivered. He has only been a few months in Bhamo, where he was sent on account of the misbehaviour of the Wun of that place. I do not think that he has much authority lower down the river. In fact, he states that his authority is only nominal below Myr-daung.

* Myo-Wuns.

The Myo-Wun* of Singu was absent on my way up the river. I saw his son and sent letters to him by his son, ordering him to come in as I heard reports at the time he was with the dacoits; on my way down the river, I was told that he had joined the force of the Mintha at Shwebo.

The Myo-Wun of Male was also absent on my way up the river. He was reported to be dacoiting on the river near his native village of Thingadaw. This was confirmed on my return. He had joined the Mintha Nga Thein, and after the arrival of the British troops at Sibottaya he and his followers had dispersed, and he was said to be hiding in the villages in Thingadaw township, which is a village under his jurisdiction. His son who is Thugyi of Kabwet village has also joined the rebels.

The Myo-Wun of Mya-daung was at his town when we went up the river; he gave us considerable information which subsequently turned out to be correct. He has since captured the rebel Nga Po Gaung, and has thus shown his adhesion to the British. He has been promised by General Sir H. Prendergast that he is to get a Martini-Henry rifle for his service, and I promised to recommend him to you.

He appears to be a man of influence and was hereditary Thugyi of the town before he was made Wun. Most of the other Thugyis and Wuns in the neighbourhood have applied to him for advice in the late crisis.

The Maule Wun on our way up the river was reported to have joined the Wuntho Sawbwa. I sent him a letter and copies of the proclamations, and on receipt of these he sent in letters expressing his willingness to accept the present government. His jurisdiction does not extend to the river bank, and so I did not see him. In his letter he acknowledges having furnished the Sawbwa with 50 men, but he explains that this was before he heard of the British ships coming up the river, and that he did it through fear of the Sawbwa who is a powerful man, and had threatened to fight with him if his demands were not complied with.

After hearing of our arrival he had attacked the rebel Nga Po Gaung, and had shot one of his men and driven him into the Mya-daung Myo-Wun's jurisdiction, and apprised the latter of this fact which led to his subsequent capture.

The Moda Myo-Wun after collecting, it is said illegally, Rs. 6,000 from the township, ran away and was said at his town of Letpan to have gone to join the Wuntho Sawbwa.

Of this I have no certain knowledge, but the Myo-Wun of Mya-daung, who has received a communication from him, says that he has not yet joined the dacoits.

He is unpopular man in his township, and having been one of the Wuns engaged in the capture of Captain Redmond, he is perhaps afraid to return.

The Wuntho Sawbwa, a powerful Shan Kadu Chief, has asserted that he intends to fight the English, and has sent to Maule, Mya-daung, and Moda, threatening to burn their towns if they do not supply him with men and arms. Owing to our early arrival his plans on the Irrawaddy will, I hope, be unsuccessful.

The Mogaung Sawbwa is the father of the Wuntho Sawbwa. Nothing has been learnt of his attitude.

The Momeit Sawbwa has collected troops, but he has committed no act of hostility. Communication has been sent to him, but no answer has yet been received.

The Wuntho Sawbwa is our only declared enemy at present. His chief town is some 30 miles from Mya-daung between the Irrawaddy and the Chindwin on one of the small branches of the Mu river.

The town is a large one and stands in the midst of a very large paddy plain.

By the advice of the Mya-daung Myo-Wun and with the approval of General Sir H. Prendergast, I sent a letter to the Sawbwa, promising him that if he came in within three days after the receipt of my letter, and if he had not murdered any villagers that he would not be interfered with, but that if he did not come in he would be considered a rebel and dealt with accordingly.

Two companies of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers were left at Mya-daung for this purpose.

It is necessary that this man should be dealt with at once, as he has many relations, officials in the Irrawaddy and Chindwin rivers.

Princes. With regard to Nga Thein news of this discomfiture at Subottaya has been received with great satisfaction at Male, and the people now feel comparatively safe.

Shans. On the east side of the river from and above Singu the people are much alarmed by Shan raiders. These are said to come from the neighbourhood of the Kathe and Mohlaing.

The village of Tagaung had been completely looted by them some eight or ten days ago (9th Labyi-gyaw of Natdaw), and out of 70 or 80 householders only 11 families remained. The rest had all run away to the jungle. These families were without any food, and all their dahs and fishing nets and even their clothes had been taken away. Their boats, too, had been cut adrift.

They were given Rs. 55 and a bag of rice for their subsistence.

Lower down the river we landed at the village of Tha-beit-kyin, where the road to the ruby mines leaves the river. There were about 50 or 60 houses in the village, but not a single inhabitant and no property. The village had either been dacoited or the people had fled through fear.

Communication. These dacoits or another gang are reported to be 15 miles north of Singu, and to have with them a prince who has crossed over from Subottaya. The river when we went up was almost closed, people did not leave their villages. They are now much less afraid, but still the river between Mya-daung and Kabwet is closed, as people are afraid of dacoits about Thi-ha-daw. There appears to be little

or no land communication between these places, except by crossing the hills twice and going though the country at present occupied by the Wuntho Sawbwa.

I think that a steamer or launch should be kept always on the river between Bahmo and Kabwet or Singu. It would be most useful for rapid communication, and would not be liable to be stopped by the bad water below Singu.

Other officials.

Owing I presume to a weak government, there are many disputes among Thugyis, Sawbwas, and others, and these disputes are the cause of robberies, &c.

I heard that the Wuntho Sawbwa had taken the towns and villages under the Kawlin Chief, because the latter Chief would not join him against the English. Later information makes it appear that there was an old feud between these two Chiefs, and that they had been robbing each other for several years, and that private revenge was at the bottom of the last act.

I have also in two or three instances heard of villagers being afraid because of rivalry between two aspirants to the Thugyiship of a village.

There is no doubt great want of a central authority with the will and the power to enforce obedience to its orders. From what I can gather the Sitkays and Myo-Wuns are appointed by one or other of the ministers, to whom they are really subservient though nominally to the Hlutdaw.

The indifference shown by the ordinary villagers as to who is to reign over them is to me surprising. All they seem to care for is peace, protection from robbers, and opportunities to trade, and if these are afforded to them, I have no doubt that the people on the river bank will soon be as peaceable and loyal subjects as those in Lower Burma.

My previous experience of Burmese has been confirmed in one respect, and that is, in the inability of a Burma official to exert himself, or to do anything which requires immediate action, until it is too late.

Promises are made with good intentions, but are broken through sheer laziness, and an idea that to-morrow or the next day or a week hence mean just the same as to-day.

Physical force as well as moral persuasion must be used in order to get a Burmese official to act in a hurry.

European supervision is necessary to get any order carried out promptly.

I have been much gratified on my way down the river by the improvement that has taken place in the condition of the people. They no longer appear to be in great fear of dacoits, and they are anxiously waiting for the merchant steamers. In many places rice, Nga-pi, salt, and other commodities are very scarce. This is particularly noticeable above Singu. It is only on the left bank now that the people are in dread of the Shan raiders.

The following officers have given me assistance, which should be remembered in future:—

The Myo-Wun of Mya-daung.
The Sitkè of Malè.
The Thugyi of Moda.

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COPY of a demi-official from Major C. B. COOKE, to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, dated Bhamo, the 5th January 1886.

WE arrived here on the 3rd about 2 p.m. The steamers have to anchor three miles below the town.

During the three years I was here this never happened once, and I fancy with inexpensive bamboo mat groynes, the channel might be scoured out even now sufficiently for steamers to come up to the town. I should not have known the place again; there seems to be about one-fifth of the population that there was formerly and the town is in ruins. As regards the so-called Chinese occupation of Bhamo, I find that when the place was attacked by Kachins, the Burmese Wun * employed a number of Chinese to help in defending the town; they were promised a certain sum for their services; the Wun failed in keeping his promise, then some Chinese and their friends collected at Matin, and from there came down on Bhamo and looted and burned the place. As far as I can ascertain the Viceroy of the Yunan and his subordinates even to the Myook of Momein (Tengye) had nothing whatever to do with this attack of Chinese on Bhamo; it was done purely as a matter of personal revenge and the act was that of marauders; from that time to this they have never again attempted to occupy the place, nor is there any information that any troops are expected from China;

* Governor.

on the contrary the enclosed letter if authentic, shows that there is no intention of their coming in.

I think that to the east of Bhamo things are quite quiet, and if the country were annexed, the valley between this and the hills would, I believe, be filled with Chinese Shan immigrants in a very few years.

As regards the country towards the west and in the direction of Mogoung, I fancy that there is a very poor prospect of quiet at present. The Wuntho Sawbwa (Shan) whose father is the present Wun of Mogoung has been joined by the Moda Wun (it is said), and claims sovereign rights over the whole surrounding country. The gathering appears numerous, and I am inclined to think that, as soon as the detachment leaves Moda, there will (be?) trouble, and the place together with all large villages in the neighbourhood will be burned down.

The doings of the Motsobo column may perhaps keep this powerful Chieftain quiet.

I have not been able to write in as much detail as I wished, but both days I have been out almost all day with the two generals regarding an entrenched position. I have strongly opposed a project to make a stockaded position which cuts the town in half, and will necessitate the buying up of the best Burman houses on the river front in the best part of the town. The position on military grounds may be the best, but it deprives the Burmese traders of their bazaar, and will necessitate the occupation of that part of the town where there are more Kyaungs (monasteries) and religious buildings than anywhere else, and I feel sure that if that position is taken up, the people will be frightened out of the place; whereas if an earth-work were thrown up outside the east gate, it would show every one that we were determined to defend the place, and that we are not frightened of any attacking party.

Please give me instructions about customs' duties? I have supposed that the notification that trade monopolies would not be recognised should be my guide, and have told the Chinese traders that no duty is payable on foreign goods from Mandalay, and that the only articles dutiable at Bhamo are precious stones, jade, timber, and earth-oil. They are greatly pleased, and if only a steamer with merchandise were to arrive, it would tend more to quiet the place than anything else.

The site of the old residency is covered with six feet of jungle, and there is not a post of the old building left.

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## No. 18.

### TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, February 3rd, 1886.

I AM just starting for Burmah. The expedition will take about a month. Have made the senior member President of Council.

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## No. 19.

### TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, Mandalay, February 13th, 1886.

I HAVE now seen all the persons whom it is possible to consult on Burmese question. Situation seems to be as follows: — Theebaw's weak and incompetent administration has been stimulating during the last few years spread of dacoity all over country. Dacoits themselves were in communication with the more powerful ministers, who in turn leant upon them for support. Rapacity and extravagance of the Court has also occasioned great discontent among the people. On this account no one seems to regret its disappearance, although evidence on this point is limited and somewhat conflicting. Great mass of the people are indifferent to future form of Government provided only it is sufficiently strong to protect them from gang robberies, but I suspect there is a good deal of sentimental reverence for Royal blood, and any Alompra Prince could gather round him a certain following. Ministers and Council of State would naturally prefer a king, provided we undertook to restrain him from abusing his authority, but these personages do not constitute a class or represent any general interest.

After great deal of consideration, my opinion is that the country is so disorganised, Council of Ministers so discredited and uninfluential, and likelihood of our finding suitable candidate for the throne so umpromising, that the best course will be to assume at once and without further delay direct administration of the country. In the opinion of Bernard and of Sladen no Prince whom we might put upon the throne would be able to maintain his authority with any prospect of success against the numerous rivals who would at once rise up to oppose him; nor without our assistance would he make any very considerable impression upon the dacoits. Our responsibilities, therefore, would remain almost as great as ever, whilst our hands would be tied by the intrigues, jealousies, and procrastinations of a ruler who, in true Burmese fashion, would prove extremely unlikely to listen to reason. His Court expenses would also prove a considerable burden.

Myngoon Prince might perhaps hold his own by killing off his rivals, but he would probably fall into the hands of French adventurers and concessionaires who would be constantly giving us trouble. Nyoung Oke Prince, Bernard tells me, is disobedient to orders and otherwise unpromising. The only alternative offering chance of success would be placing on the throne of some child, but this would be tying ourselves down for the future without curtailing our obligations or reaping any present advantage. I do not therefore recommend this course. We may have a little trouble for some time with dacoits and hill tribes, but from all that I can learn neither former nor latter are in the least formidable, being destitute of both arms and ammunition. We could also secure Chinese border better than a Burmese Prince could.

Though Burmese war was unpopular with the native press in India through fear of taxation, I do not think our feudatories consider that our Burmese policy in any way endangers their own status.

Foregoing is the best opinion I can offer. It is quite unprejudiced, for my mind was disposed to accept the idea of converting Upper Burmah into a protected State, had it been practicable. Though not a rich country like Lower Burmah, its revenues are capable of considerable development. In a previous telegram I have set forth net cost of the present war for current financial year at from 30 to 35 lacs. Bernard calculates that during next year, 1886–87, revenues of the country will come within two or three lacs of the cost of the administration, including extra military expenditure, and it may fairly be expected, at no distant date, to show a surplus.

If Her Majesty's Government are disposed to coincide in the general views above submitted, which from the nature of the case had to be founded on incomplete data, it would be most desirable that I should announce fact at once before leaving Mandalay. Until all uncertainty is removed as to our intentions, we cannot expect native officials cordially to assist. I would therefore beg for earliest possible reply. I would then forward, for your approval, details of the administration scheme to be applied.

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## No. 20.

### TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, Mandalay, February 15th, 1886.

With regard to general question of the progress of pacification, I would observe that dacoity has been exceptionally rife in the country during the past few years, owing to Theebaw's misgovernment, though of late his disbanded troops have undoubtedly strengthened existing gangs, and probably formed themselves into new ones. The proceedings of these men are very cruel and barbarous. It is, however, not against us, but against innocent villagers that they direct their attacks. As soon as news is received of outrages of this description a party of our troops starts in pursuit of the offenders. I cannot learn that any undue severity has been used. General Prendergast is a calm and humane man, and Mr. Bernard's well-known character is a sufficient guarantee against the possibility of his having countenanced excessive retribution. It is evidently necessary for the protection of the peasants that these gang robberies should be vigorously repressed, and the leaders in the work of murder and plunder adequately punished. The pacification of the districts is proceeding as rapidly as can be reasonably expected, but the country is large and overspread with jungle. It took two years before Pegu was quieted after the conquest. Even in India itself a famous dacoit with a considerable following has been baffling all the efforts of the authorities to capture him

for the last two or three years. It should always be borne in mind that the exact facts cannot be completely learned. Insignificant incidents are frequently invested with undue importance.

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No. 21.

TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY, February 16th, 1886.

Burmah.—Her Majesty's Government have carefully considered your telegram of the 13th. I have now to acquaint you that, looking to the communication made to both Houses of Parliament in Her Majesty's gracious speech as to the permanent incorporation of the kingdom of Ava with Her Empire, and the announcement made by your Excellency under instructions from Her Majesty's late Government, and to your statement that you cannot recommend that Upper Burmah should be converted into a protected State, they have determined to adopt the course you advise, and to sanction the measure of assuming the direct administration of the country. You are authorized to proceed accordingly.

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No. 22.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, Mandalay, February 16th, 1886.

We have sketched out a complete plan of the direct administration of the country in all its details, ready for submission. It is cheap and effectual, and will afford scope for a liberal employment of natives. All military details for permanent occupation of the country have also been settled on as economic a basis as is safe for the present. Every day and every hour confirms me in the conviction that we must take the country in hand ourselves in the interests of its own people. Since our arrival Burman emigrants, who have been taking refuge in Lower Burmah, are returning to the deserted villages, and the Bhamo trade is proportionately reviving. The confusion and misery which prevailed under Theebaw are indescribable.

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No. 23.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, Mandalay, February 16th, 1886.

I have just seen Roman Catholic Bishop, who is a Frenchman and an old resident. He declares that the only means of really pacifying the country is complete annexation, and that middle course would be fatal. I have thought it right to submit to you so authoritative an opinion.

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No. 24.

DESPATCH to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA in Council, No. 5, dated India Office, February 19th, 1886.

My Lord,

Para. 1. I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's telegram of the 13th instant, expressing your views as to the administration of Upper Burmah after personal examination of the question at Mandalay.

2. You state that, whilst the Burmese people do not, on the one hand, appear to regret the disappearance of King Theebaw's Government, the country, on the other hand, is so disorganised, the Council of Ministers so discredited, and the likelihood of a suitable candidate being found for the throne is so unpromising, that you cannot recommend that Upper Burmah should be converted into a protected State. In the opinion both of Mr. Bernard, Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, and of Colonel Sladen,

Chief Political Officer at Mandalay, no Burmese Prince who might be placed on the throne could maintain his authority with any prospect of success in the certainty of the opposition of numerous rivals, nor be able to suppress, without the assistance of the Government of India, the dacoity which unhappily prevails, and consequently the responsibilities of your Excellency's Government would remain almost as great as ever, whilst you would be exposed to many and great disadvantages. After examination, therefore, of the whole question, your Excellency, although you had been disposed to favour the idea of a protected State, has now come to the conclusion that such a measure is impracticable, and that the best course will be to assume at once and without delay the direct administration of the country. On receiving the approval of Her Majesty's Government, you will forward the details of the scheme of administration which you propose.

3. Her Majesty's Government having given careful consideration to this expression of your views, I have now to acquaint your Excellency that, looking to the communication recently made to both Houses of Parliament in Her Majesty's gracious speech as to the permanent incorporation of the kingdom of Ava with Her Empire, to the proclamation issued by your Excellency on the 1st of January last under instructions from Her Majesty's late Government, and to your statement that you cannot recommend that Upper Burmah should be converted into a protected State, they have determined to adopt the course your Excellency advises, and to sanction the measure of assuming the direct administration of the country. Having communicated this decision to your Excellency by telegraph, in accordance with your wish that you should receive the earliest possible reply on this subject, I have only now to add that Her Majesty's Government await with interest the details of the scheme of administration which you may propose, and to assure your Excellency that they rely fully on your judgment and discretion in the settlement of the various difficult questions which must arise in framing a system which may be at once well suited to secure the pacification of the country and its future good government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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No. 25.

## TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, February 20th, 1886.

Following is proposed scheme for administration of Upper Burmah. To substitute for the present arbitrary powers of the Viceroy more legal *régime*. This might be done by an Order in Council under 33 Vict. cap. 3, sect. 1, extending that section to the whole territory of Upper Burmah outside Shan States. This would enable local Administration to frame simple regulations, with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, suitable to the present position of affairs. I would place Bernard in charge of Upper and Lower Burmah, giving him selected Divisional Commissioner as assistant in Lower Burmah. The country would be parcelled out into 14 districts, with European civil officers and police assistants in each. There will be no commissioners or sessions judges for the present, and district officers will work through indigenous local agencies, and according to local methods, in matters of revenue and civil justice. I further propose to organise body of 2,000 military police on the Assam pattern, together with two native levies of 500 men each. Small number of armed vessels will patrol Upper Burmah waters. Transport and trade will be left to Flotilla Company. Commander-in-Chief has already considered reducing staff of expeditionary force, but after mature consideration he, I, and Bernard agreed that it would be well to move two Assam regiments into Burmah. Being chiefly composed of Ghoorkas, they would be extremely suitable. One Madras regiment will be sent back. Public works expenditure will be confined to housing soldiers, obligatory military roads, repairs of a few telegraph lines, and extension of the telegraph to Bhamo. Bernard seems pretty confident that the deficit for 1886–87 will amount to no more than three lacs. Some uncertainty must attend this estimate, but he is certain that it will not exceed five. I have prepared a Minute setting forth foregoing matters in detail. Meanwhile, may I proceed to organise province in accordance with preceding plan? Order in Council mentioned above should be made applicable from 1st of March. I

also propose to employ and pay four selected members of the Burmese Durbar to help Chief Commissioner in dovetailing new orders into old. The remaining members will be employed as far as possible in administrative or other posts in the interior.

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No. 26.

TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY,
February 23rd, 1886.

Yours, 20th. I entirely agree that more legal *régime* should be substituted for present powers of Viceroy. I see no reason to object to general principles of your scheme, but must leave details to your judgment.

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No. 27.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE,
Rangoon, February 23rd, 1886.

It may perhaps interest you to know the amount of our loss during the recent campaign. Between 17th November and 23rd February, the following have either fallen on the field or died of their wounds:—British officers, 4; Native officers, none; British soldiers, 7; Native soldiers, 10; total, 21. Of the British officers, one fell in the field, one was cut off when he was reconnoitering, and two were accidentally surprised.

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No. 28.

TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY,
February 24th, 1886.

Yours, 20th. Burmah. Immediate steps will be taken to bring matter before Council with a view to passing order suggested.

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No. 29.

DESPATCH to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL,
No. 15, dated India Office, February 26th, 1886.

My Lord,

Para. 1. By command of Her Majesty, I have to notify to your Excellency that the territories of Upper Burmah mentioned in your proclamation of 1st January 1886, which your Excellency has provisionally administered during Her Majesty's pleasure, are and shall be from this date part of the territories vested in Her Majesty by virtue of Statute 21 & 22 Vict. cap. 106 (An Act for the better Government of India).

2. I have considered in Council the wish expressed to me by your Excellency that the provisions of section 1 of Statute 33 Vict. cap. 3, shall be made applicable to Upper Burmah, with the exception of the Shan States, from 1st March next, and I enclose a resolution of the Secretary of State for India in Council giving effect to your recommendation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

Enclosure in No. 29.

At a meeting held on the 26th day of February 1886 by the Secretary of State for India in Council,—

Resolved,—That the provisions of section 1 of the statute 33 Vict. cap. 3, being an Act to make better provision for making laws and regulations for certain parts of India,

and for certain other purposes relating thereto, be and the same are hereby made applicable, from and after the 1st day of March next, to Upper Burmah, with the exception of the Shan States, being part of the territories under the Government of the Governor-General of India in Council.

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No. 30.

No. 50 of 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Foreign Department.

To the MOST HON. THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD, Fort William, March 16, 1886.

WE have the honour to enclose a Minute in which his Excellency the Viceroy has recorded the conclusions at which he has arrived regarding the future administration of Upper Burma. These conclusions have the acceptance of his Council.

We have, &c.

(Signed) DUFFERIN.
C. P. ILBERT.
S. C. BAYLEY.
T. C. HOPE.
A. COLVIN.
T. E. HUGHES.

Enclosure in No. 30.

MINUTE by his Excellency the VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, dated 17th February 1886, as to the future Administration of Upper Burma.

HAVING now visited Mandalay and discussed the affairs of Upper Burma with Mr. Bernard, the Chief Commissioner, with Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Prendergast, commanding the Expeditionary Force, with Colonel Sladen, the Political Officer, and with all the chief local authorities, both civil and military, European and Native, I proceed to record, for the consideration and orders of Her Majesty's Government, the conclusions at which I have arrived regarding the future administration of that country. These have been already communicated in general terms to the Secretary of State for India in my telegram of the 13th February. I propose in the present Minute to explain the position more fully, and to give some account of the measures which I venture to think are best calculated to ensure peace and order in Upper Burma, and to promote the welfare and prosperity of its inhabitants.

It is unnecessary for me to deal with the causes of our quarrel with the late King. They have been sufficiently set forth in previous Despatches to the Secretary of State, but the removal of Theebaw having become a necessity it was manifestly desirable that it should be effected under such circumstances as would convince both him and his adherents that resistance was hopeless. With this view General Prendergast was supplied with a large and efficient force, and was recommended, by the celerity and decision of his movements, to anticipate and confound the defensive measures of his opponent. He was also instructed not to be beguiled by any evasive replies or pleas for delay, but, as soon as the time allowed for answering our ultimatum had elapsed, to march straight upon Mandalay. In doing this, however, he was to adopt such tactics as were best calculated to avoid direct collision with the Burmese forces, so far as was compatible with the safety of his troops and the attainment of his object. He was also reminded that the country to be dealt with was not inhabited by a hostile people, but by a community identical in race and religion and in all its material interests with those who were already our own subjects. The successful manner in which General Prendergast complied with these suggestions is now a matter of history. As a consequence, I have been able to pass up the Irrawaddy and to enter Mandalay amidst the greetings of a friendly and reconciled population. In further proof of their good feeling I may mention that, since we occupied the capital and the other chief towns of Upper Burmah,

although our soldiers freely mix with the people and might freely be taken at a disadvantage, not a single murder or act of violence has been committed against them, while our detached parties, on their arrival at the various villages of the outlying districts, are spontaneously furnished by the inhabitants with supplies of water, and received with every token of goodwill. Nor can there be any doubt that the prospect of the substitution of a strongly and orderly Government for the incompetent and cruel tyranny of their former ruler is regarded with general satisfaction by the inhabitants of all those parts of the country to which we have penetrated.

The removal of the late King to a place of security in India having been duly effected, it becomes a matter of urgent necessity to decide under what kind of Government Upper Burmah is to be placed. The proclamation of the 1st of January declared the Province to be from thenceforth an integral portion of Her Majesty's dominions. It has also placed the administration under the personal superintendence of the Viceroy. The latter part of this arrangement, however, manifestly possesses a provisional character, and must be replaced by a more satisfactory and permanent régime. I will now proceed to discuss the alternative dispositions which have presented themselves to my mind.

Being most reluctant to add unnecessarily to our Imperial responsibilities, I first considered the possibility of restricting our interference to the barest minimum by confining it to such precautionary measures as would do no more than prevent for the future the open or surreptitious introduction of inconvenient foreign influences into the upper valley of the Irrawaddy. In other words, I asked myself whether it might not be possible to transform Burmah, to use an expression now become familiar, into a "buffer" State. Under this arrangement, the Native Alompra dynasty would have remained upon the throne; the ruling Prince, like the Amir of Afghanistan, would have been perfectly independent in matters of internal administration, and all that we should have required would have been the right to supervise his external relations. In fact he would have become what the late King would have remained had he accepted our original proposals, an autocratic though confederated sovereign. On closer examination, however, and with more detailed information at my disposal, this scheme did not appear feasible. The kingdom of Ava has neither the elasticity nor the ultimate power of resistance which a "buffer State" ought to possess, as our recent expedition has clearly shown. The maintenance by artificial means of its independence on the great line of communication between our Burmese possessions and China was evidently a contrivance of more than doubtful utility. It would certainly prove an obstacle to free commercial intercourse, and its weakness might tempt the Government of Pekin to assert over it in a serious manner, those shadowy, and, as I believe, unfounded claims to suzerainty which the Chinese Ambassador has recently put forward. Under any circumstances it is a question whether a semi-protected State can be advantageously established on the confines of the Empire. The very principle of protection, even in its most attenuated form, implies responsibilities out of proportion to our means of discharging them, and goes very far towards placing it in the power of the ruler we patronize to drag us into a war against our will by provoking his neighbours into aggressions, which, whether justified or not, it might become necessary for us to resist. Nor must we forget that only a year ago a band of Chinese adventurers took and kept possession of Bhamo for some weeks, while so weak was the Native Government that its troops were unable to recover the place until bribery came to their assistance. A similar enterprise might be undertaken hereafter on a larger scale and under more formidable auspices. In such an event, our intervention would become a necessity, but it would be exercised under the worst possible conditions as long as the military command and resources of the country remained in the hands of a chief alike incapable of husbanding his revenues or disciplining his battalions. Moreover, such a personage would always be jealous of our interference, and would probably prove at the most critical moment unreasonable and obstructive, and perhaps disloyal. The country is not rich enough to support a British auxiliary contingent in addition to the court and army of a king, and as we certainly could not well garrison the frontier at our own expense, it would of necessity be left exposed to such risks as I have indicated.

The next alternative which I examined was that of maintaining Upper Burmah as a fully protected State, with a native dynasty and native officials, but under a British Resident, who should exercise a certain control over the internal administration, as well as over its relations with foreign Powers.

According to this scheme Upper Burmah would assume a status similar to that of many Native States in India proper. I was the more induced to favour such an arrangement, as I had been very favourably impressed by the attitude of the princes and by the con-

dition of the native communities I had recently visited in Rajputana and Central India; but it soon became apparent that there was very little real analogy between the territories in question and Upper Burmah. The princes of India are for the most part highly civilised, intelligent, and capable persons, and are generally anxious not only to cultivate the most friendly relations with us, but to assimilate the administration of their States with that of the adjoining provinces under direct British rule. The Burmese rulers, on the contrary, belong to a totally different world; the order of their ideas has been as incomprehensible to us as that of ours to them, while their conception of their own superiority to all created beings has rendered even ordinary diplomatic intercourse between themselves and other nations impossible. Even those of the Burmese dignitaries who, in their own personal interests and as established court favourites, are anxious for the maintenance of a native dynasty on the throne, frankly admit that there would be no hope of improvement so long as the real power was wielded by a descendant of Alompra. It would be necessary, they assert, to place all effective authority in their own hands under the direction of a British Resident, and to maintain the king as a mere puppet. To any arrangement of this kind there are manifestly grave objections. A puppet king of the Burmese type would prove a very expensive, troublesome, and contumacious fiction. Nor do the notables who thus propose to rule in the royal name as mayors of the palace present the necessary guarantees that the power entrusted to them would be properly exercised. Under King Theebaw some of them undoubtedly took an active part in the massacres which justly roused the indignation of the civilised world, and some of them are well known to have been in league with the dacoits who ravaged the country.

But even were the establishment of a Protected State a measure desirable in itself, we are met by the difficulty that there is no Prince of the Royal House to whom the trust could be safely confided. Had the Nyoung Yan Prince lived, such a course might perhaps have deserved, in his interests, a certain amount of serious consideration. The only living member of the Alompra family whose abilities and influence would make him even a respectable candidate is the Myngoon Prince now resident at Pondicherry. But the principal claim of this personage to notoriety is the fact that he tried to murder his father, and succeeded in killing his uncle. In any case it is probable that his feelings towards us are unfriendly. Having been brought over from Burma to India, where he was interned, he escaped and took refuge with the French, whom he now naturally regards as his patrons. Even did we countenance his accession, he could not, without the aid of British bayonets, restore order to Upper Burma or maintain himself upon the throne against the numerous other aspirants of his House, and the successful assertion of his authority would be certain to prove the signal for the re-integration of commercial if not of political intrigues and jobbery at Mandalay adverse to British interests. The Nyoung Oke Prince, now in Bengal, is unpopular in Burma, and of unsatisfactory character. The difficulty of establishing him in power at Mandalay would be even greater than in the case of the Myngoon Prince, and the result of the experiment would probably prove disastrous. None of the other adult Princes are men of any note or influence, or command any substantial following in the country.

Having rejected, then, the idea of placing on the throne a Prince endowed with the ordinary status of an Indian feudatory, I proceeded to consider whether it might not be desirable to set up the minor son of the late Nyoung Yan as the destined occupant of the vacant throne, with British officers administering the State in his name and on his behalf until he should come of age fifteen years hence; but it was at once apparent that this would impose upon us all the trouble, anxiety, and cost of a British occupation, without securing us any corresponding advantages in the present, while we should be committing ourselves in the distant future to an arrangement which, in the end, would probably disappoint our expectations, and to a Prince who might prove totally unfitted to play the part designed for him. It was with considerable regret that I thus felt myself constrained to abandon the idea of maintaining the old dynasty in one form or another on the throne of Burma, for I had always understood that the prestige of the Alompra family had great influence with the Burmese, and I had hoped to utilize it in the cause of order. It is to be observed, however, that the loyalty of the people is exhibited as often by their tendency to support successive ephemeral pretenders, whenever a son of the Royal House is able to escape from the prison in which all the king's children are generally confined, as by any exhibition of active devotion to the *de facto* sovereign.

The foregoing alternatives not affording a desirable solution of the question, the possibility occurred to me of permanently placing the civil administration of the country in the hands of British officers, at the same time that the position occupied by its former

kings was assumed by a Llama or some similar ecclesiastical dignitary such as is found in other Buddhist States. By this means it might be possible, I imagined, to give a certain amount of satisfaction to that national sentiment with which the Burmese, in common with all other people, must be credited, to console them for the disappearance of their own Royal House, and to secure a satisfactory channel for maintaining those ambiguous relations with China, which, though proved by the Burmese to have been devoid of any recognition of inferiority, are asserted by the Marquis Tseng to have implied the acknowledgment of his Emperor's suzerain rights; but such a dignitary, though a less sensitive centre than a king and his court in respect to foreign influences, might very possibly have proved a source of future embarrassment. At all events the idea possessed too experimental a character to have justified its proposal as a practical solution of the problem.

On the whole, therefore, I am convinced that annexation pure and simple, and the direct administration of the Province by British officers, offers the best prospect of securing the peace and prosperity of Upper Burmah and our own Imperial and commercial interests. This decision no doubt imposes upon us serious obligations and responsibilities, and is for a time certain to involve a great increase of anxiety, and possibly considerable expenditure. But no other course is really open to us, and in the end I have no doubt that we shall be repaid for any temporary trouble and annoyance by increased security within our own districts and upon our eastern frontiers, as well as by the development of trade and of the general resources of the new province.

It has not unnaturally been suggested that the deposition of Theebaw and the absorption of his territories may raise uneasy feelings in the minds of our Indian feudatories. This is a matter as to which I have made very careful inquiry, and I am quite convinced that the objection is unsubstantial. The Indian princes take but little interest in our proceedings in Burmah. They are not linked by either political or religious spmpathy with the Burmese dynasty, whose sole connexion with India in past ages was that of a hostile and aggressive Power. They recognise clearly that Theebaw's position was essentially distinct from their own, and that their relations to the British Government stand upon a perfectly different footing. If the rapid subjugation and summary punishment of the Burmese King has had any effect whatever upon their minds, I should anticipate its serving to convince them that hostile or dubious intrigues with foreign Powers are not likely to be tolerated by the British Government, and can only bring ruin upon those who engage in them.

Again, it is only by annexation and the establishment of a British administration that we can hope to rescue Upper Burmah from the state of lawlessness and anarchy in which many parts of it are plunged. The country has at all times, and even under its best Princes, suffered from the depredations of gang robbers or dacoits—recruited not only from among the bad characters of the towns and villages of Burmah proper, but from the Shans and other hill tribes of the surrounding mountain tracts. Under Theebaw's maladministration these chronic outbreaks were greatly intensified and extended; and the ill-directed efforts of his Ministers have failed to suppress them, even in the neighbourhood of the capital. Indeed it is universally believed that the relations of more than one of the Hlut-daw with dacoits were friendly and mutually profitable. Nor can it be denied that recent events, the disbandment of the late King's troops, and the confusion and uncertainty which the overthrow of the native Government must for a time engender, have supplied them with additional recruits and a fresh stimulant. There is indeed a curious element of restlessness in the Burmese character which gives a great deal of trouble in Lower Burmah, and invariably developes into crime under the influence of popular excitement or of any inviting opportunity. Nothing is more common than for a young man who was yesterday tilling his fields, to all appearance a respectable and well-disposed cultivator, suddenly to disappear from his home and attach himself for a time to a gang of professional dacoits in order to taste the novelty and delight of an adventurous onslaught upon villages in another neighbourhood. When men of settled occupation can thus behave, it is of course quite natural that the unemployed or idle members of the community (and in Burmah the industry of the women supports a large idle class) should join such gangs when dacoity is rife. The people generally, while light-hearted and engaging in many ways, have a strain of savagery and cruelty in their disposition which breaks out at times into wanton exercise, and can only be repressed by firm and even severe handling. It is a mistake to suppose that the dacoits who are now disturbing the peace of many districts in Upper Burmah, and whose incursions into Lower Burmah caused for a time so much anxiety to the local officers, are chiefly bands of patriots or partisan warriors opposing the invasion of their country by a foreign Power. Their object for the most part is plunder

and their attacks are principally directed, not against our parties or posts, as the fact of only seven British rank and file having fallen during the whole campaign sufficiently proves, but against the defenceless villages of their own countrymen, who apply for and welcome our patrols and columns as their only defence against their inroads. It is true that larger bodies, recruited from the disbanded soldiery and the more necessitous and adventurous portion of the population, may occasionally gather to a head under the standard of some Prince, and in right of their numbers be entitled to claim a more honourable designation than the bands of pillagers technically known as "dacoits," but it must be remembered that even these Princes are fighting each for his own hand, and his own personal ascendency, and are not banded in a common cause against us. Whether, however, we call them dacoits, robbers, partisans, insurgents, rebels, or patriots, it is equally certain that in the interests of the community at large they must be summarily put down, though the execution of this task should be conducted in as humane, forbearing, and considerate a manner as possible.

Much has, I am glad to find, been done by Mr. Bernard and General Prendergast to restore order, and the tracts to which they have been able to post British Civil Officers with an adequate protective force are now for the most part quiet and safe. When the districts which have thus far been left in charge of the Hlut-daw, or supreme native council, are similarly taken over, I have no doubt that similar results will follow, at any rate in the more open and accessible parts of the country.

We must not, however, anticipate that we shall be able to repress or prevent disturbance all at once or a recrudescence of disturbance hereafter. The very causes which made our conquest of Upper Burmah an easy task render difficult its complete and permanent pacification. The Burmese are credulous and childish, and appear to be unable to appreciate facts until these have been unmistakeably brought home to them. There is, apart from the Royal House, no aristocracy or leading class in the country. All are, owing to the monastic schools, at about the same level of education. There are no rich men, just as, thanks to the sparseness of the population, there are no poor. Even the priesthood has no special power, since any man may assume the poongyi's robe, and all must do so once at least in their lives, while any poongyi can at his pleasure renounce his vows and return to lay life, "becoming," as the phrase is, "a man again." We have therefore to deal with a population made of disintegrated units, each thinking and acting for himself, rather than with masses or class combinations on whom the influence either of advantage or of fear can be brought effectually to bear. It will be a work consequently of time, as we know from experience in Lower Burmah, to convince the disorderly and ill-disposed that we intend them to receive us as their rulers and to respect our standard of civic discipline and political morality. The situation, moreover, is undoubtedly complicated by the fact of any Alompra Prince under the Native Government having been always able to obtain some sort of following whenever he attempted to raise his flag and strike a blow for the throne. Hence the jealousy with which the reigning monarch kept his near relatives shut up within the palace, and hence the terrible massacres of the Royal kin which from time to time took place in Mandalay. Hence also the close seclusion of the King himself within his palace, as any excursion outside exposed him to the risk of attack from some one or other of his relatives who might have gathered round him a band of followers. On one of the rare occasions when Theebaw's father, who was undoubtedly a respectable ruler, had proceeded to a summer house at no great distance from the city, he was attacked by his own son, the Myngoon Prince, to whom I have already referred. The heir-apparent was killed, and the King barely escaped with his life by the back-door of the summer house in which he was sleeping. The monarchy not being strictly hereditary, every prince was a possible king, and never abandoned the hope of being able some day to secure the throne. There are now wandering about the jungle not less than five of these princes, to say nothing of pretenders, each with his small party of followers. But the objects and procedure of these gangs differ little from those of ordinary dacoits. The princes themselves are men of no importance or influence apart from the accident of their birth, and when the ammunition of their followers fails, their adherents will probably disperse of their own accord, if they are not sooner broken up by our troops. Mr. Bernard consequently anticipates that order will be more or less restored in Upper Burmah before the setting in of the rains, if British officers are placed at once in charge of all the districts; but he is afraid that some months afterwards, when the crops are sown, and the season of idleness returns, there may be some reiteration of our present troubles. In a year or two, however, we ought to have the whole country reasonably quiet. When we remember how long dacoity lasted after our occupation of Bengal; that 30 years ago the neighbourhood of Calcutta was rendered unsafe by gangs of dacoits; that within a still more recent period it was impossible to wander three or

four miles out of Poona without a guard, and that there is at the present moment a dacoit leader at large in the Central Provinces, who has for years defied all the efforts to capture him put forth by our own police and by those of several Native States, there is no reason to be dissatisfied with the prospect before us, or impatient at the progress already made.

In dealing with this part of the subject, the Government of India has been naturally anxious to assure itself that in repressing the disturbances which have been troubling the peace of the country, no unnecessary rigour has been employed. I have already noted the strong injunctions laid upon General Prendergast to act not merely with humanity but in an exceptionally kind and conciliatory manner towards the people. These injunctions appear to me to have been conscientiously fulfilled; nor with one lamentable exception to which I cannot refer without a sense of deep pain and humiliation, has any circumstance come to my knowledge which stands in need of reprehension. For a brief period, and while our troops were actually in the presence of an enemy, martial law of necessity prevailed, and martial law is always a hateful expedient, and liable to abuse in the hands of inexperienced or excitable officers; but the moment the military situation was assured, Mr. Bernard was invested with full civil jurisdiction over the province and directed to administer it accordingly. A number of civil officers have been placed at his disposal, and the Chief Commissioner assures me that the captured dacoits have been invariably tried and sentenced by the latter, though the carrying out of the capital sentences has necessarily been entrusted to the military authorities. He adds that none but men caught red-handed, and fresh from rapine and murder, have been subjected to the penalty of death. However terrible the necessity for such a procedure, it is the most merciful course in the end. Violent crime can only be controlled by a certain amount of rigour, and the peaceful inhabitants of the country, whom we are now bound to protect by every means in our power, would have a just right to complain if, through undue leniency, the burning and plundering of their villages, accompanied as it often is by cruel forms of torture and murder, were encouraged rather than suppressed. Subject, however, to the foregoing considerations, I have requested Mr. Bernard to be extremely cautious in sanctioning any death sentences whatever. In doing this, I have only suggested the course to which the well known humanity of his nature is already predisposed.

It would have been more satisfactory before proceeding to arrange our future organisation had we been in the possession of fuller information as to the resources, revenues, and internal administration of the country under its Native Government. We are at present moreover somewhat uncertain in regard to the attitude likely to be assumed by the Shan States, as well as to the probable action of China upon our northern frontier. I hope, before leaving Mandalay, to arrange for the early despatch of an officer, with a small protecting column, to bear conciliatory messages to the Shan Chiefs; and I understand that the Foreign Office has reason to anticipate that China is disposed to meet us in a friendly spirit, and will assist in the re-establishment of the frontier trade.

The attempt to restore order and to govern through the Hlut-daw has, in the opinion of all competent observers, hopelessly broken down. It was indeed hardly possible to expect otherwise. Men trained in an atmosphere of palace intrigue, whose sole object in life has been their own security and advancement, and who had notoriously failed to manage the country efficiently under the late King, hardly constituted an agency on which reliance could be placed under the novel and difficult circumstances in which they were called upon to act. I have satisfied myself that, although we may make use of a few of the best of the Hlut-daw as a consultative body, to be associated with the head of the British administration in Upper Burmah, and may find place for some of the inferior members in district offices throughout the country, the Hlut-daw must, as an executive council of state, be broken up and abolished.

It is the unanimous opinion of all the officers whom I have been able to consult that it is not desirable to attempt to administer Upper Burma by executive orders issued under the authority of the Viceroy. The legal position of British officers acting under such orders is obviously precarious, and I see no sufficient ground for declining to annex the country formally to British India, providing only that nothing be done, in the present state of affairs, to extend to it any portion of the Indian Statute Law. Simultaneously, therefore, with the declaration of annexation to British India, I would ask the Secretary of State to make an Order in Council under 33 Vict., cap. 3, section 1, extending that section to the whole territory of Upper Burma outside the Shan States. This will enable the local administration to frame simple regulations for the approval of the Governor-General in Council, providing for all matters which it is desirable to settle upon a definite legal basis, such as the administration of justice, the judicial powers of

officers, the powers of the police, and the collection of the revenue. The regulations should be so shaped as to leave to the local administration a large discretionary power of settling detail by rules which can be amended from time to time as experience may dictate. The spirit of the Indian code would be followed as far as practicable in framing the regulations, but nothing so elaborate as the Indian judicial system is called for at present, and any attempt to introduce it would be mischievous. I propose to administer the country at first in a simple way, and as far as may be upon indigenous lines, so as to render the change of Government as little irksome and disturbing to the people as possible. The Shan Chiefships will be treated as feudatory or tributary States, without attempting to bring them under any direct administrative control.

Legislation would, under any circumstances, be necessary to give validity in British India to the decrees and sentences of the Upper Burma judicial authorities. There are now in Lower Burma jails numerous dacoits sentenced by the civil officers in the Upper Province. Effect must of course be given to these sentences, even if the new territory is not to be annexed to British India. There are no jails in Upper Burma suitable for the confinement of long term prisoners. If the Statute 33 Vict., cap. 3, section 1, is extended as I propose, the matter can easily be met by regulation under that statute. It will also be necessary to provide that European British subjects committing offences beyond the power of European district officers to try shall be committed to the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon. I would limit the powers of the district officers over European British subjects to those enjoyed by district magistrates in India before the late amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code. This seems desirable, as no juries can be constituted in Upper Burma.

I propose that the Chief Commissioner of British Burma shall be also Chief Commissioner of Upper Burma. It appears to me both unnecessary and inexpedient to appoint a separate Chief Commissioner for the new territory. Lower Burma must continue to be base of our operations both civil and military. Upper Burma will, for instance, be mainly officered from the Lower Burma Commission; and it is important for this, if for no other reason, that the superior authority in both provinces should (subject to the control of the Government of India) remain in the same hands. On the other hand, the work in Lower Burma, though heavy in amount, runs upon lines which are thoroughly recognised and defined. In the present state of communications, and while the task of organising the administration of the new province engages the energies of the Chief Commissioner, and detains him in Upper Burma, it will be necessary to give him assistance in Lower Burma. This can best be done by appointing one of the Divisional Commissioners to be special assistant to the Chief Commissioner to carry on the ordinary work in the Chief Commissioner's name and upon his responsibility—referring to the Chief Commissioner any matters of importance, keeping him generally informed of what is going on below, and being guided by his instructions in the discharge of his duty. The Chief Commissioner would himself also from time to time visit Rangoon and keep himself acquainted with all matters affecting the well-being of his original charge. I consider it to be of great importance to take advantage in the settlement of Upper Burma of Mr. Bernard's remarkable energy and talent for organisation, and I should hope that, when this task is successfully accomplished, the united provinces may very easily be administered by a single officer, the services of the special assistant being dispensed with.

I am inclined to accept Mr. Bernard's view that there should be at the outset no authority, such as Divisional Commissioners or Sessions Judges, interposed between the Chief Commissioner and the district officers. I would adopt, as I have already said, the simplest and cheapest system of administration open to us. There will be in each district or circle one British civil officer and one police officer. The civil officer will work through the indigenous agency of the country, Myo-woons, Thoogyies, and others, confining his efforts, in the first instance, to the restoration of order, the protection of life and property, and the assessment and collection of the ordinary revenue. I see no objection to the exercise by the police officer of magisterial powers in cases where he has not taken part in the preliminary investigation. This has been legalised in Assam, and will be useful in Upper Burma. But most of the unimportant criminal work, and nearly all the civil suits, must be disposed of by the Native officials, subject to the check and control of the district officer. Fortunately the people are not litigious, and I see no necessity for the establishment of distinct civil and criminal courts (except perhaps at Mandalay and in some of the larger towns), or for the encouragement of regular appeals, and the introduction of pleaders and all the paraphernalia of our Indian courts. The Native revenue officers will, in accordance with the existing custom of the country, be vested with civil and criminal powers. I do not propose to introduce our

Indian Stamp Law, but would sanction the imposition of an *ad valorem* institution fee upon plaints in civil suits. This has been practically always levied under the Native Government, but was usually appropriated by the judge. It will now be credited to the State.

As regards revenue arrangements, we have been unable to discover any fiscal records or accounts. The Hlut-daw admit that such records existed, but allege that they were destroyed by the soldiery or other ill-disposed persons. The information gathered orally from different quarters is extremely indefinite and often contradictory. I propose to maintain at full rates the capitation or house-tax, which was the main source of revenue under the Native Government. It is of vital importance that the necessary census or assessments should be carried out at once, in order that the people may know what they have to expect from us in the shape of taxation. We shall engage that the rate of demand will not be liable to fluctuation from year to year, and that no unexpected cesses will be imposed upon them in the course of any year. Should it be necessary to increase the house-tax, six months' notice will be given before the commencement of the year in which the change is to take effect. The royal lands will at the same time have to be settled. The initial arrangements regarding those lands will be of a temporary character. but by degrees, as time permits, the district officers will lease them for adequate terms of years. I am not in favour of introducing the system of land settlement now being carried out in Lower Burma. I think we should complete the work there first, and hereafter, should it be deemed advisable, extend the system gradually and cautiously from below upwards, that the people may not be disturbed by the sudden introduction of a *régime* of which they have no knowledge or experience. As regards currency, I have authorised the temporary acceptance in Upper Burma of the Native silver coinage, which is but slightly inferior in value to that of British India. But arrangements for calling this in will be elaborated hereafter in communication with the Financial Department.

Mr. Bernard proposes to constitute fifteen Deputy Commissioners' charges and five Assistant Commissioners' charges. All to be officered by Europeans, viz. :—

District or Deputy Commissioners' Charges.

1. Minhla.
2. Myingyam.
3. Mandalay.
4. Ava.
5. Sagaing.
6. Shwebo.
7. Myadaung.
8. Upper Chindwin.
9. Lower Chindwin.
10. Nuigyan.
11. Yamethur.
12. Bhamo.
13. Mogamey.
14. Tabayin.
15. Shan States.

Sub-Divisional or Assistant Commissioners' Charges.

1. Yaungdwingyi.
2. Pagan.
3. Kyankse.
4. Sabenago.
5. Myinmu.

Large as this number of charges appears to be, it is probably not more than is requisite for the control and efficient management of such wide tracts of country, where the means of communication have, for the most part, to be created. It is, I believe, true economy to start at once with an adequate staff, as in this way we shall the sooner pacify the country, and the more effectually realize our revenue demands. It will be possible, by placing selected police officers in charge of the Arracan Hill tracts and the Salween Hill tracts in Lower Burma, to reduce the number of Deputy Commissioners there by two, and Mr. Bernard further proposes to officer the Sandoway district entirely with Burmese officials. This reduces the number of extra civil officers demanded by Mr. Bernard to 13 Deputy Commissioners, 5 Assistant Commissioners, for sub-divisions,

3 Assistant Commissioners, to fill furlough vacancies, or 21 in all. It appears probable that the Upper Chindwin district may for a time be managed by the Political Agent in Manipur, and I am considering the propriety of handing over the Kubo Valley to the Manipur State as a reward for the services rendered by the Raja's troops on the Chindwin river. This, if carried out, would reduce the number of Deputy Commissioners by one, but such an arrangement would in any case be only temporary, and I agree that we must find 21 additional civil officers for the Burma Commission. It is proposed to distribute them as follows :—

| | Present Strength. | Proposed Addition. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deputy Commissioners, 1st Grade - | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Ditto, ditto, 2nd Grade - - - | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Ditto, ditto, 3rd Grade - - - | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Ditto, ditto, 4th Grade - - - | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Assistant Commissioners, 1st Grade - | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Ditto, ditto, 2nd Grade - - - | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Ditto, ditto, 3rd Grade - - - | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Ditto, ditto, 4th Grade - - - | 18 | 2 | 20 |
| | 54 | 21 | 75 |

As most of the higher appointments will fall to officers already in the British Burma Commission (who, from their knowledge of the language and people, must be employed in Upper Burma in preference to untried men), it will be unnecessary to give at once the whole of the 13 steps among the Deputy Commissioners or of the 6 steps among the Assistant Commissioners of Grades I. to III. If 10 of these steps are given now and 9 two years hence, there will be a considerable money saving at starting. Some Assistant Commissioners may temporarily work as District Officers with the hope of eventual promotion before them ; but service in Burma is, under all circumstances, unpopular, and the province is very expensive as a residence. I do not, therefore, think that we can permanently place the staff on any lower scale. Indeed, if the revenues develop as we hope they may do, it will be necessary hereafter to strengthen and enlarge the staff. If only half the steps are given now, those officers in the Commission who make sacrifices in going to Upper Burma can be suitably rewarded, and the recruits who will come in at the bottom of the list will not receive promotion until they have become qualified for it two years hence. One of the Deputy Commissioners provided in the scale will be Superintendent of the Shan States. The actual number of new districts thus created in British Indian territory will, therefore, be only fourteen.

As regards the police, it will be necessary to appoint a European Superintendent to each of the 14 civil districts, and to allow 5 Assistant Superintendents, including those required to supply the places of absentees. There must also be a separate Inspector General for Upper Burma. It is proposed to arrange the increased police staff of the United Provinces thus :—

| | Present Strength. | Proposed Addition. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inspector-General - - - | 1 | 1 | **1** | 2 | **2** |
| District Superintendents, 1st Grade - | 2 | 2 | **1** | 4 | **3** |
| Ditto, ditto, 2nd Grade - - - | 2 | 2 | **1** | 4 | **3** |
| Ditto, ditto, 3rd Grade - - - | 2 | 2 | **1** | 4 | **3** |
| Ditto, ditto, 4th Grade - - - | 4 | 4 | **2** | 8 | **6** |
| Ditto, ditto, 5th Grade - - - | 8 | 4 | **2** | 12 | **10** |
| Assistant Superintendents, 1st Grade - | 3 | 3 | **3** | 6 | **6** |
| Ditto, ditto, 2nd Grade :— | | | | | |
| Class A. - - - - - - | 9 | 2 | **9** | 11 | **18** |
| Class B. - - - - - | 9 | 0 | | 9 | **9** |
| | 40 | 20 | **20** | 60 | **60** |

In the same way as with civil officers only about one half the extra steps would be given at once, the remainder being held over for two years. The figures in antique show the number of posts that would have to be added immediately to each grade of the present police cadre under this arrangement.

For the hill tracts of the Chindwin and for the posts along the Shan frontier I propose to raise two military police battalions, each 500 strong, under a smart young military officer as commandant. The majority of the men would probably come from the Punjab and Upper India. Their duties would be essentially military, and they would relieve the troops of outpost duty in jungle tracts in the way recently carried out with much success on the Assam frontier. Under the District Superintendent of each civil district would also be placed a small body of military police to repress disturbance and put down dacoity. But I propose to keep the civil constabulary within the lowest limits possible, and such an institution is very expensive. Each Woon and Thoogye would have a few Burma police peons attached to his court to execute processes and deal, under his orders, with petty crime. A few Burmans would also be at the disposal of the District Superintendent for detective purposes. But experience in Lower Burma has shown that the Burmans make perhaps the worst and most costly policemen in the world, and I do not wish to have more of them than is absolutely necessary. All the military police should be well drilled, be kept under strict discipline, and be armed with Snider rifle carbines. The Burmese police should be armed only with batons and perhaps daos.

I have allowed both civil and police officers employed in Upper Burma to draw daily travelling allowance up to the 30th June next, as some small compensation for the exposure and hard work they are at present undergoing. When the rains set in their work will be reduced and ordinary rules may begin to apply. I have also agreed to assist officers in housing themselves by granting them a subvention at the rate of one half the total cost of any house built by an officer up to a maximum subsidy of Rs. 1,500 in the case of a district officer, and Rs. 1,000 in the case of sub-divisional officer or police officer.

The public works expenditure must for the present be limited mainly to the construction of the buildings absolutely necessary for the accommodation of troops and to the development of military communications. Civil buildings will be as few and as cheap as possible, but proper arrangements must be made for the safe custody of treasure. The Chief Commissioner will be left a wide discretion in the disposal of any sum set apart for this purpose. Generally, in the matter of expenditure, I propose to allow the Chief Commissioner the same powers as he now exercises in Lower Burma in respect of provincial charges, the only essential limitation being that he must not exceed the total amount of the budget grant. It is not proposed to make any provision for educational expenditure or for outlay under the head of minor departments; and the expenditure on civil hospitals and dispensaries must be kept as low as possible. The jail accommodation will be limited to the provision of safe sleeping wards for prisoners. The convicts retained in the province must ordinarily be employed on extramural work, dangerous and long-term men being transferred to Lower Burma. I shall arrange to relieve the jails of Lower Burma by transfers to the Andamans and to the central jails of India. The number of our prisoners, I regret to say, is very large; but as soon as the country is settled I see no reason why a very great proportion of them should not be set at liberty. Indeed, I have thought it good policy to authorise Mr. Bernard to make an announcement to this effect, as all those interested in their welfare will thus have an additional inducement for ranging themselves on the side of order.

I consider it a matter of the utmost importance to commence at a very early date the construction of the railway from Toungoo to Mandalay. This line is necessary both on political and military grounds, placing, as it would, Mandalay within 24 hours' journey of Rangoon. It will also have a material influence on the early pacification of the districts bordering on the Shan States. It will pass through a tract of country believed to be the richest in Upper Burma, and would not be in immediate competition with the Irrawaddy water way. I would prefer keeping it as a State railway, but as perhaps the Secretary of State might object to further borrowing by the Government of India on account of railway construction, it might be necessary to call in the aid of a guaranteed company, transferring to it the existing State lines in Lower Burma. I have authorised the Chief Commissioner to commence the survey of the probable course of the line from Toungoo to Ningyam. This can be undertaken at once, as that part of the country is now quite orderly. I should be ready to offer reasonable concessions to any company that would construct a steam tram line from the river to the palace at Mandalay. The transport of stores over the four miles of intervening road would be greatly facilitated by such a line, and the local traffic would probably make it pay. The line would eventually have to be made over to the railway company when the railway is opened to Mandalay.

I have arranged that the regular survey of Upper Burma shall be taken in hand as soon as the pacification of the districts is sufficiently advanced. It is important also to arrive at an early estimate of the value of the mineral wealth of the country, and an officer of the Geological Department will be placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner for this purpose. Meantime I have submitted to the Secretary of State Mr. Bernard's proposal that the ruby mines should be made over to the firm of Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., on a three years' lease, on condition of their paying to us the annual revenue of two lacs of rupees, which the mines are estimated to have yielded to the former Government. This firm undertakes to employ Native agency, to import machinery, and to allow a full inspection of their working, books, and accounts. Under these arrangements we shall at the end of three years have a good idea of what the mines are really worth, and can make more permanent arrangements. It is not proposed to compel the delivery to Government of all stones above a certain size. It is believed that the only effect of this provision under the late Government was to cause the concealment or breaking up of all the large stones. The jade mines will for the present be left in the hands of the present lessee, a Chinaman, on the same conditions as to revenue and inspection of works and books. In the earth-oil tracts the civil officers will issue prospecting licenses to hold good for one year, and to be superseded thereafter by leases of limited areas for working. Existing wells will continue to be worked as at present, paying us a royalty.

Nearly the whole area of teak forest in Upper Burma is at present in the hands of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation. The leases under which they hold are of the most vague and unsatisfactory description. I am considering what terms we can equitably concede to this company, having due regard to the future of forest conservancy in Upper Burma. The corporation will meantime continue to pay the rents set out in their engagement with the late King. The claims of other lessees will be similarly dealt with.

Numerous claims against the late Government or against the King and Queen personally are being presented to the Chief Commissioner at Mandalay. Without prejudging the question of the extent to which the British Government is bound to satisfy such claims, I have directed Mr. Bernard to receive all that may be filed before the 1st April next, and to submit as soon as possible to the Government of India a full report upon the whole question, as well as upon each individual claim. In the meantime, however, I have authorised Mr. Bernard to take into his immediate consideration the claims of those European foreigners whose departure it is desirable to facilitate, and to deal with them in a liberal spirit. Eventually it will probably be well to place a lump sum at the Chief Commissioner's disposal, and to authorise him to make a fair compromise of all claims which appear to rest upon sufficient evidence and to be otherwise such as a conquering Government ought equitably to satisfy.

Much consideration has been given to the financial prospects of the newly acquired territory. Upper Burma is poorer and less fertile than Lower Burma; and the Pegu Province, which now yields a large surplus to the Imperial Exchequer, did not pay its expenses during the first eight or ten years after annexation. It appears that 100 to 105 lacs was the largest revenue from Upper Burma that ever reached the late King's exchequer in any one year. Out of this total 25 lacs to 35 lacs were the proceeds of customs, monopolies, and transit dues, which we shall not retain. I have asked the Chief Commissioner, assisted by Mr. Jacob of the Financial Department, to estimate as accurately as they can the receipts and expenditure of Upper Burma for the year 1886–87. Their forecast must be regarded at the best as tentative and imperfect, but it is put forward as the nearest approximation which can be made on the materials at present available.

It is estimated that we may be able to collect $66\frac{1}{2}$ lacs of revenue during the year if the pacification of the country proceeds satisfactorily. As regards the present financial year, its revenue was forestalled by the late Government; and we do not expect to realize more than 2 lacs before the 31st March 1886.

The expenditure side of the civil budget come to a total of about $37\frac{1}{2}$ lacs, in which the largest items are land revenue $9\frac{1}{4}$ lacs, law and justice $5\frac{3}{4}$ lacs, and police $15\frac{1}{2}$ lacs. Half of the land revenue charged is on account of commission payable, by the custom of the country, to thoogyies or local revenue officials. The total charge for magisterial and revenue officers and establishments at district and sub-divisional posts is 8 lacs, of which about one half falls under "land revenue" and one half under "law and justice."

An outside grant of 10 lacs is proposed for public works, which for the present will, as already stated, be mainly confined to barracks, military buildings, and military communications. Roads are greatly wanted throughout the country, in which at present not

a single mile of bridged or metalled road exists. But until the revenues increase, or more of the Lower Burma surplus can be devoted to the improvement of the sister province, we cannot embark upon a system of very extensive road construction. Happily, Upper Burma possesses a considerable length of excellent waterways; and the railway to Mandalay will open up a great stretch of land-locked country.

It is reckoned that the extra military charges due to the occupation of Upper Burma will amount to about 30 lacs during the year 1886–87. At present there are nearly 17,000 troops in the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Burma, but this garrison will probably be largely reduced when the police are organised and the country is pacified.

The net financial outcome for the coming year resulting from the annexation of the new territory will be somewhat as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Total revenues - - - - - | 66½ lacs. |
| Total charges* - - - - - | 77½ „ |
| Deficit - - - - - | .11 „ |

This financial forecast takes no count of the claims which may have to be paid in respect of the debts due by the late Government, because charges of that kind are hardly debitable to the first year of the British administration. In future years we may fairly anticipate a considerable increase to the revenue, while it is certain that there will be a large decrease in the military expenditure. On the other hand, as in all other newly acquired provinces, there will surely be a growth in the cost of the civil administration, as well as on account of what it will be necessary to do for the general improvement of the Province and the development of its resources.

In the foregoing paragraphs I have alluded, in a very casual manner, to the effect which annexation may have upon our relations with China. I had, however, previously submitted to Her Majesty's Government my strong conviction that it is a matter of great importance to secure the acquiescence of China in any settlement which may be arrived at. When the propriety of issuing the Annexation Proclamation of the 1st of January was under discussion, the Government of India specially called the attention of the Secretary of State to the possible effect such an announcement might produce at Pekin. They did not, however, consider themselves justified in doing more than this, for the obvious reason that the diplomatic elements of the problem were in the hands of the English Foreign Office and were beyond their knowledge and competence. I have already noted the manner in which, at one time, I thought it might be possible to satisfy all the possible requirements of China, without compromising Her Majesty's dignity or interfering with the direct administration of Burmese affairs by British officers. But, if the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to whom the consideration of the point principally belongs, sees no objection to such a procedure, the Government of India can have, of course, no objection to its representative in Burmah continuing the practice of a friendly exchange of decennial presents with the Governor of Yunan under such conditions as may suit the exigencies of the case. The wording, however, of the agreement embodying such an arrangement would have to be very carefully considered.

On reviewing the whole question which I have thus endeavoured imperfectly to examine, I feel that the circumstances of the case hardly permit me to hope that what I have said will carry anything approaching absolute conviction to the minds of Her Majesty's Government. There is so much uncertainty in all human affairs, and the forces, which may hereafter act upon the situation we are creating in Burmah, are so various, uncertain, and remote, that even the most far-sighted and capable person could only give a guess at the best solution of the question. All decisions of the kind must be matters rather of perception than of logical demonstration. But I have the consolation of thinking that at all events, if experience should prove that the proposed régime is not so well calculated as I had hoped, to secure the end in view, the mistake can be more easily rectified than if any other alternative had been adopted. Had we at once proceeded to the constitution of a semi-independent, or even of a protected State, and to the investiture of an Alompra King or any other chief in the room of Theebaw, we should have committed ourselves to a step which could not have been retraced without the intervention of force and the infliction of wrong. No such sinister characteristics would, however, attach to the withdrawal of a Chief Commissioner and his subordinates

* NOTE.—Only the *extra*, not the *total*, military charges are here included, as has been explained above.

from the Province, should circumstances ever render it desirable hereafter to replace it under the domination of a Native Ruler.

In conclusion, I append a list of the numbers who have fallen on the field or have died of their wounds during the campaign up to the present date:—

| | |
|---|---|
| British officers | 4 |
| Native officers | 0 |
| British soldiers | 7 |
| Native soldiers | 10 |
| Total | 21 |

Of the British officers, one fell in the field, one was shot when he was reconnoitring, and two were accidentally surprised and cut down.

DUFFERIN.

17th February 1886.

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No. 31.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE,
March 19th, 1886.

On 15th Bernard telegraphed from Mandalay that country quiet; accounts from the Shan States satisfactory, Chiefs having refused support Burmese Princes; many Chiefs had tendered submission. On the other hand, officer at Rangoon telegraphed fresh outbreaks in Lower Burma, and a good deal of general agitation. As it would not do to permit disturbances to spread in Lower Burma, we are sending off three additional Native regiments, a Bombay regiment from Madras on 26th, one Bengal regiment from Calcutta on 24th, and a second a day or two later.

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No. 32.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE,
March 21st, 1886.

I have had a reassuring telegram from the officer in charge at Rangoon as to the state of Lower Burma, and Prendergast telegraphs that he has dispersed the large body of insurgents collected at Yemetheen, and that the neighbouring Woons are in friendly communication with him.

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No. 33.

No. 60 of 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

Foreign Department.

To the RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD, Fort William, March 30, 1886.

IN continuation of the Despatch from the Government of India, No. 50, dated the 16th March 1886, enclosing a copy of my Minute, dated the 17th February 1886, upon the affairs of Upper Burma, I have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a sketch estimate of the receipts and expenditure of the province for the year 1886–87.

2. Your Lordship will understand that this estimate is necessarily based upon imperfect information, and that the actual receipts and expenditure must depend upon a variety of contingencies of which it is impossible at present to form a trustworthy forecast. The continuance of disorder in any considerable tract of country would, for instance, materially decrease the land revenue, which forms the bulk of the estimated receipts.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

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## Enclosure in No. 33.

### Sketch Estimate for Upper Burma.

### Prefatory Note.

This estimate does not pretend to any great accuracy; but is put forward as the nearest approximation that can be made on the materials at present available. As regards the revenue heads, the estimate is based generally on the information obtained by Mr. Bernard from the Finance Ministers of the Hlutdaw and others. The estimate of expenditure is framed on the proposals submitted by Mr. Bernard and accepted by the Viceroy, and upon the estimate of extra military expenditure given by the military department. The details of the calculations are given in the notes appended to the estimates.

2. It may be well to mention that Mr. Bernard expects that the Upper Burma garrison will be susceptible of reduction to half its present strength about two years from now.

3. These estimates, excluding the military estimate, have been prepared by me under Mr. Bernard's direction, and he is responsible for the figures adopted, as also for the shape into which they are thrown.

(Signed) Stephen Jacob,
Deputy Accountant-General, on special duty.

### Upper Burma.

### Estimate of Revenue for First Year.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| I.—Land revenue | 51,50,000A |
| II.—Opium | Nil. |
| III.—Salt | 75,000B |
| IV.—Stamps | 1,00,000C |
| V.—Excise | 1,00,000D |
| VI.—Provincial rates | Nil. |
| VII.—Customs | 25,000E |
| VIII.—Assessed taxes | Nil. |
| IX.—Forest | 9,00,000F |
| X.—Registration | Nil. |
| XI.—Tributes | 2,00,000G |
| XV.—Law and justice | 1,00,000H |
| XVI.—Police | Nil. |
| XVII.—Marine | Nil. |
| XVIII.—Education | Nil. |
| XIX.—Medical | Nil. |
| XX.—Minor departments | Nil. |
| XXI.—Interest | Nil. |
| XXII.—Superannuation | Nil. |
| XXIII.—Stationery and printing | Nil. |
| XXIV.—Miscellaneous | Nil. |
| XXXIII.—Civil buildings, roads, and services | Nil. |
| Total | 66,50,000 |

## Upper Burma.

### Estimate of Expenditure for First Year.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 3.—Refunds and drawbacks | Nil. |
| 4.—Assignments and compensation | Nil. |
| 5.—Land revenue | 9,20,000I |
| 6.—Opium | Nil. |
| 7.—Salt. | Nil. |
| 8.—Stamps | 10,000J |
| 9.—Excise | 5,000K |
| 10.—Provincial rates | Nil. |
| 11.—Customs | Nil. |
| 12.—Assessed taxes | Nil. |
| 13.—Forest | 1,00,000L |
| 14.—Registration | Nil. |
| 18.—General administration | 78,000M |
| 19.—Law and justice | 5,80,000N |
| 20.—Police | 15,39,000O |
| 21.—Marine | 1,50,000P |
| 22.—Education | Nil.Q |
| 23.—Ecclesiastical | 10,000R |
| 24.—Medical | 75,000S |
| 25.—Political | Nil.T |
| 26.—Minor departments | Nil. |
| 27.—Territorial and political pensions | 1,50,000U |
| 25.—Superannuations | Nil.V |
| 30.—Stationery and printing | 80,000W |
| 31.—Miscellaneous | 53,000X |
| Total Civil heads | 37,50,000 |
| Public works | 10,00,000 |
| Military | 30,00,000Y |
| Grand total | 77,50,000 |

### Notes on the Revenue Side of Estimate.

A.—The amount of land revenue is made up as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| (1) Capitation tax | 36,00,000 |
| (2) Royal lands | 10,00,000 |
| (3) Precious stones and jade | 2,50,000 |
| (4) Royalty on earth-oil | 2,00,000 |
| (5) Water-rate on irrigated lands | 50,000 |
| (6) Fisheries | 50,000 |
| Total | 51,50,000 |

B.—Since the 27th November full duty has been levied on salt for Upper Burma at 3 annas a maund. The exact amount of extra duty so levied is not distinguishable in the accounts, but the amount included in the estimates for 1886–87 on this account is Rs. 75,000, which seems fairly creditable to Upper Burma.

C.—There will be some income from stamps as soon as regular courts are opened. A lakh has therefore been taken on this account.

D.—A small sum taken on account of liquor licenses for sale to non-Burmans.

E.—This is the estimate of the Collector of Customs as to the extra duty leviable on liquors and spirits imported for Upper Burma.

F.—The sum expected in future is 15 lakhs; but 9 lakhs only are now expected in the first year.

G.—This is the amount of tribute expected from the Shan States; part of it will be leviable in lieu of the pickled-tea monopoly.

H.—This is taken on account of fines, &c.

NOTES ON THE EXPENDITURE SIDE OF THE ESTIMATE.

I.—The land revenue charges fall under the following minor heads :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| (1.) Charges on account of revenue collections - - - | 4,60,000 |
| (2.) Deputy Commissioners', &c. establishments - - | 4,10,000 |
| (3.) Water-rate charges - - - - - | 50,000 |

(1.) This is made up of the thugyis' commission at 10 per cent. on the items shown under A (1) and A (2), which together amount to 46 lakhs.

(2.) The details of this are given below ; they are worked out on the assumption that only half the promotions in the higher ranks are given in the first year.

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| *Deputy Commissioners :—* | | |
| 1 at Rs. 1,833-5-4 - - - - | 22,000 | |
| 1 at Rs. 1,666-10-8 - - - - | 20,000 | |
| 2 at Rs. 1,333-5-4 - - - - | 32,000 | |
| 3 at Rs. 1,000 - - - - | 36,000 | |
| Hill tracts allowance to two police officers at Rs. 200 each - - - - | 4,800 | |
| | ——— | 1,14,800 |
| *Assistant Commissioners :—* | | |
| 1 at Rs. 700 - - - - - | 8,400 | |
| 2 at Rs. 600 - - - - - | 14,400 | |
| 11 at Rs. 500 - - - - - | 66,000 | |
| | ——— | 88,800 |
| *Extra Assistant Commissioners* (*i.e.*, Wuns and Myoôks) :— | | |
| 14* (districts) at 6 (for each district) = 84 Wuns and Myoôks at an average of Rs. 1,000 per mensem for six - - - | 1,68,000 | |
| | 3,71,600 | |
| Deduct moiety provided under law and justice - | 1,85,800 | |
| | ——— | 1,85,800 |
| *Chief Office establishment :—* | | |
| 15 offices at Rs. 8,000 a year, or Rs. 666-10-8† a month - - - - - - - - | | 1,20,000 |
| *Wuns and Myoôk's establishment :—* | | |
| For 84 officers at Rs. 70 per mensem for each officer‡ - - - - | 70,560 | |
| Deduct moiety taken to law and justice - | 35,280 | |
| | ——— | 35,280 |
| *Sub-divisional officers' establishment :—* | | |
| For five Assistant Commissioners' establishments, at Rs. 2,000 each - - - | 10,000 | |
| Deduct moiety taken to law and justice - | 5,000 | |
| | ——— | 5,000 |
| *Contingencies*§ - - - - - - | | 30,000 |
| *Travelling allowances*‖ - - - - - | | 30,000 |
| | | 4,06,080 |
| or, in round numbers | | 4,10,000 |

* No charges on this account are provided in the Shan States.

† The charge in Lower Burma for a small district (Tavoy) is about Rs. 580, for a medium district (Ma-ubin) Rs. 900, and for a large district (Akyab) nearly Rs. 1,000. The total estimate for Lower Burma for 20 districts is Rs. 1,79,000 (for 1885-86), which gives an average of Rs. 9,000 a district per annum.

‡ The usual establishment consists of two clerks, costing about Rs. 45 a month, besides menial servants.

§ This is about half the amount estimated in Lower Burma for 1885-86 (contingencies Rs. 58,000, official postage Rs. 3,000, total Rs. 61,000). It allows Rs. 2,000 for each district, which is certainly not too much.

‖ This is Rs. 2,000 for each district, which is rather less than the average for Lower Burma. A good deal of travelling will have to be undertaken at the outset; and the above estimate is, therefore, certainly not too high.

(3.) *See* A (5).

J.—Some small charges will be incurred on account of carriage of stamps and their sale.

K.—Some small charges will be incurred under this head.

L.—This is provided to meet the cost of establishment, &c.

M.—This amount is made up as follows :—

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Civil office of Account and Audit (to meet cost of extra establishment in Comptroller's office).* | | 7,000 |
| Salary of Commissioner at | 3,000 | 36,000 |
| Tour expenses | | 5,000 |
| Civil Secretariat :— | | |
| Secretary at Rs. 1,000 | 12,000 | |
| Office establishment and contingencies | 18,000 | 30,000 |
| Total | | 78,000 |

N.—The amount under law and justice is made up as follows :—

*Criminal Courts :—*

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Moiety of salaries provided under land revenue | 1,85,800 |
| Establishment :— | |
| Chief office (15 at 6,000)† | 90,000 |
| Moiety of Myoôk's establishment | 35,280 |
| Moiety of Sub-divisional establishment | 5,000 |
| Contingencies (including diet money to witnesses)‡ | 30,000 |
| Travelling allowances§ | 30,000 |
| | 3,76,080 |
| *Jails*‖ | 2,00,000 |
| | 5,76,080 |
| or, in round numbers | 5,80,000 |

O.—This is based on the estimate framed by Colonel Lowndes in the Police Department. It includes provision for two Military Levies, besides 2,200 Military Police.

P.—This allows for three steamers and six launches :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Three steamers at Rs. 40,000 | 1,20,000 |
| Six launches at Rs. 5,000 | 30,000 |
| | 1,50,000 |

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* This may have to be increased if treasuries are opened at once in every district.

† The charges for establishment and process-servers are in Tavoy, Ma-ubin, and Akyab as follows :—

| | Establishment. Rs. | Process-servers. Rs. | Total. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tavoy | 321 | 290 | 611 |
| Ma-ubin | 782 | 459 | 1,241 |
| Akyab | 879 | 692 | 1,571 |

Even the lowest of these is higher than the amount taken above; but the process-serving charges may perhaps not be large at first. The total for Lower Burma in the estimates of 1885–86 is (establishment, Rs. 1,37,000; process-servers, Rs. 94,000) Rs. 2,31,000.

‡ Contingencies for Lower Burma were estimated at Rs. 71,000 in 1885–86, about half being for diet-money.

§ This generally corresponds pretty closely with the amount under land revenue.

‖ At about half the amount in Lower Burma, excluding jail-manufacturing charges.

Q.—No provision is made for education, as none will apparently be required at first.

R.—This allows for one chaplain and a little more.

S.—This allows Rs. 5,000 for each district of 15 districts. The medical charge of districts can, probably, be provided for by allowances to regimental medical officers.

T.—The charges for the Superintendent of the Shan States will, probably, fall under this head, but they have been at present shown under land revenue and law and justice. The Superintendent will be graded as a Deputy Commissioner and the exact charge will depend on his grade.

U.—It does not seem save to take a lower sum than this.

V.—Nothing is provided for at first under this head. If service under the Burma rule is allowed to count for pension, there may be such charges even in the first year.

W.—This is rather less than half the amount provided in Lower Burma.

X.—A small provision is made to meet unforeseen charges.

Y.—This does not include the whole cost of the troops employed in Upper Burma, as they will not, it is presumed, be additional to the present strength of the army. But troops employed in Burma cost more than they do elsewhere, and the additional charges thus incurred would be debitable to the new province.

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No. 34.

## TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

Simla, April 23, 1886.

FOLLOWING is all the information we possess relative to affair north of Bhamo. A Kachin Chief, called the Ponkan Sawbwa, had raided on some villages near Bhamo. Small force, composed of 50 Fusiliers, 50 Bengal Sappers, one company Punjab Infantry, and two guns, in all about 200 men, was despatched on 12th by General Norman to attack this Chief, who was posted on high hill, about 25 miles north and east of Bhamo. In spite of difficulty of road, which was very much obstructed, party arrived at foot of hill, and attacked and took a stockade. At this point Wace was wounded. Lyle, next officer in command, continued advance and took second stockade. At this point seven men were wounded. As it was impossible to leave wounded on field for fear of their being murdered, and as jungle in front presented great difficulties, and position of Chief on top of hill appeared very strong, it was not thought prudent to persevere in attack. Party therefore returned to Bhamo, and suffered no further loss on their retreat. I do not attach any importance to incident, though probably it was a mistake attempting to punish a hill Chief with so small a force, and before our position in plains was more firmly established. Kachins are, for most part, I understand, quite friendly to us. There must be now at least 21,000 men in Burmah, and I am sending a couple more Native regiments and one British regiment. I have received this morning fairly satisfactory report from Bernard. Chindwind valley has been occupied. Inhabitants are friendly, and there is very little dacoity. Other districts, he says, are also improving, principal centres of disturbance being in neighbourhood of Ava, Sajaing, Kioukse, and Shwebo. By this time reinforcements I sent some weeks ago have reached Bhamo and Mandalay. Eight hundred of the new levies of police arrived at Rangoon a few days ago, and remainder are being rapidly recruited.

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No. 35.

## TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 27, 1885.

FOLLOWING from Bernard, dated Mandalay 26th. "Affairs quiet at Mandalay, but "country in central districts still much infested by rebels."

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No. 36.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 27, 1886.

I AM advised that, to obtain complete control over administration of Upper Burmah, it would be convenient follow up declaration, dated 26th February, under statute 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106., by a proclamation under statute 17 & 18 Vict. c. 77. s. 3. Your Lordship's sanction is solicited.

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No. 37.

TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY.

May 1, 1886.

I SANCTION Burmah proclamation referred to in your telegram of 27th April.

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No. 38.

No. 23 of 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Home Department.

To the RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD, Simla, June 5, 1886.

WE have the honour to address your Lordship on the arrangements which, subject to your Lordship's sanction, we have made for conducting the civil administration of Upper Burmah.

2. The smallest number of European officers with which the civil administration of Upper Burmah can, for the present, be carried on was, after careful consideration, fixed by us at 24, exclusive of the staff required for the police department. Of these 24 officers 12 have been taken from the grades of Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner in Lower Burmah; nine have been chosen from other classes of officers in our employment in Burmah whose knowledge of the country and of the Burmese language marked them out as specially fitted for service in Upper Burmah; while three are gentlemen with local experience, knowledge of the Burmese language, and otherwise competent for the duties they will have to discharge. The vacancies in Lower Burmah thus created by the withdrawal of so many officers for service in Upper Burmah we have to an extent, sufficient for the present, supplied by the transfer of six civilians from India, and by the temporary employment in the Lower Province of two of the officers who have been recently appointed.

3. When the question of providing officers for Upper Burmah originally came under consideration, it was deemed advisable to invite through the local Governments some young civil officers of from two to five years' standing, serving in the different Presidencies and Provinces, to volunteer for service in Burmah. We did not invite officers of longer standing to volunteer, because the Chief Commissioner of the Province deprecated the transfer of senior civil officers, owing to the inconvenience which would be caused, through their ignorance of the local vernacular, if they were employed in the positions to which their standing in the service would entitle them. Burmese is a very difficult language. A senior officer in the position of Deputy Commissioner would have under any, and more especially under existing, circumstances but little time to devote to its acquisition. The chief officer of a district who is ignorant of the vernacular and dependent on interpreters could at no time be regarded as efficient, and in Upper Burmah at present and for some time to come would be entirely out of place.

4. The call for volunteers brought forward a certain number of applicants for transfer to Burmah; but so far as could be ascertained, they were not officers of special merit or

gifts, and almost all of them made the grant of excessive promotion a condition of their accepting service in Burmah. As we saw no sufficient grounds to agree to the terms proposed by these officers, and as it was also represented to us that any large drafts from the provincial staffs in India would seriously cripple the administration there, while the addition to the Burmese Commission of many officers ignorant of the language would be more in the nature of an embarassment than an assistance, we contented ourselves with directing the immediate transfer to Burmah of six young covenanted civilians who had volunteered from the Presidencies and Provinces noted on the margin. These transfers will not necessarily be permanent, and we propose to allow any of the officers so transferred to revert to his own Presidency or Province after five years' service in Burmah, should he then desire to do so. In the meantime money rewards will be offered to induce them to study Burmese and pass in that language by the lower standard within 18 months, and by the higher standard within two and a half years of their joining Burmah.

| | Officers. |
|---|---|
| Madras - - - - - | 1 |
| Bombay - - - - | 1 |
| Bengal - - - - | 2 |
| North-western Provinces and Oudh | 1 |
| Punjab - - - - - | 1 |

5. The difficulties to which we have alluded in the way of transferring to Burmah a larger number of civilians from India than six necessitated our looking elsewhere for suitable candidates with a knowledge of the local vernacular language. It was of especial importance that the gentlemen selected should be capable of entering upon their duties at once, and their usefulness depended upon their possessing a knowledge of Burmese. In making our selections, we were not unmindful of the orders* issued by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, that in future the appointments in the superior cadre of a commission are to be officered only by members of the Covenanted Civil Service, by natives appointed under the Statute 33 Vict., cap. 3., and by military officers belong to the Staff Corps. In the present instance, however, we were confronted with this difficulty, that strict adherence to these orders would have the effect of excluding from the sphere of our selection candidates who possessed the essential qualification of a knowledge of Burmese. The administration in Upper Burmah could only be conducted by officers able to speak the Burmese language, and the necessities of Lower Burmah prevented us from withdrawing from that Province more than 12 officers so qualified. We were therefore compelled to depart in certain cases from the Secretary of State's orders to which we have referred. As it was essential that speedy arrangements should be made for carrying on the administration of the country by officers acquainted with its vernacular we accorded sanction, subject to your Lordship's approval, to the appointment of the under-mentioned gentlemen to the British Burmah Commission, namely,—

* Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 6, dated 22nd January 1885.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, | as a Deputy Commissioner, 4th grade. |
| Mr. R. C. Stevenson,<br>Mr. W. N. Porter,<br>Mr. H. L. Tilly,<br>Mr. G. M. S. Carter,<br>Mr. G. G. Collins,<br>Mr. H. M. S. Mathew,<br>Mr. G. E. T. Green,<br>Mr. S. H. de la Courneuve,<br>Mr. J. G. Scott,<br>Mr. D. Ross,<br>Mr. J. N. D. Thurston, | as Assistant Commissioners, 4th grade. |

Mr. Colquhoun is an officer of the Public Works Department, in which Department he holds the rank of Executive Engineer. He has served several years in British Burma, and is known as an intrepid and observant explorer of portions of China and of the localities in which he is now engaged. He is the author of a work of travels entitled "Across Chrysê."

Mr. Stevenson has served in the Police Department in British Burma for upwards of fourteen years. He is the best Burmese scholar in the province, has recently carried through a dictionary of the Burmese language, and is highly spoken of by the Chief Commissioner, Sir Charles Bernard, as a very efficient police officer.

Mr. Porter is also an officer of the Burmese Police, in which he has served for more than fifteen years. He has been a most successful police officer, and knows Burmans and their language.

Mr. Tilly is a Coopers Hill Engineer, of about seven years' service in Burma. He is highly spoken of for efficiency, and knows Burmese well.

Mr. Carter has served in the Police Department for eleven years. He is a very efficient officer, and well acquainted with Burmese.

Mr. Collins has rendered good service in the Revenue, Police, and Jail Departments for seven years; has remarkable energy and force of character; he knows Burmese and was chosen as civil officer to accompany the expedition when it first started.

Mr. Mathews is an officer of the Telegraph Department, of about seven years' standing; he bears an excellent reputation in his Department, and knows Burmese well.

Mr. Green was formerly a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. He afterwards entered the Madras Staff Corps as a Probationer; but, on appointment to the Burma Commission, applied for permission to resign his commission in the Army. He passed in Burmese when with his regiment, and is reputed to be able.

Mr. de la Courneuve has rendered eight or nine years' good service in the Revenue and Judicial Departments. He is an extra Assistant Commissioner, and reported to be fit for advancement to an Assistant Commissionership. He has great energy and determination, and will, the Chief Commissioner believes, become a useful district officer.

Mr. Scott was for many years Head Master of a most successful Burman College. He has written a valuable book about Burma under the pseudonym of "Shway Yoe." He knows the Burmans and their language well, and is very active and energetic. He has recently been studying in England for the bar.

Messrs. Ross and Thurston have been in the employ of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation. They have both received a good education, know Burmese well, and have a good knowledge of Burmese officials and their ways, having worked for about three years in the forests of Upper Burma.

It will be observed that, with the exception of Mr. Colquhoun, all these gentlemen have been appointed to the 4th or lowest grade of Assistant Commissioners. Having regard to Mr. Colquhoun's special qualifications and his standing in the service as an officer of the Public Works Department, we felt that we could not give him a lower appointment than that of a Deputy Commissioner of the 4th grade.

6. We trust that, in view of the extreme urgency of the case and of the pressing necessity which existed of providing at once a staff of officers acquainted with the Burmese language, your Lordship will be pleased to confirm the action which we have taken in appointing the gentlemen named in this Despatch to the Burma Commission. We should have no objection to your Lordship's sanction being made contingent on the officers in question, except Mr. Colquhoun, whose case is special, undergoing a satisfactory period of probation and passing the prescribed departmental examinations within a specified time.

7. We take this opportunity of forwarding, for your Lordship's information, copy of a letter from the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 421, dated March 10th, 1886, in which Sir Charles Bernard brings to our notice the claims of Mr. J. S. D. Fraser of the Burma Police to an appointment in the Commission. Mr. Fraser, we have ascertained, entered the Burma Police in 1878, and has proved himself an efficient officer. We should be glad to obtain your Lordship's sanction to the appointment of Mr. Fraser to the Commission, in the contingency stated in the 4th paragraph of the Chief Commissioner's letter referred to above.

We have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.
F. S. ROBERTS.
C. P. ILBERT.
S. C. BAYLEY.
T. C. HOPE.
A. COLVIN.
O. R. NEWMARCH.

Enclosure in No. 38.

No. 421, dated Rangoon, 10th March 1886.

From E. S. SYMES, Esq., C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Home Department.

I AM directed to solicit confirmation to the arrangement which the Chief Commissioner has made under the following circumstances to depute Mr. J. S. D. Fraser, of the Burmah Police, to be an Assistant Commissioner, as a temporary arrangement.

2. As the Government of India is aware, the staff of British Burmah has been strained greatly in order to furnish a staff for Upper Burmah. It is only because there is at present only one member of the Commission on furlough, that we have been able in any way to meet the strain. Six young civil servants are on their way from India; and other new recruits will doubtless come by-and-bye. But meanwhile the difficulty is considerable. Last week a letter was received by the Commissioner of Tenasserim, showing that the police officer had fallen ill, and the sub-divisional officer was nearly breaking down at Kyaikto, the sub-division of Shwegyin, where the recent rebellion first broke out in December and January last. As yet we have not been able to supply an adequate police force in place of the Burman force which broke down completely.

3. Under these circumstances, it was most undesirable that the sub-division should be liable to be without a British officer. The only officer available, who knew the sub-division, was Mr. Fraser, who was for some time Assistant District Superintendent there. He is now, and has for the past two years been, a very efficient district superintendent at Rangoon. Accordingly the Chief Commissioner sent Mr. Fraser as Acting Assistant Commissioner to Bilin, a part of Kyaikto, and invested him with magisterial powers.

4. I am to solicit that this arrangement may be confirmed. If hereafter, when all recruits shall have joined, it be found that the combined provinces are short of their sanctioned complement, the Chief Commissioner hopes that Mr. Fraser's transfer to the Commission may be made permanent. I am to annex extract copy of a letter in which Mr. Fraser sets forth his own and his ancestral claims to consideration at the hands of the Government of India. If the retention of his services in the Commission can be sanctioned, Mr. Fraser will probably make a valuable Assistant Commissioner.

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EXTRACT from a DEMI-OFFICIAL LETTER from Mr. J. FRASER to Mr. C. BERNARD, dated 4th March 1886.

I HAVE been in the police now nearly eight years, and have served in Henzada, Eastern Frontier (special duty), Rangoon Town, Salween District, Sittang, and again in Rangoon Town for the last two years, and for the last six years my work is known to you. In conclusion, I would ask you to consider the services of my grandfather, General James Stuart Fraser, who served the Indian Government for 52 years, the last 15 of which he was Resident at Hyderabad; also that of my uncle Cuthbert Davidson, who was Resident at Hyderabad during the Mutiny; and in addition the services of my father, now Major-General Fraser, whose services were recognised by the award of a distinguished service pension.

No. 39.

No. 167 of 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Department of Finance and Commerce.

To the RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD, Simla, June 5, 1886.

WE have the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, copy of the correspondence regarding the late Hlutdaw of Mandalay.

22. Your Lordship will observe that, for the reasons set out in the letter from the Secretary for Upper Burmah to the Chief Commissioner, No. 233, dated the 22nd March 1886, five high officials of the late Burmese Government have been retained at a monthly cost of Rs. 3,250 to assist the Chief Commissioner in the administration of the upper districts of Burmah; that pensions aggregating Rs. 1,800 a month have been granted to nine of the other chief officers who have rendered long service; and that a compassionate allowance of Rs. 100 a month each has been made to two ex-Ministers. Sanction has further been given by us to the expenditure of Rs. 38,822, being the total cost of the Hlutdaw from the 1st December 1885 to the 31st March 1886.

3. We request the confirmation by Her Majesty's Government of our proceedings in this case.

We have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.
F. S. ROBERTS.
C. P. ILBERT.
S. C. BAYLEY.
T. C. HOPE.
A. COLVIN.
O. R. NEWMARCH.

Enclosure 1 in No. 39.

No. 233, dated 22nd March 1886.

From H. THIRKELL WHITE, Esq., C.S., Secretary for Upper Burmah to the Chief Commissioner, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Foreign Department.

I AM directed to submit proposals concerning the employment of certain high officials of the late Burmese Government to assist the Chief Commissioner in the administration of the upper districts of this province.

2. In accordance with the orders of his Excellency the Viceroy, communicated in a confidential memorandum, dated the 25th February 1886, a proclamation has been published in order to make known the intention of the Government to administer the country by the direct agency of British Officers. This step necessitates the withdrawal of power from the Hlutdaw or Council of State, who for the last three months have, under Colonel Sladen's control, been provisionally employed in directing the administration of a great part of the country. For the present, in accordance with the orders of his Excellency the Viceroy the newly acquired territory will be administered by civil officers working directly under the control of the Chief Commissioner. At the same time, while the necessity for retaining the State Council, as a body, no longer exists, it seems to the Chief Commissioner desirable to retain the services of a few of the principal officials of the late Government, in order that reference may be made to them, as occasion may arise, on points connected with the late administration. It is clear that, without some such assistance, the work of the Government will be carried on at a disadvantage. Further, it is desirable to attach the more influential members of the late Council to us by some tie of interest, and to enable them to live, though their old employment has gone, and to show them that the British Government wishes to be considerate to the old servants of the late king.

3. The Chief Commissioner has consulted Colonel Sladen with a view to the selection of officers well-informed concerning the details of the administration, and men on whose

loyalty and integrity reliance can be placed. He proposes to retain in office at Mandalay five of the late Ministers, namely, the Kinwun Mingyi, the Taung-gwin Mingyi, the Pin Atwinwun, the Shwediak Atwinwun, and the Tabayin Wundauk.

The Kinwun Mingyi is 64 years of age, and was for 34 years in the service of the late Government. He served in various high offices, and was for many years the principal Minister at the Court of Ava.

He possesses a wide and intimate knowledge of all details of the late administration, and his long experience qualifies him for the post of adviser on local matters to the new Government. It is believed that the Kinwun Mingyi is a man of integrity, and that, having accepted office under the British Government, he will serve it loyally.

The Taung-gwin Mingyi is the only other principal Minister now in Mandalay of those who were in office at the time of the British occupation. He is 58 years of age, and has spent 37 years in Government service.

He was formerly the Minister in charge of the Treasury, and from his knowledge of revenue matters should be of much assistance.

The Pin Atwinwun is 51 years of age, and served the late Government for 32 years. He is one of the Ministers of the Byediak, or Secret Department of the late Burmese Court. He is recommended by Colonel Sladen and the Kinwun Mingyi as a man of experience and ability.

The Shwedaik Atwiwun is 40 years of age, and served the late Government for 18 years. He is thoroughly conversant with the details of the revenue and fiscal administration, having been in charge of the Treasury up to the time of the British occupation of Mandalay.

The Tabayin Wundauk is 44 years of age, and has spent 27 years in Government service. He knows English and French well; has travelled and resided in Europe; and has rendered active assistance to Colonel Sladen during the past three months. The Chief Commissioner proposes that these five officers should be paid at the following rates:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Kinwun Mingyi - - - - - | 1,000 |
| Taung-gwin Mingyi - - - - | 750 |
| Pin Atwinwun Min - - - - | 500 |
| Shmedaik Atwinun - - - - | 500 |
| Tabayin Wundauk - - - - - | 500 |

These five officials will have no executive or administrative functions. Their duty will be simply to advise and report on matters referred to them by the Chief Commissioner. A small staff of Burmese writers will be appointed to assist them in their work. They will be given to understand that their retention of office and salary must depend on their giving to us real assistance, and on their active loyalty in helping to pacify the country. The commission of intrigue will render any of them liable to lose their office and salary.

4. The remaining members of the Hlutdaw, and the staff attached thereto, will be paid up to the end of the current month, and will then cease to be employed by Government, except in posts reserved for Burmans under civil officers. As far as possible, employment will be offered to all servants of the late Government who are willing to take office under us and for whom suitable employment can be found. The total cost of the Hlutdaw from the 1st December to the 31st March will amount to Rs. 38,822. I am to solicit that the Chief Commissioner's orders sanctioning this expenditure may be confirmed.

5. The Chief Commissioner recommends that pensions of Rs. 200 a month be granted to nine of the other chief Ministers who have done long service, namely, the—

| | Years of Service. | Age. |
|---|---|---|
| Maing kaing Atwinwun - - - - | 43 | 71 |
| Myothit Atwinwun - - - - - | 17 | 44 |
| Moda Wundauk - - - - - | 28 | 58 |
| Wetmasut Wundauk - - - - - | 20 | 40 |
| Pindale Wundauk - - - - - | 21 | 47 |
| Myinzoogyi Wundauk - - - - | 26 | 53 |
| Pinya Wundauk - - - - - | 17 | 60 |
| Kyaukmyaung Atwinwun - - - - | 31 | 50 |
| Thangyet Wundauk - - - - - | 26 | 43 |

These pensions would be payable only provided the recipients continued loyal to the British Government, and rendered petty service whenever they might be called upon to do so. The Chief Commissioner does not advise that pensions be given to the other minor officers of the late Government who may be unprovided for in the arrangements set forth in the previous paragraphs of this letter. The grant of pensions is not in accordance with the practice of the late Burmese Government, and no reasonable disappointment can be felt on account of the omission on our part to introduce the system at this time. The Chief Commissioner would, however, ask leave to grant a compassionate allowance of Rs. 100 a month each to two ex-Ministers. These are the Yenangyaung Mingyi and the Kampat Mingyi. They are both old men, the former being over 80 years of age; both held high office under the late Mindôn Min; and both were removed from office and ill-treated by Thibaw Min.

The daughter of the Yenangaung Mingyi was married to Mindôn Min. She and her son, the Pyinmana, Prince, were kept in confinement throughout the whole of the reign of the late King, and only released on the arrival of the British troops. Both the Yenangyaung Mingyi and the Kampat Mingyi are said to be very poor.

6. The points on which orders are solicited are briefly as follows:—

(1.) Whether the five officials named above may be retained at the proposed salaries.
(2.) Whether pensions of Rs. 200 a month may be granted to nine other chief officers of the late Government, Atwinwuns and Wundauks.
(3.) Whether an allowance of Rs. 100 a month each may be granted to the two old Mingyis.
(4.) The confirmation of the Chief Commissioner's orders regarding the payment of the Hlutdaw.

The total cost of these allowances and pensions to officials of the late Hlutdaw would be—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| (1.) 5 ex-Ministers retained to advise, &c. | - | 3,250 |
| (2.) 9 pensions to other ex-Ministers | - | 1,800 |
| (3.) 2 allowances to old ex-Mingyis | - | 200 |
| Total | - | 5,250 |

a month, or Rs. 63,000.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Enclosure 2 in No. 39.

No. 107, dated 29th March 1886.

From H. THIRKELL WHITE, Esq., C.S., Secretary for Upper Burmah to the Chief Commissioner, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Foreign Department.

IN continuation of my letter No. 233, dated 22nd March, I am directed to submit a copy of the orders which have been issued by the Chief Commissioner for the guidance of the ex-Ministers who have been retained to advise the Chief Commissioner in matters connected with the administration of Upper Burmah. The Chief Commissioner considers it desirable that the position of these officers should be clearly defined in order that there may be no room for misapprehension on the subject.

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Dated Mandalay, the 29th March 1886.

Notification by the Chief Commissioner of Upper Burmah.

Subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, the following orders are issued.

The members of the Hlutdaw who have been retained to assist the Chief Commissioner are—

Kinwun Mingyi.
Taunggwin Mingyi.
Pin Atwinwun.
Shwedaik Atwinwun.
Tabayin Wundauk.

No other members of the Hlutdaw are required to attend the Hlutdaw except by special request.

An office will be provided for these officers in the old Hlutdaw building which is being converted into the Secretariat. The officers above named will assist the Chief Commissioner by advising and reporting on any matters referred to them either by the Chief Commissioner direct or by the Secretary under the Chief Commissioner's orders. They will report by word of mouth or otherwise any information that reaches them which bears upon administration, pacification, order, or protection of Burma or its dependent States. The Chief Commissioner relies on them to procure as correct information as they can on these topics, and to use all their influence to bring about the early establishment of law and order. They will not receive or deal with any petitions or reports direct from public officials or others. Should any such reports be sent to them, they must be made over to the Secretary for submission to the Chief Commissioner. The officers above named will not issue orders in their own name to any one. All their communications on public business must be conducted through the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

The following establishment will be attached to these officers to assist them in the performance of their duties:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 clerk | @ Rs. | 100 | a month. |
| 1 clerk | @ Rs. | 75 | „ |
| 1 clerk | @ Rs. | 50 | „ |
| 10 peons | @ Rs. | 12 | „ each. |

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Copy of the above forwarded to the—

Kinwun Mingyi,
Taunggwin Mingyi,
Pin Atwinwun,
Shwedaik Atwinwun,
Tabayin Wundauk,

with the intimation that the Government of India have been asked to permit, that as long as the above orders are loyally observed, he will be entitled to draw pay at the rate of—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rs. | 1,000 |
| Rs. | 750 |
| Rs. | 500 |
| Rs. | 500 |
| Rs. | 500 |

a month, with effect from the 1st April next.

Enclosure 3 in No. 39.

No. 751-E, dated 30th April 1886.

From G. S. Forbes, Esq., Junior Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the letters from your Secretary for Upper Burma, Nos. 233 and 107, dated the 22nd and 29th March 1886 respectively, regarding the late Hlutdaw.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to approve of your proposals and recommendations relative to the members of that body, and to confirm the orders issued by you for the guidance of those of them that have been retained in the service of the Government. I am also to convey sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 38,822, being the total cost of the Hlutdaw from the 1st December 1885 to the 31st March 1886.

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No. 752-E.

Copy of the foregoing correspondence forwarded to the Department of Finance for information and further orders.

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No. 40.

## DESPATCH to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, No. 52, dated India Office, June 10th, 1886.

My Lord,

Para. 1. I have considered in Council the very interesting Minute recorded by his Excellency the Viceroy regarding the future administration of Upper Burmah, and forwarded with the letter of the Government of India, dated the 16th of March 1886.

2. The Minute gives a general, though (as it bears date the 17th of February) necessarily only a preliminary sketch of the measures which appeared best adapted to ensure peace and order in Upper Burmah, and to promote the welfare and prosperity of its inhabitants.

3. Your Lordship in Council is now in a position to make regulations, under sect. 1 of Statute 33 Vict., chap. 3, providing for the due administration of justice in the new province, the collection of revenue there, and other matters. These regulations will, in accordance with the directions of the statute, be forwarded to me in the ordinary course; and I shall be glad if your Excellency will also send me at an early date a full report showing the more matured proposals of your Government for the administration of the country.

4. I observe that it is proposed in the Viceroy's Minute that 15 Deputy Commissioners' charges should be constituted, and five Assistant Commissioners' charges, and that no authority, such as that of Divisional Commissioners, should be interposed between the Chief Commissioner and the district officers.

5. With regard to these arrangements, as well as those relating to the police and other departments, I have no wish in any way to hamper the discretion of your Excellency in Council, and I shall only say that, though considerations of economy are at present of very pressing importance, they ought not to prevent your Government from applying for an increase of the establishment which has now been proposed, if further experience leads to the conclusion that more European supervision is required in order to secure the efficiency of the administration.

6. Your Lordship in Council deems it a matter of the utmost importance to commence at a very early date the construction of the railway from Tounghoo to Mandalay. But before sanctioning any large expenditure on this account I desire to receive fuller information as to the grounds on which this opinion is based. And I would suggest, for your Excellency's consideration, the question whether, at any rate until the finances of the province are in a better condition, the attention of the Government might not be more advantageously devoted to making good roads, passable at all seasons, between the various principal stations.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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No. 41.

## TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY, July 1st, 1886.

Necessary that Her Majesty's Government should receive officially early and full detail of all military operations undertaken in Upper Burmah from occupation of Mandalay to date. Also complete report of military plans for establishment of our power in province, with measures taken and proposed for giving effect to it. Latest report from India is diary up to 31st January, which is insufficient.

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No. 42.

No. 200 of 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Department of Finance and Commerce.

To the RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD, Simla, July 3, 1886.

IN our Despatch No. 23 (Public), dated the 5th June, we explained the arrangements which, subject to your Lordship's approval, we have made for conducting the civil administration of Upper Burmah, and we solicited your sanction to the appointment of certain gentlemen to the Burmah Commission.

2. We have now to refer for your Lordship's approval the measures which we have adopted for the expansion of the police department in Burmah in order to provide a suitable staff of police officers for Upper Burmah. The sanctioned strength of the police department in Lower Burmah is as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Inspector-General | 1 |
| District Superintendent, 1st grade | 2 |
| Do. do. 2nd do. | 2 |
| Do. do. 3rd do. | 2 |
| Do. do. 4th do. | 4 |
| Do. do. 5th do. | 8 |
| Assistant District Superintendent, 1st grade | 3 |
| Do. do. do. 2nd „ | 18 |
| Total | 40 |

The work of the police department in Upper Burmah will, for some time to come, be very important; but after careful consideration, we have arrived at the conclusion that, for the present at all events, the police requirements of Upper Burmah may be satisfied by a staff consisting of an Inspector General, seven District Superintendents, and twelve Assistant Superintendents. This staff is, however, in our opinion, the smallest compatible with the efficient administration of the country. We propose to arrange the increased police staff thus :—

| | Present strength. | Proposed addition. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inspector-General | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| District Superintendent, 1st grade | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Do. do. 2nd do. | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Do. do. 3rd do. | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Do. do. 4th do. | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Do. do. 5th do. | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| Assistant do. 1st do. | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Do. do. 2nd do. | 18 | 9 | 27 |
| Total | 40 | 20 | 60 |

3. As the additional officers were urgently needed in Upper Burmah, we have sanctioned the creation of the requisite number of appointments subject to your Lordship's approval which we now solicit. In the nomination of officers to the appointments so created, we have paid special attention, as far as was possible, to the possession by our nominees of local experience, of a knowledge of the Burmese language, and of acquaintance with police duties. The appointments to the posts of Inspector-General and of District Superintendent have been made from the superior cadre of the Burmah police force. In some cases promotion from a lower to a higher grade has been given, but in others promotion has been deferred until the financial position of Upper Burmah exhibits improvement. The gentlemen who have been introduced into the police force from outside the public service have all been appointed to the grade of Assistant

District Superintendent. They will be, as far as may be deemed necessary, employed in Lower Burmah, thus relieving officers already in the department for the more difficult duties at present incident to service in the Upper Province.

4. We may add that ultimately, and in the event of Lower and Upper Burmah being united into one province, it may be possible to entrust the control of the police to a single Inspector-General, assisted possibly by a Deputy Inspector-General; but at the outset it is essential that there should be an Inspector-General in each province.

We have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.
F. S. ROBERTS.
C. P. ILBERT.
S. C. BAYLEY.
T. C. HOPE.
A. COLVIN.
O. R. NEWMARCH.

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No. 43.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, 6th July 1886.

YOURS, 1st. Burmah.—Your instructions will be complied with. Diary up to May in press, and will be sent immediately. Diary to 31st March went by last mail. Have given further directions which will enable me to keep your Lordship informed of all military operations undertaken in Upper Burmah.

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No. 44.

TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY, 9th July 1886.

YOURS, 6th, Burmah. — Diaries insufficient for my purpose. I wish to have a complete narrative in despatch form of operations since occupation of Mandalay. Your Intelligence (Department) will doubtless have prepared one which, with General White's Despatches, should be sent home.

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No. 45.

DESPATCH to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, No. 43, dated India Office, July 15, 1886.

MY LORD,

1. I HAVE had under my consideration in Council your Excellency's letter in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 167, dated 5th June 1886, in which you report that five high officials of the late Burmese Government have been retained at a monthly cost of Rs. 3,250, to assist the Chief Commissioner in the administration of the upper districts of Burmah, that pensions aggregating Rs. 1,800 a month have been granted to nine of the other chief Ministers who have rendered long service; and that a compassionate allowance of Rs. 100 a month each has been made to two ex-Ministers.

2. You also report that sanction has been given to an expenditure of Rs. 38,822, being the total cost of the Hlatdaw of Mandalay from the 1st December 1885 to the 31st March 1886.

3. I sanction your proceedings, but I conclude that your Excellency had decisive reasons for not employing any of the late Burmese Ministers named in paragraph 5 of Mr. H. T. White's lettter of March 22nd, as I feel sure you are fully sensible of the importance of continuing in the service of the Government any Burmese officials who are capable and loyal to British rule.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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No. 46.

No. 103A. of 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Military Department.

To the RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD, Simla, July 16, 1886.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's telegram dated 1st July 1886, addressed to his Excellency the Viceroy, informing us that it is necessary that Her Majesty's Government should receive a full account of the operations in Upper Burmah, since the occupation of Mandalay, and that we should furnish a complete report of military plans for the establishment of British power in Burmah, with the measures taken and proposed to that end. His Excellency the Viceroy in his telegram of the 6th of July has already informed your Lordship that the diaries of military operations in Burmah, up to the 31st March, received from the General Officer Commanding, through his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, have been sent, and the subsequent journals, which were in the press, are forwarded by the present mail. This brings the history of the operations in Burmah since the fall of Mandalay, as contained in the journals, up to the 31st May. We now forward a narrative of military operations from the 1st June to the 12th July, drawn up in the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department.

2. In further compliance with your Lordship's wishes, we have requested the Commander-in-Chief to furnish weekly a brief narrative of the military events of the week and an explanation of the situation generally, to be prepared by the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, and to be submitted every Wednesday, so as to ensure its despatch to your Lordship by the weekly mail. This narrative will be compiled from telegrams, received in the Military Department, and from the telegrams and reports received at Army Head Quarters. In addition to the above report, a narrative has been drawn up in the Intelligence Branch showing the course of military operations since the occupation of Mandalay up to the date of the commencement of the weekly narrative just mentioned, and we shall endeavour to forward a manuscript copy by the present mail. General White will also furnish a Despatch, reviewing the operations since the fall of Mandalay, which we shall forward at an early date, and hereafter, a general history of the campaign and subsequent operations will be submitted for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

3. With reference to the second portion of your Lordship's telegram of the 1st of July, requesting that we should report on the military plans for the establishment of British power in Upper Burmah, and furnish an account of the measures taken and proposed to this end, we have thought it advisable to request the Commander-in-Chief to direct General White to draw up, in consultation with the Chief Commissioner, a full report of the military plans carried into effect, and proposed to be undertaken, for the establishment of British power in Upper Burmah; and at the same time Sir C. Bernard has been instructed to furnish a corresponding memorandum of the arrangements made for the civil administration of the country. As will be explained hereafter in the present Despatch, the measures undertaken and proposed follow certain general lines of military policy, based on the nature of the theatre of operations and the character of the opposition in existence, which are interwoven with the measures required for the pacification of the country and the establishment of the civil administration. From these general lines of policy we have no present intention of departing; but as in all operations under circumstances similar to those with which we have to deal, the situation can never remain long unchanged, and the details to carry out the general plan must vary from time to time, we have, as stated above, considered it advisable, for the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government, to call upon the local military and civil authorities to report fully on the subject.

4. In the orders issued by the Commander-in-Chief to General Prendergast, it was observed that the Irrawaddy and Chindwin rivers, uniting about Myingyan, formed the principal lines of communication, and that these lines from the most northern points of Bhamo and Kendat, respectively, down to Rangoon, were to be held on military grounds. In the districts of Mogoung, Bhamo, and Myadoung, it was pointed out to the General Commanding, that the posts proposed between Bhamo and Mandalay would probably be

restricted to act in conjunction with a force to be moved eastward from the Upper Chindwin. In the districts of the Upper and Lower Chindwin, north of Alounmyo, a force was to be detailed to hold the river line as far as Kendat. The Commander-in-Chief indicated the importance of Myingyan in a military sense, and in the districts of Pagan, Minhla, Yamathin and Nyingyan (excepting where the head-quarters of districts were upon the river bank, and military communications could be maintained by posts), he deprecated the employment of small detachments in the work of pacification. His Excellency considered that south of Myingyan, troops should be concentrated at the district head-quarters and efficient moveable columns organised to support the civil authority as might be required. Orders were issued with reference to the general strength of detachments, the provision of defences, shelter, hospital accommodation, reserve supplies, and a regular service of steam launches and river steamers. The pursuit of dacoits was to be carried out by regularly organised moveable columns, accompanied by a civil officer when possible.

5. The system pursued by General White, Commanding in Upper Burmah, has been to establish posts along the line Mandalay, Yamethin, Myingyan, and Tonghoo, and by the co-operation of troops from Tonghoo and Thyetmyo, and from posts along the line of the Irrawaddy to Mandalay, to enclose the tract of country between the line, Mandalay-Yamethin-Tonghoo, the river line, and the old frontier of Upper Burmah, so that from these bases the district enclosed may be gradually brought into a state of quietude.

6. Mandalay, again, has been a centre from which moveable columns have from time to time been despatched to disperse bands of dacoits wherever they have made their appearance. Northwards, Bhamo has been the centre of a separate plan of operations carried on to prevent the Kachins from disturbing the tribes brought under our protection on the occupation of the frontier town, and reconnaissances have also been pushed from this point to Mogoung. In the Chindwin Valley, Kendat has been occupied and the line of the river is held, so that when the season admits of further operations, the route Manipur-Tummoo-Kendat may be opened up.

7. In regard to the general plan to be pursued in the future, subject to change of local conditions, and the further opinions of the General Officer Commanding, the Chief Commissioner, and the Commander-in-Chief, we consider that the method to be followed must naturally consist in enclosing districts by posts on the river lines and on the land routes, and in employing moveable columns to strike rapidly at any hostile bodies whose position can be ascertained. What the size of such districts to be operated in should be, can alone be judged by the military Commanders on the spot, who must be guided in their dispositions by the number of troops available, the strength of the opposition, the nature of the country and of the season, in and during which operations have to be carried on. The point, we consider, to be strongly insisted on, is that in the district which forms the special area of action, the military measures to be undertaken shall be carried out under a concerted plan controlled, as far as possible, by the superior local military authority on the spot.

8. We have recently sanctioned the reinforcement of the troops in Upper Burmah by three regiments of native infantry, one to be drawn from each presidency. We have also sanctioned an increase to the mounted infantry, from 220 to 825, and we may probably increase the cavalry force after the rains. At the present moment we have, including the three native infantry regiments now being sent, 17,022 troops in Upper, and 7,162 troops in Lower Burmah, distributed according to the returns sent herewith, the positions of the troops being shown on the map * also forwarded. According to our latest reports, the number of military stations appears to be large, and it is hoped that a reduction may soon be made in the number of the smaller detached posts. But it must be recollected that in Lower Burmah for some years after the wars of 1825 and 1851, there were no less than seventeen military stations, the troops from all of which have now been withdrawn. A system of levies and of military police has also been instituted, and will be of great value in assisting to settle the country. Their numbers are as follow: in Upper Burmah 1,066 levies actually sent, and 1,178 to follow; and for Upper and Lower Burmah 4,286 military police, of whom 2,492 had been despatched from India up to the 3rd July. This is in addition to 2,006 Indian police, and to the ordinary native police force of Lower Burmah.

9. There are, therefore, 32,720 troops and police for service in Upper and Lower Burmah. We trust that the employment of military police and levies will before very

* A map prepared by the Intelligence Department, War Office, with the information contained in the map forwarded from India, will be found at the end of this book.

long enable a large portion of the troops to be withdrawn from the province. It is apparent that our difficulties in Burmah are to be overcome rather by the vigorous administration of the civil government throughout the province, and by the creation of an efficient police, than by the employment of military detachments scattered over the country. The gradual disarmament of the people, the opening up of communications, and encouragement to trade, combined with the evidence of armed strength, and the establishment of a just and simple administration, will we are convinced, result in the eventual cessation of military operations, and the pacification of the country.

We have, &c.

(Signed) DUFFERIN.
F. S. ROBERTS.
C. P. ILBERT.
S. C. BAYLEY.
T. C. HOPE.
A. COLVIN.
O. R. NEWMARCH.

## Enclosure 1 in No. 46.

### Narrative of Military Operations in Upper Burmah.

On the 21st of October 1885, the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council directed the departure of a force for active service in Upper Burmah. This force was composed as under :—

Government of India Orders, Military Department, dated Simla, 30th October 1885, No. 592.

Naval Brigade formed of detachments from H.M.S. "Turquoise," "Bacchante," and "Woodlark," under Captain Woodward, R.N.

2nd Battalion, King's Liverpool Regiment.
1st „ Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
2nd „ Hampshire Regiment.
2nd Bengal Infantry.
11th „ „
1st Madras Pioneers.
12th „ Infantry.
21st „ „
23rd „ „
25th „ „
Q. 1 Royal Artillery.
9-1 Cinque Ports Division, R.A.
3-1 Scottish Division, R.A.
4-1 North Irish Division, R.A.
No. 4 Punjab Mountain Battery.
„ 1 Bombay „ „
„ 4 and 5 Companies Bengal Sappers and Miners.
B, D, and H „ Madras „
No. 2 „ Bombay „

This force was concentrated at or near Thayetmyo on the frontier of Upper Burmah by the 13th November, and orders for its advance were received on the same date from the Government of India. On the 14th it crossed the frontier. The line of advance was by the Irrawaddy River. The resistance offered by the Burmese troops was half-hearted and easily overcome. On the 16th November, the Burmese positions at Sin-Boung-Wai and Nyoung-bin-maw on the left and right banks of the river respectively were carried without any serious fighting. On the 17th, the forts at Gue-Gyoun-Kamyo (left bank) and Minhla (right bank) were captured after some sharp fighting. The former was demolished and the latter was strengthened and garrisoned by 1 Company 2nd Liverpool Regiment, 2 Companies 2nd Bengal Infantry, two guns Bombay Mountain Battery. On 23rd the fort at Pagan was occupied and garrisoned by two Companies 2nd Liverpool Regiment, two guns Bombay Mountain Battery, No. 5 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, and four Companies 11th Bengal Infantry. On the 25th November, Myingyan was occupied (after some fighting on the

No. 39-L., dated Mandalay 14th January 1886, from Lieutenant-General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, V.C., K.C.B., to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, republished in General Orders by the Government of India.

24th), and garrisoned by two Companies 2nd Liverpool Regiment, one Company Bombay Sappers, two guns Bombay Mountain Battery, and four Companies 11th Bengal Infantry. On the 26th and 27th the forts at Ava, Sagaing, and Thabyadan surrendered without a blow and were disarmed.

28th November 1885. Occupation of Mandalay.

Meanwhile, negotiations were entered into which resulted in the unconditional surrender of King Theebaw, and on the 28th November 1885, Mandalay was occupied by the British force under General Prendergast, V.C., C.B.

The only troops permanently landed on that date were the Hampshire Regiment, 1st Madras Pioneers, and the Hazara Mountain Battery, under the command of Brigadier General White, for the purpose of guarding the King and palace during the night. The guards at the five gates of the city were disarmed and replaced by British and native troops, and the four gates of the palace were similarly occupied and guarded, the guards being furnished by the regiments above-named. The remainder of the three brigades which were landed at 1.30 p.m. re-embarked at 7 p.m.

29th November. Removal of Theebaw.

On the 29th, after the removal of the King to the steamer "Thooreah" at 5.30 p.m. the 21st and 25th Regiments, Madras Infantry, marched from the landing place to the city under the command of Brigadier General Foord for the purpose of holding the five city gates and bridges, and patrolling the city and suburbs in force. The

Measures for securing order in the city.

12th Madras Infantry was similarly employed in patroling and preserving order in the suburbs lying towards the river.

30th November.

On the 30th November, additional precautions were taken for preserving order in the city. Major Hewitt, commanding Q-1 Royal Artillery, made a reconnaissance to Amarapura. On the 1st December, the 25th Madras Infantry relieved the 21st Infantry in the city, and the 12th and

Further measures for securing order.

23rd Regiments Madras Infantry were moved into camp, respectively, outside the western and eastern walls of the city. Guards were placed on the gun and powder factories and the royal workshops. The disarmament of the people was ordered and many arms were given up. The same day the administration of the country was vested in the

Establishment of Burmese administration under British control.

hands of the Hlot Daw, a Council composed of Burmese ministers and officials, under the orders and control of General Prendergast and the presidency of Colonel Sladen.

2nd December. 38 elephants brought in.

On the 2nd December, 38 elephants were brought in and handed over to the Director of Transport. A company of the 21st Madras Infantry marched for Myingyan, Pagan, and Minhla as an escort to a telegraph party for the repair of the line. On the 3rd December, Major Baker,

3rd December. Destruction of guns, &c., at Ava.

commanding 3-1 Scottish Division Royal Artillery, went down the river with his battery in the "Ataran" to Ava. There he destroyed 25 guns, &c. The 21st Madras Infantry moved into camp outside the north-east corner of the city. Telegraphic communication was established between the palace and the landing stage. Since the occupation, a number of dacoits had been caught (some red handed) and handed over to the Provost Marshal. Some were shot and others flogged.

4th December. Movement of troops.

On the 4th December, the troops that had been left on 18th November to demolish the fort at Gue-Gyan-Kamyot were ordered, their work being finished, to move as follows:—

1 Company Liverpool Regiment to Minhla.
1 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners to Mandalay.
2 Companies 2nd Bengal Infantry to Thayetmyo.
2 Ditto ditto to Minhla.

Establishment of field hospitals.

Two field hospitals, one for European and one for native troops, were established outside the north-east corner of the city.

Three companies Madras Sappers and Miners were moved into quarters in the palace. A guard was placed over the Royal Timber Yard and adjoining workshops.

On the 5th December the sick and wounded were sent off in the mail steamer to Rangoon. Lieutenant Richardson with a company of the 25th Madras Infantry and 25 men of the Burmah Mounted Police searched the country for 6 miles to the south of Mandalay for dacoits, but did not come across any.

5th December.
Search for dacoits.

On the 6th December, the Provost Marshal with 50 men 25th Madras Infantry, 12 men Mounted Infantry and 20 Burmah Mounted Police patrolled the southern environs of the city towards Amarapura; 27 of the Cathay Horse were met and sent under escort to the Superintendent of Police. They stated that some of their comrades had taken to dacoity. Reports of dacoities in the neighbourhood being brought in, a moveable column, strength as under, was organised and directed to patrol to the south and south-east of Mandalay within an area of six to eight miles of it :—

6th December. Dacoity. Measures taken to prevent it. Moveable columns.

1 Company Hampshire Regiment (2 officers and 70 rank and file).
2 Companies 21 Madras Infantry (2 officers and 140 rank and file).
2 guns 9-1 Royal Artillery (1 officer and 32 native rank and file)
under command of Major Collins, Hants Regiment.

The telegraph party despatched on 2nd, arrived at Myingyan, having repaired the line. But it was promptly cut again, and a fresh party with an escort had to be sent from Myingyan to repair it. The road between Mandalay and Myingyan was reported quiet. Up to date, 108 cases of cholera had occurred in the force of which 35, *i.e.*, 8 British and 27 Native, were fatal. Otherwise the health of the troops was excellent.

Cholera.

Five Burmese Princes were deported to Rangoon under escort in the mail steamer. The troops in the palace were placed under the orders of Brigadier-General White. The guards and picquets in the city and suburbs were reduced to 1 non-commissioned officer and six men by day and night.

7th December.
Five princes deported.

Three expeditions were made, one north of Mandalay under Commander Clutterbuck, R.N. (leaving Mandalay on 6th December), in search of Mr. Reay and the brothers Calogreedy, who in the meantime arrived at Mandalay. (*Note.*—The Foreign Office telegrams state that on the day after the occupation of Mandalay Messrs. C. Autram and G. Calogreedy came in.) The second under Lieutenant Phillips, R.N., left Ava on the afternoon of the 7th in the steam launch "Hawk" in search of treasure reported to be hidden inland. They succeeded in finding Rs. 11,000, being revenue due to the late King, which was handed over to the political officers at Mandalay. The third under Lieutenant Anderson, R.A., starting from the Gun Factory at noon, surprised some 30 dacoits in the village of Mando-Tamai. Two dacoits were shot and some muskets, spears, powder, and bullets captured.

Three expeditions.
First expedition.
Second expedition.
Third expedition.

On the 8th December the garrison picquets and guards were reduced to 20 in number, and were posted in and outside the city in carefully selected positions. A cholera hospital was established to the north-east of the city.

8th December.
Cholera hospital.

A second moveable column, strength as below detailed, started for the north and east of Mandalay under command of Colonel Middleton, 21st Madras Infantry :—

Second movable column.

10 men Mounted Corps, 2 guns a-1 Royal Artillery, 1 company Hampshire Regiment and 2 companies 21st Madras Infantry.

A sanitary committee with an adequate establishment under its orders was appointed, and the city, for sanitary purposes, mapped out into 16 wards.

On the 10th December the head-quarters of the Burmah field force were established in the palace. The Hampshire Regiment moved into Kyoungs outside the north-east of the city. No. 6 picquet was attacked by dacoits and driven in on No. 7 with the loss of a Snider rifle and five great coats. It was reported from Minhla that

10th December.
Picquet attacked by dacoits.

Mr. R. Phayre, with an escort of 50 men 2nd Bengal Infantry under a native officer, had made an expedition to Sin - Boung - Wai against the dacoits and captured 53. Two of the ring-leaders were shot.

Successful expedition from Minhla against dacoits.

On the 12th December the Mounted Infantry under Major Browne removed into billets at the east of the city.

12th December.

On the 13th December one squadron 2nd Madras Cavalry, arrived at Mandalay, 3-1 Scottish Division Royal Artillery moved into quarters in the palace. The strength of Nos. 2 and 6 picquets was increased to one Havildar and 12 men each.

13th December.

On the 14th December the first or southern moveable column returned to Mandalay. It had an encounter with some 60 dacoits (Shans) on the 12th in which one sepoy was killed and Major Walker, Staff Officer, was wounded.

14th December.

Seven dead bodies of dacoits were found and one wounded man brought in. Communication between the column and head-quarters in Mandalay was maintained by visual signalling. The 2nd or northern moveable column also returned to Mandalay on this date, having met with no dacoits. One hundred and ten sabres 2nd Madras Light Cavalry moved into billets on the east of the city. Fifty sabres under Lieutenant Burlton were detached to patrol the telegraph line through Myingyan and Pagan to Minhla. One company Hants Regiment and one company 23rd Madras Infantry left for Sagaing opposite Ava, with rations for 15 days.

On the 15th December Mr. Bernard and staff arrived at Mandalay from Rangoon. A company of Bengal Sappers and Miners arrived from Minhla and was quartered in the palace. The Rangoon Volunteers under Captain Filliter left for Rangoon.

15th December.

Mr. Bernard arrives at Mandalay.

Volunteers leave for Rangoon.

On the night of the 15th December, No. 6 picket was again attacked by dacoits and driven in with the loss of two men wounded. A strong reinforcement under Captain Preston, 25th Madras Infantry, was sent out at midnight. He came upon the dacoits in an open space a mile beyond the picquet. Both sides opened fire and the dacoits were driven off. Four sepoys 25th Madras Infantry were wounded. On the 16th four companies 25th Madras Infantry moved into Kyoungs on the Amarapura road, five miles from Mandalay. They captured 27 dacoits in the neighbouring villages and handed them over to the police.

16th December.

Affairs with dacoits.

On the 17th December a telegraph party escorted by 30 sabres, Madras Light Cavalry, started for Tsingoo, the first station on the Mandalay-Bhamo line. A portion of the naval contingent started in the "Tigris" for Rangoon. The head-quarters of the Burma field force were transferred from the palace to the S.S. "Kahbyoo" preparatory to starting for Bhamo. A report was received from the Officer Commanding Myingyan that on the 16th the civil officer, accompanied by 20 British and 20 native soldiers, marched to some villages south-east of Myingyan, dispersed a band of dacoits, killing five, and recaptured a quantity of plunder that they were carrying off in 19 carts. The Mounted Infantry were found to be very useful on these rapid expeditions. Three steamers started for the Chindwin River, the officer in command being ordered to reach Kendat, if possible, using any launches of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation he might find. (*Note.*—This expedition reached Kendat on 5th January 1886, found Colonel Johnstone there, and at once returned towards Mandalay, see attached Report on operations from Manipur towards Tummoo and Kendat. The force consisted of 60 men Hants Regiment, 60 men 23rd Madras Infantry, 60 Sappers, and five blue jackets with a Gardner gun.)

17th December.

18th December.

Head-quarters moved.

19th December.

Mounted Infantry very useful.

Chindwin River expedition.

On the same date, the expedition to Bhamo, strength as detailed below, started from Mandalay at noon under the command of Sir H. N. D. Prendergast :—

Bhamo expedition.

½ Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
½ Battalion 25th Madras Infantry.

Hazara Mounted Battery.
3 officers and 60 gunners, 4-1 North Irish Division, Royal Artillery, with 6 mortars.
Naval Brigade ("Turquoise" detachment).
37 Mounted Infantry.
1 Company Bengal Sappers.

This force was accompanied by the Field Force Staff, by Brigadier-General Norman and his staff, by a field hospital, Commissariat and Ordnance stores, and by a survey party under Commander Carpenter, R.N.

Expedition under General Norman to Mount-Shobo.

General Norman accompanied by two guns of the Hazara Mountain Battery, the half battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers and seven men of the mounted corps, had left Mandalay on the 11th December by steamer for Shenmaga. There disembarking they marched to Mout-Shobo,* and thence rejoined the steamer at Kyouk-Myoung on 17th. Nothing of great importance occurred. Tents were not required, the troops being billeted in rest houses and monasteries. Slaughter cattle and forage were procurable at all villages, rice plentiful, but no flour; transport available coolies, ponies, and a few carts. General Norman rejoined the force under General Prendergast at Tsingain on 20th December.

The distribution of the Burmah field force on the 20th December 1885, was as under:—

**Bhamo Expedition.**
- Naval Brigade, "Turquoise" Detachment; half battery 4-1 North Irish Division Royal Artillery, 36 Mounted Infantry.
- ½ Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
- Hazara Mountain Battery.
- 1 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners.
- ½ Battalion 25th Madras Infantry.

**At Mandalay.**
- I.M.S. "Tigris" with "Bacchante" Detachment (up Chindwin River).
- Q-1 Royal Artillery.
- 9-1 Cinque Port Royal Artillery.
- 3-1 Scottish Division Royal Artillery.
- ½ Battery 4-1 Royal Artillery.
- 2 Companies Royal Welsh Fusiliers (2 companies at Mout-Shobo, 1 sergeant and 12 men on escort duty to Rangoon).
- Hampshire Regiment (2 officers, 100 men at Sagaing, 1 officer, 60 men up Chindwin River).
- 2nd Madras Light Cavalry 70 sabres. (1 officer and 60 sabres to Minhla, 1 officer 30 sabres to Tsingoo).
- 3 Companies Madras Sappers and Miners.
- 1st Madras Pioneers.
- 12th Madras Infantry.
- 21st Ditto (1 officer 100 men to Sagaing, 2 officers, to 60 men up Chindwin River).
- ½ Battalion 25th Madras Infantry (at Amarapura).

**At Ava.** H.M.S. "Irrawaddy" with "Woodlark" Detachment.

**At Myingyan.**
- Steam-launch "Kathleen" with "Turquoise" Detachment.
- 2 Companies Liverpool Regiment.
- 2 Guns Bombay Mountain Battery.
- 1 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners.
- 4 Companies 11th Bengal Infantry.

**At Pagan.**
- 2 Companies Liverpool Regiment.
- 2 Guns Bombay Mountain Battery.
- 1 Company Bengal Suppers and Miners.
- 4 Companies 11th Bengal Infantry.

**At Minhla.**
- 2 Companies Liverpool Regiment.
- 2 Guns Bombay Mountain Battery.
- 4 Companies 2nd Bengal Infantry.
- 2 ditto ditto on detachment at Saigoo.

* Also called Shwebo.

At Thayet-Myo. 2 Companies 2nd Bengal Infantry.

Bhamo expedition.

The Bhamo expedition continued its advance up the river from the 21st to the 27th without any occurrence of importance. On the last-named date, it passed through the second defile and anchored for the night at Mogoo. On the 25th it was joined by the "Bacchante" detachment of the Naval Brigade from Mandalay. The telegraph line from Mandalay to Bhamo ran parallel to the river and appeared to be standing most of the way.

21st December. Lieutenant Holloway's party.

Major Adamson captures 19 dacoits.

On the 21st, the telegraph party escorted by Lieutenant Holloway and 30 sabres 2nd Madras Light Cavalry reached Tsingoo. On the 22nd, Major Adamson and his escort captured 19 dacoits, of whom 3 were shot and 16 flogged.

The following reports were received from other portions of the force.

The telegraph line from Laingha to Gue-Goung-Kamyo had been repaired by a telegraph party under the escort of Lieutenant Dodgson and two companies 2nd Bengal Infantry. The escort had then rejoined at Minhla. On the 13th December, a force detached from Minhla occupied the important town of Salen-Myo. Fifty men of the 2nd Bengal Infantry, under Captain Dunsford, were left to garrison it. Yenang-Young on the left bank of the Irrawaddy was also occupied by 75 men of the 2nd Bengal Infantry, and the force then returned by steamer to Minhla.

Salen-Myo occupied and garrisoned.

The detachment of two companies Royal Welsh Fusiliers under Captain Morris captured on or about 15th December five dacoits at Sagaik ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles inland on the left bank apparently near Shenmaga), of whom four were shot, and one sent for trial to Mandalay.

Captain Morris captures five dacoits.

Lieutenant Burlton being attacked by dacoits falls back on Ava.

On 15th December, Lieutenant Burlton, with his detachment 2nd Madras Light Cavalry (50 sabres), was attacked near Dabeh, 15 miles from Ava towards Myingyan, by a body of dacoits estimated at 400 with two guns. The country being very close, cavalry could not act, and Lieutenant Burlton retired on Ava. Two of his sowars were wounded. On the 14th December, 120 blue jackets of the "Bacchante," under Commander Barlow, R.N., landed near Myin-Moo, 20 miles below Sagaing on the right bank of the Irrawaddy, and marched north-west by Aloung-Myo on the Chindwin River, returning to Mandalay on the 21st. They did not succeed in capturing any dacoits, partly owing to there being no mounted men with the force, and partly to the unwillingness of the Woons and people to afford assistance or information.

Party under Commander Barlow, R.N.

Diary of Lieutenant-General Sir H. Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., from 28th December to 3rd January 1886.

28th December, arrival at Bhamo.

The Bhamo expeditionary force arrived at midday, on the 28th December, at a point 3 miles below Bhamo. The river was too shallow to admit of a nearer approach. General Prendergast and staff landed in boats, and walked into Bhamo. They found the place almost deserted. On the 29th, however, many of the people being re-assured returned to their houses. On the 31st December, the "Pulu," with the Naval Brigade, under Captain Woodward, R.N., left Bhamo for Rangoon. On 1st January, the Hazara Mountain Battery moved into Camp at Bhamo, and Colonel Bengough and party started for a reconnaissance to the Kachin hills. On the 2nd January, 1 Company Royal Welsh Fusiliers and 2 Field Hospitals moved up to Bhamo.

Description of Bhamo.

Bhamo is built on the left bank of the Irrawaddy, and occupies an extent of 2,200 yards on the river bank. It is bounded on the west by the river, and on the north, east, and south by a stockade of teak posts 14 to 15 feet high. The perimeter of the stockade is 2,650 yards. The population of the town prior to its capture and destruction by the Chinese and Kachins, in September 1885, was estimated at 5,000. The inhabitants are Burmans, Chinese, Shans, and Kachins. The town is governed by a Woondouk.

The Burman garrison numbered 500, 216 of them were disarmed and sent down to their houses near Mandalay. With the establishment of order and tranquility, the trade and prosperity of Bhamo should greatly increase.

Lieutenant-General Sir H. Prendergast's diary from 4th to 10th January 1886.

Mr. Chisholm defeats rebels and occupies Samait-Kyon.

On the 17th December 1885, Mr. Chisholm, Superintendent of Police, with an escort of 50 men, 11th Bengal Infantry, under a Subadar, started from Myingyan for Samait-Kyon, 20 miles up the river, on the left bank. 14 miles from Myingyan they attacked a band of about 100 dacoits, of whom they killed eight, including their leader. The remainder fled, abandoning their arms and plunder. On arriving at Samait-Kyon, Mr. Chisholm heard that 400 dacoits had stockaded themselves at Mogoung, 3 miles off. He sent to Myingyan for reinforcements. Colonel Harris with 50 more men, 11th Bengal Infantry, and some mountain guns joined him. An attempt to surround and surprise the dacoits failed. They fled at the first shot. The stockade was burnt. Mr. Chisholm with 70 men 11th Bengal Infantry remained at Samait-Kyon.

Affair with dacoits near Sagaing. Lieutenant Cockeram killed.

Lieutenant Lye wounded.

On the 27th December, a party composed of 35 men Hants Regiment, under Lieutenant Lye, and 40 men 23rd Madras Infantry, the whole under Lieutenant Cockeram, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, attacked a body of dacoits strongly entrenched in a walled pagoda, outside the village of Oung-daw near Sagaing. The attack failed, although the dacoits subsequently abandoned their position. Lieutenant Cockeram and one sepoy 23rd Madras Infantry were killed, and Lieutenant Lye, three men Hants Regiment, and three men Madras Infantry wounded. The coolies with the party threw down their loads, and ran away. Carts had to be procured to convey the wounded to Sagaing.

Force under Major Fenwick sent to patrol telegraph line from Ava to Minhla.

On the 21st December news having arrived that Lieutenant Burlton and a party 2nd Madras Light Cavalry had been forced to retire on Ava before a band of dacoits, 50 men Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 50 men 1st Madras Pioneers, and 2 guns, 9-1 Royal Artillery under Major Fenwick of the 1st Madras Pioneers started for Mandalay for Ava, with orders to patrol the telegraph line to Minhla, and if possible to punish the dacoits who had prevented Lieutenant Burton's advance. Captain Clements accompanied the force as Staff Officer, and Mr. Thirkell White as Civil Officer. Disembarking at Ava on the 22nd the force marched to Tadaoo on the 23rd, to Sinday on the 24th, and to Minthay on the 25th. The village of Minthay, a dacoit centre was surrounded and burnt, and two dacoits shot. On the 27th the force reached Myotha and halted there on the 28th and 29th while a small column was detached to I-ou 10 miles east. The column was attacked *en route*, but repulsed the dacoits, killing three. At I-ou there were many dacoits but they fled after a brief stand, loosing several of their number. On 30th December two parties left Myotha for the repair of the telegraph line. One under Captain Clements went back to Minthay and *en route* encountered a number of dacoits. Their leader and several men were killed and the remainder dispersed. Captain Clements was severely wounded in the chest. The whole force reached Myingyan on the 3rd January having lost 4 men of 9-1 Royal Artillery by cholera.

Force detached from Mandalay to Mount Shobo.

On 21st December 50 men of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and two companies of the 12th Madras Infantry under Lieutenant Colonel Simpson, 12th Madras Infantry, left Mandalay for Mengoon and Mout-Shobo. The road from Mengoon and Mout-Shobo proving impracticable for carts the force re-embarked and landing at Shenmaga proceeded to Mout-Shobo.

Telegraph party under Lieutenant Gayer.

About the same time the escort of 100 rifles, 21st Madras Infantry, under Lieutenant Gayer, which had accompanied Mr. Matthews, Superintendent of Telegraphs, from Mandalay to Pagan, returned to Mandalay from Pagan in the ss. "Thooreah." Lieutenant Gayer reported that the telegraph line had been repaired as the party proceeded, but had been again cut by marauders in its rear. The people of the country were friendly but much harassed by dacoits. The enclosed nature of the country obliged his escort to march in single file. Near Pato the rear guard was fired on. The health of the men was excellent and they did very well without tents.

Towards the end of December, a steam ferry service was established from Mandalay *vid* Ava and Sagaing to Myinmoo and also to Kyouk-Myoung. The Tinedah Mengyee was deported to Rangoon.

Ferry service at Mandalay.

Tinedah Mengyee.

On 6th January General Prendergast and the Head-quarter Staff, Burmah Field Force, left Bhamo in ss. "Kahbyoo." Brigadier-General Norman, C.B., was left there temporarily in command of the following force :—

General Prendergast leaves Bhamo for Mandalay.

Bhamo Garrison.

½ Battery 4-1 Royal Artillery.
2 Companies Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
Hazara Mountain Battery.
1 Company Bengal Sappers.
½ Battalion 25th Madras Infantry.

These troops were located in a defensible position within the palisade. General Norman was instructed to clear away the jungle in, and for 1,000 yards round, Bhamo; to complete the interior of the palisade and the housing of the troops, to make frequent reconnaissances, and report fully on supplies, positions, resources, &c., and furnish all information regarding doings of the Chinese across the frontier, and, as far as possible, to clear the telegraph line.

Villages of Katha and Modha were found quiet. No news of dacoits.

Captain Woodward, R.N., on his way to Rangoon, received from the Woon of Medoung, the so-called Myin-Gonedine Prince, with his secretary and suite, and took them with him on the ss. "Pulu."

Myin-Gone-dine prince deported.

On the 23rd December, Major Williamson, with two companies Royal Welsh Fusiliers, found Mout-Shobo occupied by rebels. After some firing he carried the east gate and north-east corner by storm, killing nine rebels. The remainder evacuated the town. The attacking force had no casualties. On 25th December, Major Williamson attacked the rebels in two villages a few miles west of Mout-Shobo, and dispersed them with loss. No casualties our side. On 27th December, Colonel Simpson's party reached Mout-Shobo, having been fired on once *en route* by dacoits, two men Royal Welsh Fusiliers wounded. On 27th December, Major Williamson, with 100 Royal Welsh Fusiliers, surrounded and stormed the village of Needaw, walled and loopholed. The defenders lost from 40 to 50 killed and many wounded; the attackers two killed and 10 wounded.

Major Williamson attacks Mout-Shobo.

At the end of December or commencement of January Messrs. Walker, Mabart, and Calogreedy were murdered at Palait, 24 miles from Mandalay, and Mr. Gray wounded and made prisoner. (He was murdered on 8th January.) They had returned to the Forests against all advice.

At Hoigaing, opposite Medoung, on 8th January, two companies Royal Welsh Fusiliers, under Colonel Tilly, were left with ss. "Palow" with orders to attack dacoits at Woon-tho-myo 33 miles westward.

On the 1st January 1886 a party consisting of Colonel Bengough, Majors Hemming and Wilkieson, interpreters, escort, &c., proceeded to the village of Loonja in the Kachin hills, some 20 miles eastward from Bhamo. The country traversed was very enclosed, but level, and track good and easy till foot of the hills was reached, some 12 or 15 miles from Bhamo, when gradient become difficult. The height of a hill above Loonja was found to be 3,254 feet above Bhamo. A compass bearing on the east gate of Bhamo was taken at 257°. The elevation of the next village, Laudon, was said to be less than that of Loonja. The inhabitants were suspicious, but offered no resistance. The Matun-Tsaubwa is the most influential Chieftain of the clan of Kauri Kachins and has special influence with the Chinese, with whom he allied himself in November or December 1884, when they attacked and burned Bhamo. For more than two years he had closed the road into China which leads through his territory (the shortest of the three roads from Bhamo to Momein) to Burmese traders. The Kachins are partially armed with firelocks, but mostly with bows, dahs, spears, &c. They have good physique, but their courage is doubtful. They now levy black mail on all caravans passing through their territory. It is suggested that for the future, in order to secure the free and safe passage of trade through their country, a system of subsidising them should be adopted.

On the 12th January Lieutenant-General Sir H. Prendergast and staff returned to Mandalay.

General Prendergast's diary for week ending 17th January 1886.

On the 28th December, Major Williamson with 100 men Royal Welsh Fusiliers and 50 men 12th Madras Infantry marched northwards from Shwebo (otherwise called Mout-Shobo to Sibouk-Taga where Prince Moung-Hmat was said to be with a large following. In the attack that followed many of the rebels were killed and taken prisoners. Remainder fled. No casualties on our side. Force returned to Shwebo on 1st January. Mr. Reay and the brothers Calogreedy with 1,200 Burmans (300 mounted) co-operated with this force. Of these 1,200, all except 300, were afterwards disbanded at the desire of the Civil Officer, Mr. Fleming.

On 27th December Lieutenant Holloway returned from Tsingoo.

Operations from Mandalay.

On 28th a party of 25th Madras Infantry dispersed dacoits near Amarapura. On the same day a force under Colonel Middleton left Mandalay and after a tedious night march surprised dacoits at day-break in the village of Pathein: six dacoits killed. Cavalry could not pursue in such dense jungle. No casualties our side. Another force under Colonel Gordon sent to co-operate with that of Colonel Middleton, met a body of dacoits early on the 29th in a strong position on the bank of the Shway-ta-Chaung Canal. They were driven from this position, losing eight killed, six prisoners, and several wounded. One sepoy 23rd Madras Infantry wounded.

Thirteen picquets in and around Mandalay previously furnished by the military, were from the beginning of January furnished by the civil police.

On 11th January a party of 29 officers, soldiers, and volunteers landed from two steamers bound for Mandalay, and drove off dacoits who were attacking the village of Kyouk-ta lone.

Distribution of Field Force.

The distribution of the Burmah Field Force on 14th January was as under:—

*At Bhamo.*

Half Battery 4-1 N. I. Division, Royal Artillery.
12 Mounted Infantry.
2 Companies Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
Hazara Mountain Battery.
1 Company Bengal Sappers.
Half Battalion 25th Madras Infantry (Head-quarters).

*At Meadoung.*

2 Companies Royal Welsh Fusiliers (Head-quarters).

*At Mout Shobo.*

2 Companies and 50 men Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
2 Companies 12th Madras Infantry.

*En route* to Mout-Shobo, 50 men Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 15 sabres 2nd Madras Light Cavalry.

*At Mandalay.*

9-1 C. P. Division Royal Artillery.
3-1 Scottish Division Royal Artillery.
Half Battery 4-1st North Irish Division, Royal Artillery.
18 Men Mounted Infantry.
Band of Royal Welsh Fusiliers (60 men to Myingyan).
Hampshire Regiment (100 men at Sagaing, 60 men to the Chindwin River).
2nd Madras Light Cavalry (60 sabres to Myingyan).
3 Companies Madras Sappers and Miners.
1st Madras Pioneers (60 men to Myingyan).
12th Madras Infantry (2 Companies to Mout-Shobo).
21st Madras Infantry.
23rd West Light Infantry (100 men at Sagaing, 60 men Chindwin river).
Half Battalion 25th Madras Infantry (at Arakan Pagoda).

*At Myingyan.*

2 Companies Liverpool Regiment.
2 guns Bombay Mountain Battery.
1 Company Bengal Sappers.
4 Companies 11th Bengal Infantry, Head-quarters. (70 men at Samaith kyon, 50 men at Natogee.)

*At Pagan.*

2 Companies Liverpool Regiment.
2 guns Bombay Mountain Battery.
1 Company Bengal Sappers.
4 Companies 11th Bengal Sappers.

*At Yaynaungyoung Magwé and Sinboungweh (left bank).*

3 Companies 2nd Bengal Infantry.

*At Salen and Segoo (right bank).*

3 Companies 2nd Bengal Infantry.

*At Minhla.*

2 Companies Liverpool Regiment.
2 guns Bombay Mountain Battery.
2 Companies 2nd Bengal Infantry (Head-quarters).

On 15th January the forts at Sagone (Ava and Gway-Kone 20 miles from Ava towards Myingyan) were each occupied by half Company Hants Regiment, half Company Sappers, and 1 Company 25th Madras Infantry.

Colonel Gordon's expedition to Sagaing.

On 9th January a force under Colonel Gordon, left Mandalay for Sagaing. A portion of the force was landed. Surgeon Heath was shot and Lieutenant Armstrong wounded by some dacoits who surprised them between the fort and landing place, four of the dacoits were subsequently shot. The remainder escaped. On 10th January Colonel Gordon's force stormed two pagodas at Ohu, 2½ miles north of Sagaing, and drove out the rebel occupants, killing 15.

Our casualties two killed and two wounded. The column then marched four miles on to Kyoungmoodan Pagoda, found it deserted and returned to Sagaing.

Captain Dorward defeats rebels at Madya.

On 1st January a force under Captain Dorward, R.E., surrounded the town of Madya (near Mandalay), which was found full of rebels, 10 of them were killed and five taken prisoners. On the 3rd January three dacoits were killed in a fight at the village of Letkagyee. On the 4th January, force returned to Mandalay.

On 19th January Lieutenant O'Meara, R.E., was wounded in 10 places at a village four miles from Pagan.

The column that left Mandalay on 7th January under Colonel Baker, to try and save Mr. Grey, found him dead and mutilated near Zudenjee, which was found deserted. On the 8th the camp was fired into, and Captain Lloyd, Royal Engineer, and two men wounded. On 13th January the force was again fired on, and one sepoy killed and four wounded of 21st Madras Infantry. A detached party, under Major Warner, was repeatedly fired on during its march on 9th January. One Havildar was killed, and three sepoys, 21st Madras Infantry, wounded.

On 12th January a force under Colonel Simpson attacked 2,000 dacoits under Prince Moung Hmat at Kadoo, 20 miles south of Shwebo. The dacoits were driven out of their entrenched position, leaving 30 to 40 dead, amongst them Bo Thoung, the head of all the disturbances round Shwebo. Our casualties were Colonel Simpson and Lieutenants Carnegy and Gwynne, all severely wounded, and four men wounded.

On 18th January Major Ommanney, 11th Bengal Infantry, defeated a large body of dacoits near Sabejain, 20 miles east of Myingyan. The enemy's loss was 36 killed, eight wounded, 52 prisoners, and six brass guns captured. Our loss was two killed. Major Ommanney attributes the heavy loss inflicted on the enemy entirely to the cavalry.

General Officer Commanding visits Shwebo.

General Prendergast left Mandalay for Shwebo on 20th January, returning on 24th.

On 19th, 20th, and 31st January, Major Warner had three successful affairs with dacoits near Kyoukse, killing and wounding 69, and capturing five guns; our casualties one sowar wounded.

On 18th January some 200 dacoits attacked force at Tounydwingyi under Lieutenant Dobbie. They were repulsed with loss of 12 killed and 30 wounded. Our casualties, one sepoy killed and six wounded. In an affair at Ava on 19th six dacoits were killed and several prisoners made.

On 17th January the detachment, 2nd Bengal Infantry, under a native officer at Segoo, was attacked and forced to retire by dacoits. Being reinforced by detachments led by British officers they occupied Segoo, killing two and wounding five dacoits. No casualties our side.

Major Stead defeats dacoits, 19th January.

On 16th January Major Stead, 11th Bengal Infantry, started from Pagan towards Po-Pa Mountains, south-east of Pagan. On the 19th he attacked and defeated 600 dacoits, three of their dead were found. Our casualties were one man killed. Returned to Pagan 20th January.

On 31st January Yankeentoung, five miles out of Mandalay, was garrisoned by 15 sabres Madras Cavalry and 100 rifles Madras Infantry under Captain Preston.

Chindwin expedition returns.

On 28th January the Chindwin expedition under Major Campbell returned to Mandalay. On arrival at Shoay-Zeay, above Aloun, on 26th December, heard that Mr. deGois was a prisoner at a village 14 miles off. Rescued him on 27th. The Thoonghee had taken care of him. Nothing of importance happened till they reached Kendat on 5th January. On 8th started to return. On 13th left at Aloun a post of 25 rifles Hants Regiment, and 25 rifles 23rd Madras Infantry under Lieutenant Hodson. From 18th to 23rd pursued dacoits without much success near Kyoung-toung. On 25th reached Myingyan.

On 29th and 31st Captain Preston had two small affairs with dacoits near Myotha.

On 12th February their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief in India arrived at Mandalay. On 13th February the Commander-in-Chief inspected the military buildings and defensive works. On 14th his Excellency inspected the new transport lines in the city, the hospitals, the quarters of the 21st Madras Infantry, 9-1 Royal Artillery, 2nd Madras Cavalry, Mounted Infantry, and Hampshire regiment. In a memorandum written on the 11th February, and approved by his Excellency the Viceroy,

Orders and recommendations of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief laid down that for the present the garrison should consist of the troops then quartered in Upper and Lower Burmah, except one garrison battery to return to India, and 2–1 Royal Artillery ordered to St. Thomas Mount. The 18th Bengal Infantry to remain in Upper Burmah with a view to occupying Kendat from the Mandalay side. The Upper and Lower Burmah commands to be united under Lieutenant-General Sir H. Prendergast, V.C., K.C.B., with two Brigadiers under him, one at Rangoon for Lower Burmah, and the other at Mandalay, Bhamo, or elsewhere for Upper Burmah. His Excellency further recommended that the military administration in Burmah should be under the Commander-in-Chief in India, and the Government of India, especially as the force was composed of troops belonging to all three Presidencies. Major-General Gibb, C.B., and 10 staff officers of the Burmah Field Force were ordered to revert to their former duties in India or elsewhere.

Transport.

His Excellency further ordered that as soon as sufficient ponies and elephants for the transport of the force are collected, the Madras coolies should be sent back, and on the arrival of the Mountain Battery mules from Poona and Abbottabad the North-west Provinces coolies also. The Punjab coolies to be utilised as pony drivers.

Viceregal party leaves Mandalay, also General Prendergast and staff.

On 19th February the Viceregal party left Mandalay.

On 22nd February General Prendergast and staff left Mandalay on a tour of inspection.

Major Aitken's column.

To resume the narrative of events. On 8th February a column under Major Aitken, 9–1 Royal Artillery, proceeded north from Mandalay to Zamaine. Thence on the 9th it proceeded to several neighbouring villages. The column was several times fired on, and one gunner and one

Kahar killed. On the 10th the village of Shanywa was attacked. The headman was shot in the action, and nine dacoits made prisoners. The column returned to Mandalay on 12th February.

Kyoukse post reinforced.

On 14th a force under Captain Smythe was sent from the Mandalay to reinforce Kyoukse post.

"Woodlark" contingent leaves Mandalay.

On 16th the naval contingent from the "Woodlark" under Captain Clutterbuck, R.N., left Mandalay in the "Irrawaddy."

Madeya post established.

A post of 12 rifles Madras Sappers, and 150 rifles 12th Madras Infantry, under Colonel Crawford, was established on 20th February at Madeya, 12 miles north of Mandalay.

4th Squadron 2nd Madras Cavalry arrives at Mandalay.

On 21st February the 4th Squadron 2nd Madras Light Cavalry arrived at Mandalay.

Operations from Shwebo.

On 10th February Major Williamson, with two guns, and about 200 rifles started from Shwebo northward in pursuit of a body of rebels under Prince The-Toung-thil. The rebels retreated without awaiting an attack. The Prince's followers originally numbered from 2,000 to 3,000, but all but 250 deserted him. The cavalry captured four rebels. The force returned to Shwebo on 13th February.

Operations from Pagan against Poat-pa.

On 19th February a force of 120 rifles, under Lieutenant Seton, was despatched from Pagan to Poat-pa. This force was subsequently instructed to arrive at Wayloung at day light on 22nd to co-operate with a force from Myingyan. On 20th and 22nd a column consisting of two guns and 100 rifles under Major Roberts was sent out from Pagan to cut off retreat of dacoits from Poat-pa. It would appear that two engagements were fought at Poat-pa (no dates specified) by the force under Lieutenant Seton. In the first, one private, Liverpool Regiment, and one sepoy, 11th Bengal Infantry, were killed. In the second, the village of Poat-pa was burnt after three hours' fighting. Lieutenant Seton then attacked the rebels, who were holding a pass, and by a flank attack obliged them to retreat from it. The rebel lost 25 killed, besides wounded. One sepoy, 11th Bengal Infantry, and a Burman guide were wounded. On the 4th March the General Officer Commanding Mandalay directed Major Roberts with 280 rifles to remain at Poat-pa.

Fighting at Lamati and Kolydaw.

On 15th February the Karen police and villagers attacked rebels at Lamati and killed 36. The remainder fled to the Shwaygyeen and Tounghoo districts. On 14th February 200 Shans attacked Kolydaw and were repulsed by 40 Goorkha Police, with a loss of 24 killed. They were reported to have gone off to the Salween. The country was quieting down, 229 prisoners were being sent off to Moulmein.

Mr. St. Barbe killed.

Mr. St. Barbe was killed near Henzada (no date mentioned); report reached Headquarters on 5th March.

Segoo burnt.

About 20th February Segoo, near Minhla, was burnt by dacoits.

Major Warner defeats rebels thrice.

On 18th February Major Warne marched from Kyoukse with two guns, 15 sabres, and 130 rifles to Gaikaing. There defeated rebels, killing 12 and capturing five guns. On 20th marched to Yewun, defeated rebels, killing 30. On 21st defeated 400 rebels at Zalleh, killing 27; casualties in the force one sowar wounded. His column returned to Kyoukse on 21st.

Operations from Myingyan.

On 21st February Captain Jackson with 90 rifles from Myingyan attacked rebels, said to be 1,000 strong, in a position near Wayloung and drove them out of it after a stubborn fight. Lieutenant Harris severely wounded. Enemy's losses unknown. This force was to have co-operated with Poat-pa column under Major Roberts, but failed to come across it. Captain Jackson returned to Myingyan on 25th February.

Movements of General Officer Commanding Burma Field Force.

On 11th March General Prendergast reached Nyngyan, left it on 13th, arrived Yamethen 15th, left it 19th, arrived Nyngyan 22nd, left it 23rd, arrived Tounghoo 25th, and left at once for Rangoon.

Colonel Le Mesurier's column for Mahline.

On 7th March Colonel Le Mesurier arrived at Myingyan from Pagan with Head-quarters and 162 rifles Liverpool Regiment and 29 rifles 11th Bengal Infantry and on 9th March left from Mahline Myo and Hlinedet with two guns, one squadron 2nd Madras Cavalry, half Company Sappers, and 312 rifles British and Native Infantry. On 20th March he reached Yamethen, and 24th March started for Hlinedet.

Katha occupied.

Captain Baugh, commanding at Htigaing, occupied Katha (near Mandalay) on 2nd March, as dacoits were giving trouble in the vicinity.

Affair at Magain.

On 2nd March a native officer and 25 men 2nd Bengal Infantry posted at Sinboungweh (near Minhla), attacked 200 dacoits, and killed four and wounded six without any casualties on their side.

Operations near Kyoukse.

On 4th March Major Quin with one gun, three sabres, and 91 rifles marched from Kyoukse to Myenbo and captured two men, relatives of Bo-kin, a rebel leader. At Shwe-in he surprised a rebel outpost, killing one and wounded one. On 5th he returned to Kyoukse.

On 7th March Subader Appasawmy with 100 rifles marched from Kyoukse to Soubigone. He found that village held by rebels, but after some firing turned them out. On his return march on the 8th his party was several times fired on, but drove the assailants off. He captured 14 carts containing arms and 18 men who were with the carts, and brought them into Kyoukse.

Operations from Shwebo.

On 20th February, Captain Morris, with two guns, 13 sabres, 143 rifles, marched from Shwebo, destroyed village of Mingoon, captured five prisoners at Peytajee, and at Tajee his cavalry charged a band of mounted dacoits, killing the Bo and four others.

Affair near Myotha.

Captain Preston from Myotha defeated rebels near Toungtalone, one Havildar killed on his side, enemy lost one man killed. Village of Toungtatone burnt.

Reconnaissances from Bhamo.

Two forces were sent out from Bhamo, one by land and the other by water, to reconnoitre towards Tsenbo, early in March.

On 17th March 26th Punjab Infantry left Rangoon for Bhamo.

Affair near Sagaing.

On 23rd February Major Symons started from Sagaing (near Mandalay) with 150 rifles and pursued a band of dacoits. He only once came up with them and then killed two and took 13 prisoners. He returned to Sagaing on 28th February.

Eastern Frontier column.

About 20th March the Eastern Frontier movable column under Major Law was reinforced by one officer and 50 rifles Royal Scots Fusiliers and by one officer, two non-commissioned officers, and 100 rifles 26th Madras Infantry. Parties under Lieutenants Dobbie and Fendall were out reconnoitring towards Yamethen and Toun-Kingwet.

Arrival of 16th Bengal Infantry and 7th Bombay Infantry.

On 31st March the 16th Bengal Infantry and 7th Bombay Infantry reached Rangoon; the first named was quartered at Rangoon and the latter thus distributed :—

Head-quarters and 118 men to Henzada.
122 men to Donabue.
50 men to Maubin.
172 men to Bassein.
100 men to Nagathayng-young.
1½ companies to Myanoung.

Major-General Gordon also arrived.

Affairs near Natogyee.

On 11th March Lieutenant Armitage with 40 rifles surprised rebels in the village of Palangon, nine miles north of Natogyee, killed 10 and captured carts and cattle; no casualties his side.

Affairs near Kyoukse.

On 10th and 11th March column under Major Quin from Kyoukse had several skirmishes with dacoits who were caught burning villages. His casualties three wounded; dacoits lost 12 killed and wounded.

Operations near Mandalay.

On 10th March Major Dale with 25 sabres 2nd Madras Cavalry, 25 mounted infantry, and 100 rifles marched from Mandalay with supplies and treasure for Kyoukse post. These he handed over on 11th at Meegyoundet and on 13th attacked rebels at Kyoukoh. The rebels opened fire and then fled. Their loss unknown. Three sepoys Madras Pioneers wounded.

At Yayloung on 14th the cavalry and mounted infantry killed five and captured eight (four of whom were shot by Civil Officer's orders) of a band of 20. Returned to Mandalay 15th.

Dacoits near Mandalay.

On 15th March dacoits were reported to be in force on banks of river between Mandalay and Kyouk-Myoung. The villagers complained that dacoits burned the grass they collected to bring in to Mandalay.

Telegraph line cut.

On same date it was reported from Myotha that telegraph line had been cut in two places, between Myotha and Kokakeh, and Myotha and Ava. Numerous gatherings of dacoits reported in the neighbourhood of Myotha. Volleys were fired into camp at nights. Troops were fully occupied in repairing wire. It was in consequence decided to establish a post at Minthé, between Ava and Myotha.

Expedition to Chindwin.

On the 8th March the General Officer Commanding at Mandalay had been instructed by General Prendergast to send 365 men 18th Bengal Infantry to Mingin and Kendat.

On 19th March 140 rifles and one Gardiner gun on "Markruppah," under Captain Barnet, R.E., was sent up Irrawaddy to, if possible, disperse dacoits. See above under date 15th March.

Affair near Pagan.

On 19th March Colonel Ommanney at Zeeget near Pagan pursued dacoits; killed three and took six prisoners and two guns.

Affair at Maletha.

On 17th March Major Braddon (having proceeded from Sagaing to Myin-mu by steamer) started from Myin-mu with 154 rifles and made two night marches to Maletha. The band there, under Hla-oo, being all mounted, took to flight. Several volleys were fired at them as they retreated, but with no apparent result.

On 21st March a report was received at Mandalay from Lieutenant Dawes that only 30 men were left to defend Sagaing (Major Braddon being away) and that 1,000 dacoits threatened it. On 22nd 50 rifles under Lieutenant Huggins were sent from Mandalay to reinforce him. Telegraphic line was cut between Ava and Myotha. On 24th 100 more rifles sent to Sagaing.

From this point only the briefest summary is given in order to catch the mail.

Expedition from Madeya by Lieutenant Grant took five prisoners.

Colonel LeMesurier left Myingyan on 9th March and reached Mahline-myo 12th March. Entrenched position on 13th, organised 40 men Liverpool Regiment as mounted infantry.

Colonel Ommanney marched from Pagan to Poat-pa and back. Encountered and defeated dacoits with loss.

On 24th March fire in mounted infantry lines at Mandalay. On 25th a Committee at Mandalay organised measures for prevention of fire. Colonel LeMesurier reached Yemethen 20th March. On 18th smart cavalry engagement. Cut up 400 rebels, 60 killed, 20 wounded, 13 prisoners, two guns, arms, and five elephants taken. Marched 111 miles in all. Had some minor engagements.

Near Paghee on Chindwin on 23rd March, Captain Fullerton attacked and defeated rebels.

Lieutenant Armitage defeated dacoits (10 killed) near Natogyee on 11th March.

Minthe, between Ava and Myotha, garrisoned by 75 rifles under Lieutenant Richardson on 27th March.

No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery left Mandalay for Bhamo on 27th March.

Captain Sage and 70 men 18th Bengal Infantry occupied Myinmu on 16th March.

On 24th March Major Braddon attacked 600 dacoits near Sagaing, killing 11. Casualties on his side six wounded.

30th March.—Post established at Meygoundet.

31st March.—Another fire in Mandalay at south-west corner of Palace stockade.

31st March.—Mr. Bernard left Mandalay for Myin-mu.

On 1st April following changes in Burmah Field Force made: General Prendergast vacates command. General White assumes command with rank of Major-General; Staff, Colonel Protheroe and Captain Henry. First Brigade, Brigadier-General Hodding; Staff, Major Simpson, Captain Hickson. Second Brigade, Brigadier-General Griffith; Staff, Captain Schalch, Captain Milne.

22nd March.—Lieutenant Grant attacked dacoits near Madeya. Captured five.

Several engagements with dacoits near Myotha at end of March. Telegraph line cut. Choungwa Princes reported collecting forces in the vicinity. Bo Pélik, influential follower of Choungwa Princes, offers to make terms with British.

Major-General White's diary 1st to 14th April.

1st April.—Report received that the parties sent in steamers from Bhamo to Tsenbo had arrived there; country quiet.

2nd March.—Police post at Pagan attacked. One policeman killed, four wounded, 11 rifles taken.

3rd April.—26th Punjab Infantry reached Mandalay.

On 16th March General Norman recalled the two columns at Tsenbo (or Mogoung).

Barracks at Aloun completed end of March.

Column from Ava marched to new post at Minthé and thence on or about 27th March went out after Choungwa Princes. Several rebels shot, two prisoners. Choungwa Princes escaped in jungle.

Between 23rd and 26th March, Colonel LeMesurier marched from Yemethen to Hlinedet. No fighting. Hlinedit post entrenched on 25th and 26th. Report that dacoits would attack post.

8th April.—Mr. Bernard left Mandalay for Kyoukse with escort of 15 mounted infantry and 12 sabres, returning on 11th.

9th April.—Orders were issued for supplying all inland outposts with six, and all river outposts with four months' rations. Myinmu garrisoned by 50 rifles 12th Madras Infantry, under Lieutenant Wilson. Aloun garrison increased by 122 rifles, 18th Bengal Infantry. The detachment Hants Regiment and Royal Artillery left on 5th April for Myingyan and reached Mandalay on 10th April. Between 6th and 8th April further detachments of the 18th Bengal Infantry passed through Myingyan *en route* for the Chindwin.

On the 27th March Lieutenant Grant had an affair with rebels near Madeya.

At end of March dacoits were burning villages near Mimbu and Myengoon.

13th April.—Shwebo garrison reinforced by 15 lances and 175 rifles with a view to establishing a post at Yeu. One officer and 70 rifles 12th Madras Infantry sent from Mandalay to establish a post at Yehdaw.

Dacoits on 1st April threatened Tounthamyo; column under Colonel Crawley sent out from Myingyan failed to catch them.

13th April.—Major Braddon at Sadoung took 17 dacoits prisoners.

Wire cut on 10th April near Ava. Rebels threatening Kyouktalone.

15th April.—Fire at Mandalay. Patrols and picquets increased in Mandalay at night. Attack of 300 dacoits repulsed at Yankeentoun. One company 26th Punjab Infantry sent to Yankeentoun. 1,500 rebels attack Pakoko, and were repulsed by 50 rifles under a subadar.

17th April.—Ava and Minthé threatened by Choungwa Princes. Reinforcements sent from Mandalay. 100 Burmese police at Nyagan, 8 miles from Mandalay, attacked by rebels. Twenty-three police killed and many prisoners taken away. Two rebels only known to have been killed.

26th Punjab Infantry disembarked at Mandalay and quartered in Residency.

18th April.—Meegoundet post threatened by dacoits; reinforced by 73 men of the 2nd Madras Cavalry and 23rd Madras Infantry.

On 7th and 8th April Captain Smyth, with force from Shwebo, twice attacked rebels (about 600), under Prince Moung Hmat, and defeated them with loss.

On 8th April between Ningyan and Yemethen dacoits attacked convoy under escort of one Naik and six men. Naik was killed and seven carts carried off by dacoits.

On 19th April Shans attacked post at Kyouk Myoung and were repulsed with loss of 50. Same date Poonazu, four miles south-east of Mandalay set on fire by 100 Burmans. Police post attacked the same night by dacoits, but beat them off. Telegraph near Myotha still frequently cut. Choung-wa Princes threatening Minthe. Several expeditions from Ningyan, Yemethen, &c., reported. No decisive results.

20th April.—Dacoits set fire to Shwebo, and released 15 prisoners.

21st April.—Several operations undertaken by Major Warner from Kyoukse from 3rd to 17th April. Although the rebels were several times attacked, no serious loss was inflicted, as they invariably retreated without offering serious resistance.

On 8th April rebels were attacked near Yemethen; six of them killed and many wounded.

On 3rd April half the town of Hlinedet burnt down. Reported that Minzine Prince was advancing to attack Hlinedet. Reinforcements asked for and sent from Yemethen. On 4th rebels were attacked, but they made no stand.

On 13th April the post at Minthé and telegraph party at Yuathit were attacked by rebels. They repulsed the rebels. The telegraph wire between Myotha and Minthé was frequently cut.

On 3rd April General Norman wrote from Bhamo that the Mogoung expedition had returned.

From 4th to 11th April efforts were made to settle country round Katha. The Woon of Manlé was cautioned. The Woon of Shwe Ashe Choung was given police and arms. Most of the other Woons were disaffected or in open enmity to the British. The Tsaubwa of Woontho is said to be hesitating about tendering his submission to British rule. Captain Hastings made reconnaissance to Manlé, Maulait, and Mantoon. Recommends Manlé be held as a military post. The pretended friendliness of the Woons of Manlé and Myadoung is reported untrustworthy.

On 19th April Colonel LeMesurier reports the districts of Mahline and Matcla much troubled. Likewise Major Egerton on 10th April from Hlinedet.

In consequence of the Ponkan Tsaubwa having attacked Samadi, a column under Captain Wace was sent out about 10th April from Bhamo to punish him. The Ponkan Tsaubwa fled.

On 9th and 10th April Colonel Toker was ordered to push on to Kendat as soon as possible with from 200 to 300 men.

On 24th April Myinnoo post attacked by 600 rebels, repulsed with loss of three killed.

Numerous reports of disturbances and attacks on and by dacoits and rebels from all parts of the country.

The journals of events with the Burmah Field Force from 7th to 14th and 15th to 20th and 22nd to 31st May contain the usual series of accounts of attacks on bands of rebels and dacoits, &c., &c. General Norman was succeeded in the Bhamo command by General Griffith. The first Ponkan expedition seems to have produced no satisfactory results.*

The Chindwin expedition was preparing at Mingin for the advance to Kendat.† Little or no progress towards a corresponding advance from Tummoo to Kendat was being made. Attached is the distribution of the Burmah Field Force in May 1886.

*Tummoo portion of Narrative.*

About 18th December 1885 reports appeared in the press at home that the European employés of the Bombay-Burmah Corporation (number variously stated at three and eleven) had been massacred in the forests of Chindwin Valley. Inquiries being made it was ascertained that Messrs. Allen, Roberts, and Moncur were murdered on the launch "Chindwin" by the Thund-Aw-Sind, or Queen's Secretary, as soon as the news of the occupation of Mandalay arrived, *i.e.*, on 21st November. Messrs. C. Autram and G. Calogreedy came into Mandalay the day after it was taken (this does not agree with General Prendergast's diary, see under 7th December), Messrs. Morgan, Bretto, and T. Ruckstuhl were protected by the Kendat Woon, and Messrs. Hill, Ross, Bates, and O. Ruckstuhl by the Mingin Woon. Messrs. Mobart and Gray came into Mandalay safely on the 24th December. On the 18th December an expedition left Mandalay in three steamers, under Major Campbell, for the Chinwin River, reached Kendat on the 5th January and then returned to Mandalay. De Gois, half a Malay, is supposed to have joined the Burmans. The Woons of Kendat and Mingin were rewarded by Colonel Johnstone with handsome presents.

Foreign Office File (Burmah) of 1886, Telegrams No. 830, 1886.

* Fuller accounts of it will be found in the narrative of events from 1st June to 14th July, and for week ending 20th July.

† For continuation see narrative of events from 1st June to 14th July, and summary of Field Journal from 19th to 30th June in report for week ending 20th July.

On 19th December 1885 Colonel Johnstone having heard that three Europeans, Messrs. Morgan, Bretto, and T. Ruckstuhl, were in danger of their lives at Kendat, marched from Manipur with his escort of the 4th Bengal Infantry, strength 50 of all ranks, 350 Manipur Infantry, and 23 Manipur Artillery, with one mountain gun. Kendat was reached on 25th December. The Europeans were found alive and the Burmese authorities submitted. On 28th, Colonel Johnstone's force amounted to—

No. 1-M, dated 7th January 1886, from Colonel Johnstone to Assistant Adjutant-General, Burmah Field Force.

| | |
|---|---|
| | 50 of the Bengal Infantry. |
| | 400 Manipur Infantry. |
| | 400 Kuki Irregulars. |
| | 20 Manipur Artillery, with one mountain gun. |
| Total | - 870 |

Subsequently, he received a reinforcement of 100 irregulars, but had to detach 200 to guard his communications. On the 29th December one of his convoys was attacked, and on 3rd January 1886, the people rose in revolt, seized the Woon and some British subjects and occupied a large strong stockade. On the 4th fighting took place, and on the 5th, Colonel Johnstone attacked and carried the great stockade and rescued the prisoners. On the 5th, just as the fighting was over, Major Campbell with one company Hampshire Regiment in two steamers hove in sight. Major Campbell's force soon left Kendat* (he left on 8th January), and Colonel Johnstone after re-establishing the Woon returned to Manipur.

On 10th February, the Quartermaster-General ordered the General Officer Commanding Eastern Frontier District to send two companies 4th Bengal Infantry to Manipur with coolie transport. These companies marched on 16th and 20th respectively, under Major Scott and Lieutenant Burne.

Telegrams from 4th to 20th February 1886.

Early in February the Quartermaster-General in India wired to Colonel Johnstone for information about number of coolies available at Manipur, state of roads leading to Kendat, supplies, &c. Colonel Johnstone replied from 500 to 2,000 coolies available, according to season. From Cachar to Moreh Thana, on Burmese frontier, is 14 marches and five on to Kendat. Roads fit for mules and bullocks. Supplies only dhal and rice.

General Officer Commanding Eastern Frontier District, to Quartermaster-General, No. 212, dated Kohima, 12th March 1886.

One company 4th Bengal Infantry reached Manipur on 25th February and on 26th left for Tummoo.

On 15th March, General Officer Commanding Eastern Frontier District reports that Major Corse-Scott, 4th Bengal Infantry, with 265 of all ranks, 4th Bengal Infantry, has occupied Tummoo.

Telegram No. 223, dated 15th March 1886.

In correspondence (mostly telegraphic) from 8th April to 14th May the question of withdrawing all but 100 men of the 4th Bengal Infantry from Tummoo is discussed, and it is finally decided, in communication with the civil authorities, that owing to the unhealthiness of Tummoo during rains, Major Hailes* should evacuate it and withdraw to Manipur and garrison the latter place with 200 men 4th Bengal Infantry, the remainder being sent to Cachar. Manipur will be supported from Kohima, which is only 87 miles distant, and connected with Manipur by good healthy road.

No. 406, dated Shillong 14th May, from General Officer Commanding Eastern Frontier District, to Quartermaster-General.

*Major Hailes went to Tummoo with reinforcements from the 4th Bengal Infantry and assumed the command there in April.

In this correspondence the best line of advance from Assam into Burmah and the question of supplies, transport, and housing of troops is discussed. Colonel Johnstone, in a memorandum dated 6th March 1886, gives the routes from Cachar to Manipur (134 miles), from Kohima to Manipur 104 miles, and from Manipur to Kendat (141 miles). The best season

Letter, No. 262, dated Shillong 17th April 1886, from General Officer Commanding Eastern Frontier District, to Quartermaster-General.

* See above under date 28th January, p. 13.

for marching is December and January. Colonel Johnstone strongly recommended the route viâ Manipur to any other, because on reaching Burmese territory, carriage by water is available. Boats might be used from Mau (20 miles from Tummoo) to Kendat. With a little pioneering the route is practicable for mules (though there might be some difficulty about feeding them) all the way. Elephants might do with care. A cooly corps of from 1,000 to 1,500 might be raised at Manipur, if the Durbar be not obstructive. Between 1st November and 1st March 3,000 coolies might be raised at Manipur, for merely passing troops through that place. With regard to supplies Colonel Johnstone recommends that a Commissariat Department be formed at Manipur and others at Tummoo and Kendat, supplies being sent to the last place by steamer, and that a Brinjarri bullock train be established between Cachar and Manipur. Rice and dhall are procurable in large quantities; salt is bad and dear; fowls, potatoes and oil are obtainable. The General Officer Commanding Eastern Frontier District reports that rice, fish and vegetables are plentiful; salt in abundance, but of inferior quality; ghee scarce. Kohima Commissariat can spare rations for 600 men for six months and transport from Kohima to Manipur can be arranged.

Telegram No. 463, dated Shillong 27th May 1886, from General Officer Commanding Eastern Frontier District, to Quartermaster-General.

On the 11th May Major Trotter escorted by 101 of all ranks, 4th Bengal Infantry, under Major Hailes started from Tummoo for Kendat. At the first stage out, "Puntha," they were attacked by about 600 dacoits at 3 a.m. On 12th after 10 hours' continuous fighting, in which they lost six killed and 12 wounded, they drove off the dacoits and then returned at once to Tummoo to secure its safety, arriving there at 10 p.m. same day. On 13th Rajah of Manipur was asked to occupy Moreh Thana on the Burmese frontier with 300 of his best troops, and Lieutenant Beaver with 50 men 4th Bengal Infantry was sent out to patrol towards Puntha. The General Officer Commanding Eastern Frontier District at once ordered up 100 men 42nd Regiment from Kohima to Manipur, where they were expected to arrive on 28th May (a move which the Government approved of) at the same time suggesting further movements of troops forward. Some of these proposed movements were considered premature by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, but on the 24th, the Quartermaster-General wired to the General Officer Commanding Eastern Frontier District to move 100 more men 42nd from Kohima to Manipur, and send the first 100 on to Tummoo; to push transport mules and ponies through from Golagat viâ Kohima to Manipur, and to move Head-quarters 4th Bengal Infantry with 50 additional men under Colonel Elliott, from Cachar to Manipur. The proposal to move two mountain guns from Shillong, with escort of 68 men 44th Assam Infantry, was not sanctioned.

Telegrams Nos. 60 and 63, dated 11th and 13th May, from Major Hailes, and No. 415, dated 19th May, from General Officer Commanding Eastern Frontier District to Quartermaster-General.

Correspondence dated 21st to 24th May.

No. 2142 A, dated 24th May 1886.

In the meantime, preparations were being made for an advance up the Chindwin River to Kendat from Mingin and Alon. A force, as under, was being concentrated at Mingin under Colonel Toker: 18th Bengal Infantry 630, sappers 75, gunners 50, 25th Bombay Infantry 68, 23rd Madras Light Infantry 44, police 120: total 987. The orders issued to this force were, after occupation of Mingin, to move on to Kendat, as soon as it could be done, with 200 strong. A corresponding advance in force from Manipur side is counselled by General White and Chief Commissioner at Mandalay.

Telegram 28th May 1886, from Chief Commissioner, Mandalay, to Foreign Office, Simla.

On the 18th May Major Hailes at Tummoo reports that Kubo Valley is full of dacoits from Kendat and Laykayine; also that his detachment 4th Bengal Infantry is immovable from want of transport and sickness (52 sick with wounds and fever). General Gordon reports that movements of troops ordered in No. 2142-A., from Quartermaster-General are being carried out. Government of India orders advance of force of not less than 200 men from Tummoo on Kendat, supplies for them being sent up from Mandalay. Before making this advance the safety of Tummoo must be secured. On the 1st June orders were sent by Quartermaster-General for the

No. 441, dated Shillong 24th May, from General Officer Commanding Eastern Frontier District, to Quartermaster-General.

Government of India, Military Department, No. 540, dated 26th May 1886.

Telegram from Quartermaster-General to General Officer Commanding Mandalay.

No. 2215 A., dated 27th May, and No. 2218 A., dated 27th May, to General Officer Commanding Eastern Frontier District.

despatch of Captain Willcocks to Manipur to obtain coolie and pony transport and for the movement of 100 men 4th Bengal Infantry from Cachar to Manipur. The Maharaja of the latter place having died of cholera, an insurrection had taken place, and Durbar was slow and unreliable.

On the 28th May General Gordon reported that Tummoo could be reinforced sufficiently by 15th June to allow of 200 men advancing on Kendat, whilst 200 men held Tummoo. This is notified to General White, who in return reports that he anticipates a long delay in the occupation of Kendat, that Colonel Toker expects opposition between Mingin and Kendat, that 102 men 18th Bengal Infantry and 49 men Madras Sappers and Miners under Lieutenant Learoyd, R.E., reached Mingin on 15th May, and the following troops are being moved up to Mingin by road and steamer, 120 police, 68 rifles, 25th Bombay Infantry, and 60 rifles 18th Bengal Infantry, under Major Rennick, together with rations for all the posts. While matters stood thus, the Government of India suggested, for the consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the desirability of postponing the expedition to Kendat until the ensuing cold season. In communication with Generals White and Gordon and the Chief Commissioner of Assam, it was decided to abandon the expedition to Kendat from the Tummoo side, but to continue to hold Tummoo and the Kubo Valley.

No. 464, dated Shillong, 28th May, from General Officer Commanding Eastern Frontier District, to Quartermaster-General.

No. 619 C., dated 1st June 1886, from Military Department, to Quartermaster-General.

With this object the following movements and distribution of troops were finally approved, 150 of 42nd Assam Light Infantry to be stationed at Tummoo to be relieved monthly by the detachments of the 4th Bengal Infantry and 42nd Assam Light Infantry stationed at Kongong or Imole (as may be found most suitable). The Head-quarters and 300 of the 4th Bengal Infantry at Manipur. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief also recommended that telegraphic communication be at once opened between Kohima and Manipur, and that next winter, on the re-commencement of operations, the 1st Madras Pioneers now at Mandalay should work from Kendat, and a Bengal Pioneer corps from Manipur. On this point the Government of India reserved its decision. On the 3rd June General White telegraphed: "If withdrawal "from Tummoo can be delayed till 15th June, I hope "Kendat will be in our hands. I have ordered Toker to "be there by 10th." On the 14th June, General White telegraphs that Captain Raikes had wired to Secretary to Commissioner as follows:—"Occupied Kendat without "opposition 10th June. Had fight eighth, when rebels were defeated. Nothing known "about Tummoo force." This was corroborated by a telegram from Colonel Toker, received at Simla on 22nd June, the occupying force being 150 of the 18th Bengal Infantry.

Government of India, Military Department No. 745C., dated 14th June 1886, to Quartermaster-General in India.

No. 2465A., dated 8th June from Quartermaster-General to Military Department.

Telegram No. 1352, dated Mandalay to Quartermaster-General.

Throughout the month of June, both fever and cholera prevailed at Manipur and Tummoo, occasioning numerous deaths among the troops. The detachments 42nd Assam Light Infantry had 27 cases and 17 deaths.

Telegram No. 56, dated 26th June, from General Officer Commanding Eastern Frontier District, to Quartermaster-General.

The first of these detachments (100 strong) reached Tummoo on 9th June. Between 6th and 11th the force under Major Hailes was several times engaged with the dacoits, whom they defeated, destroying a large stockade. On the 13th and 14th June the 2nd detachment of 100 men 42nd Assam Light Infantry and a convoy of supplies reached Tummoo. Complaints against the Manipur Durbar for their obstructive policy are made on all sides. The employment of strong political pressure is urged and acted upon by the Foreign Office. On the recommendation of General Gordon and the Chief Commissioner of Assam the Government of India is urged to sanction the reduction of Tummoo garrison to 60 men, the remainder being withdrawn to Kongkong or Imole.

Telegram No. 543, dated 17th June, and No. 567, dated 26th June, from General Officer Commanding Eastern Frontier District to Quartermaster-General.

No. 1300 E, from Foreign Office, to Commissioner, Assam, dated 19th June 1886.

[Continued in Report of Operations in Upper Burmah, from 1st June to 14th July 1886.]

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## Enclosure 2 in No. 46.

NARRATIVE of MILITARY OPERATIONS in UPPER BURMAH, from 1st June to 11th July, and a short APPENDIX to 14th July 1886.

1. On the 1st June the distribution of the troops in Upper Burmah was as shown in Appendix A.

Distribution of troops on 1st June.

2. During the latter portion of the month of May the troops had repeated encounters with bands of rebels and dacoits, of which the following are the most noteworthy.

On the 20th the flying column under Major Stead operating from Tyingyan defeated about 1,000 rebels near Pakhangyi, killing 8 and capturing some standards and a 4 pounder smooth bore gun. On 11th May Major Jenkins, Civil Officer, with 25 sepoys under a native officer, 10 mounted Infantry and 60 friendly Burmans, starting from the post at Thayetpin, attacked about 100 dacoits between Ningyan and Yemethen, killing three and wounding others. On 26th May Captain Hastings, 25th Madras Infantry, operating from Katha, attacked a hostile force composed of about 300 Shans, 100 Kachins, and 50 men from Manli, with a force consisting of 30 rifles Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 40 rifles 25th Madras Infantry, and 35 rifles 26th Punjab Infantry, in the village of Petsoot. The village was surrounded and stormed, and the rebels occupying it dispersed with a loss of at least 29 killed and wounded.

Major Stead defeats rebels.

Major Jenkins defeats rebels.

Captain Hastings defeats rebels, inflicting loss of at least 29 killed and wounded.

This expedition was undertaken in support of the Woon of Shwe "Ashe" Choung, who is since reported to have reached his district unmolested. The rebels retired through Nubbar to Maulu. Since this affair no case (up to end of May) of dacoity had occurred in the Katha district. The confidence of the villagers and Burmese officials was restored. The Manlé Woon sent in an abject letter professing loyalty to the British. The Woonthotsaubwa is said to have declined to attack British forces, but to be prepared to resent if attacked in his own district.

On 26th and 28th May Major Stead, operating from Myingyan, attacked and defeated with loss bodies of rebels near Alargon.

Major Stead defeats rebels twice.

On 27th May Major Wade, operating from Matela, with two guns of No. 1 Bombay Mountain Battery, 20 sabres, and 80 rifles, attacked about 1,000 dacoits in a position nine miles north-east of Matela, and defeated them, inflicting a loss in killed and wounded estimated at from 70 to 80. The affair lasted about an hour. On 25th May Captain Sage, operating from Aloun, with 80 rifles 18th Bengal Infantry, attacked some 600 rebels in a village named Padoo south of Aloun on the right bank of the Chindwin and dispersed them.

Major Wade defeats 1,000 dacoits, inflicting loss in killed and wounded of from 70 to 80.

Captain Sage disperses band of 600 rebels.

Between the 20th and 31st of May detachments of the force on the Chindwin under Colonel Toker's command, lead by Lieutenants Fraser and Hamilton, 18th Bengal Infantry, had several engagements with rebel bands, defeating and inflicting considerable loss on them. Our casualties were five men wounded.

Lieutenants Fraser and Hamilton defeat bands of rebels several times.

Towards the end of May expeditions from Yewun under Major Warner, 2nd Madras Lancers, and Captain Wilbraham, Somersetshire Light Infantry, went out after rebels, but failed to find them. Later on in June reinforcements of 2 guns, 30 Cavalry and 22 Mounted Infantry were sent to Yewun under Colonel Knox Leet Somersetshire Regiment, to disperse a rebel gathering there.

Several other expeditions were undertaken by detachments of our troops from Yewun, Kyoukse, Yemethen, Toungdwingyi, Matela, Myingyan, Ningyan, Mahline, &c., but with no decided results. Occasionally the rebels adopted the offensive and attacked our posts, convoys, parties, &c. In no case were our casualties serious.

Rebels attack British parties, convoys, &c.

Cholera. On the 30th and 31st May seven deaths by cholera occurred at Myingyan.

On the 19th May a force about 600 strong, composed of detachments of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Hazara Mountain Battery, 26th Punjab Infantry and Bengal Sappers, commanded by Colonel Fitzgerald, left Bhamo for Khatran to avenge outrages committed by the Ponkan Tsaubwa on Samadi. On 24th the force reached Karrar about 10 miles

Expedition under Colonel Fitzgerald and Major Cooke to Khatran.

from Mansi and 10 from Khatran, having turned the enemy out of several positions. An advance on Khatran was to have been made on 25th May, but owing to the representations of Major Cooke (Civil Officer with force) that the Tsaubwa was sufficiently punished, and that three stockaded villages full of the enemy were between the force and Khatran, which it would be impossible for military reasons to pass without destroying (a measure which would be contrary to the spirit of the Chief Commissioner's instructions regarding burning of villages), and owing to the inclemency of the weather, it was decided to withdraw without proceeding to Khatran. It may be held therefore to have failed in its object; for though the Ponkan Tsaubwa sent apologies, he refused to come in, and the column, while retiring on Bhamo, was repeatedly fired at (see account of expedition from the "Pioneer" in Appendix C.). It reached Bhamo on the 29th and 30th May. Owing to the heavy rain the roads were very bad. Subsequently bodies of Shans and Kachins were reported to be collecting around Bhamo, and on the night of the 28th Sabadi was dacoited by Shans. Brigadier General Griffith, with a detachment Hampshire Regiment, proceeded to Sabadi on 30th May in ss. "Sladen," while a company 26th Punjab Infantry marched thither from Mansi to meet him. He appears to have returned to Bhamo without effecting anything, probably owing to the impassability of the roads.

*Dacoits attack Sabadi.*

*General Griffith proceeds to Sabadi.*

During the first week in June there was incessant rain in and around Bhamo, so much so that the roads were five feet deep in water in places.

Rain and bad state of roads.

The health of the troops at Bhamo, Katha, and Mansi, appears to have been anything but good. Five men of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and one driver of the Hazara Mountain Battery died between 1st and 8th June.

Indifferent health of troops; 6 deaths at Bhamo.

On 4th June information being received of large gathering at the villages of Kanjyee, Turpiru, Sagadone, and Thenglin, the moveable column under Major Farwell, 26th Punjab Infantry, was sent out towards Mansi. The roads were so bad, it was unable to proceed.

Moveable column cannot operate owing to bad state of roads. Communication between Bhamo and Mansi cut.

On the 8th June communication with Mansi was cut off, messengers refusing to go. Heavy rain still continued and rendered road impracticable.

On the 29th of May the Chief Commissioner in Upper Burmah thus sums up the situation: "No important events have occurred during "the week. The rains have begun steadily. Mandalay "town and city quiet. Shwebo, Yeu, and Sagaing "districts much quieter than before. Pagan reports "small body of native troops resisted large body of "dacoits. Thirteen of enemy killed. No casualties our "side. Friendly villagers in Ava districts successfully resisted attack by dacoits. New "posts established in Kyukse, Ava, and Sagaing districts."

Chief Commissioner on situation in Upper Burmah.

Lieutenant Churchill defeats rebels, inflicting loss of 85 killed and wounded. Lieutenant Churchill severely wounded.

On 1st June Lieutenant Churchill and 28 rifles Royal Scots Fusiliers succeeded in coming up with Nga-pay-gyi's gang of dacoits at Thaityinhan. They had strongly stockaded themselves. After a prolonged fight their position was carried with the bayonet. The dacoits fought desperately up to the very last. Their loss amounted to 85 killed and wounded. Lieutenant Churchill was severely wounded. This action took place near Tounngdwingyi in the Bhamo district.

On the 2nd June a column consisting of 48 rifles 2nd Hants Regiment, and 47 rifles 23rd Madras Light Infantry left Sagaing and marched from the Irrawaddi north-west across the "Mu" River and back again. It did not come in contact with the enemy.

On the 5th June Lieutenant Delamain, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, with 50 rifles 5th Bombay Light Infantry, 10 lances 2nd Madras Cavalry and some mounted Burmese, accompanying Mr. Eales, Deputy Commissioner, attacked some 200 dacoits in the village of Parabyan. The dacoits after firing a few shots fled eastwards over a marsh, in crossing which many of them and their ponies were shot down by the infantry and cavalry, who lined the banks. The force then returned to Thladaw. On the 8th June Mr. Robert Phayre, Deputy Commissioner of Mimbu, marched with 50 sepoys 2nd Bengal Infantry under

Lieutenant Delamain defeats dacoits.

two native officers and 50 police from Ngapeh near Minhla to attack a band of rebels, under Bo Shwé at Padeng. On the night of the 8th Bo Shwé's band was reinforced by 200 or 300 men from Ngapeh. In the attack Mr. Phayre was shot dead, and his force then fell back leaving the body, which was carried off by the Burmese. It was subsequently recovered, brought into Mimbu and buried. Bo Shwé's gang was estimated at 700 strong. On receipt of news of this disaster Colonel Baker sent out from Mimbu (or Minhla) a reinforcement of 2 guns 7-1 Royal Artillery, 25 rifles Liverpool Regiment, 40 rifles 2nd Bengal Infantry and mounted infantry and five Sappers to join Ngapeh force.

Mr. Phayre killed in unsuccessful attack on "Bo Shwé's" band.

Reinforcement sent to Ngapeh column.

On the 12th June a force of 21 rifles Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 100 rifles 21st Madras Infantry, and 8 Madras Lancers under Lieutenant Huggins accompanied by the Civil Officer and 64 police, having started from Yeu, a day or two previously, attacked a body of dacoits in the village of Teze, 12 miles north-east of Yeu. They drove them out and pursued them for two miles, some villagers joining in the pursuit. 92 dacoits were killed including four Bohs, and 31 taken prisoners including five Bohs, and a quantity of arms were captured. The dacoits are said to have numbered 3,000.

Lieutenant Huggins defeats about 3,000 dacoits, killing 92 and making 31 prisoners.

On the 13th June the post at Natogyi being threatened by the Chaungwa princes was temporarily reinforced from Myingyan by 72 rifles.

Post at Natogyi reinforced.

On the night of the 15th June the police-guard in Myingyan was attacked by dacoits, who shot three policemen and released the prisoners.

Police-post in Myingyan forced by dacoits, and prisoners released.

On the 1st June the position at Mingin was as follows. The garrison consisted of 517 of the 18th Bengal Infantry and 50 sappers, with two guns to be worked by the Native Infantry. The stockade at Mingin was nearly completed, and there was roofed-in accommodation for 200 men with Hospital and Commissariat Stores. The advance to Kendat was delayed owing to want of suitable river transport, only steamers and launches of light draught being able to navigate it.

Position at Mingin on Chindwin River on 1st June.

The above-named force was subsequently reinforced by 60 rifles 18th Bengal Infantry, 68 rifles 25th Bombay Infantry, and 120 police, and early in June Colonel Toker, having been furnished with the required river transport, set out up the Chindwin and after an engagement with the rebels at Balet on the 8th, occupied Kendat on 10th June, with 150 rifles 18th Bengal Infantry. He was accompanied by Captain Raikes, the Civil Officer.* In the meantime the intended advance from Tummoo on Kendat was countermanded. It was however decided to hold on to Tummoo and the Kubo valley. With this object the following movements and distribution of troops were ordered: 150 of 42nd Assam Light Infantry to be stationed at Tummoo to be relieved monthly by detachments of the 4th Bengal Infantry and 42nd Assam Light Infantry stationed at Kongong or Imole; the headquarters and 300 of the 4th Bengal Infantry to be stationed at Manipur. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief also recommended that a telegraph line should be opened from Kohima to Manipur, and that next cold season on the re-commencement of operations the 1st Madras Pioneers should work from Kendat, and a Bengal Pioneer Corps from Manipur to improve the communications.

Kendat occupied 10th June.
Advance from Tummoo to Kendat countermanded.

Reinforcements for Tummoo and Manipur.

Proposed telegraph from Kohima to Manipur, and improvement of communications with Tummoo both from Manipur and Kendat side.

Throughout the month of June both fever and cholera prevailed at Manipur and Tummoo, occasioning numerous deaths, among others that of the Maharaja of Manipur. The detachments 42nd Assam Light Infantry had 27 cases of cholera and 17 deaths. The first of these detachments reached Tummoo on 9th June. Between 6th and 11th June the detachment 4th Bengal Infantry under Major Hailes had several skirmishes with the rebels, but with no very decisive results. On the 13th June the second detachment 42nd Assam Light Infantry arrived, also a convoy of supplies as

Cholera and fever at Tummoo and Manipur. State of affairs there.

* On the 18th the Kendat Woon, who had throughout been so loyal to us, died of cholera.

well as transport to bring back sick, for whom hospital accommodation had been prepared at Manipur. On 9th June it was reported that 90 of the 4th Bengal Infantry were sick, and on the average four deaths by cholera occurred daily.

Transport was pushed on from Kohima to Manipur and Tummoo, and Captain Willcocks was employed at Manipur in arranging a transport service between Tummoo and Manipur. The Manipur Darbar was reported by the military to be backward in rendering the assistance required of it. The Manipur troops were found to be utterly unreliable for operations against the Burmese dacoits. Towards the close of June the withdrawal of the Tummoo garrison, except 60 men to Imole or Kongong was strongly urged on the Government. It was ascertained that the recovery of Major Trotter, who had been wounded severely in May, was certain to be slow. In an encounter with 2,000 dacoits three miles from Tummoo Major Hailes was severely wounded and was at once removed to Manipur. News of this accident reached Simla on 29th June. The following details are to hand of the fighting near Tammu on June 19th. It appears that Major Hailes, with 32 sepoys of the 4th Bengal Infantry, 89 of the 42nd Assam, and 40 Manipuris, with two mountain guns, left Tammu at 2 a.m., with the purpose of attacking Endonegoml, a village seven miles distant on the Manipuri road, the Burmans having established themselves there to cut off his communications. He found them towards evening, however, strongly stockaded on a creek only three miles away. They numbered 2,000 and had 10 guns in position. Their stockade was shelled until ammunition was exhausted, while the Burmans still replied with a heavy fire. No impression was made on them, so Major Hailes drew off to Tammu. He and three sepoys of the 42nd Assam were wounded. The troops are said to have behaved splendidly under five hours' fire. One Goorkha got to the stockade, cut away several logs with his khookri and then fell wounded. Lieutenant Beaver, 4th Bengal Infantry, rushed out and carried him back under a heavy artillery and musketry fire. For this act of gallantry he has been recommended for the Victoria Cross. Major Hailes has been taken safely into Manipur; Major Stevens, of the 42nd Assam, assuming the command.

Major Hailes wounded.

The garrison of Tummoo then consisted of 208 rifles 42nd Assam Light Infantry and 150 4th Bengal Infantry. On the 1st July General Gordon telegraphed from Shillong that the Manipur Durbar had declared its inability to supply coolies for transport or to bridge the rivers between Manipur and Tummoo, or supply rafts for crossing them, or to bring in provisions from Mao. Two deaths had recently occurred from cholera. Major Hailes strongly urged the evacuation of Tummoo on account of its extreme unhealthiness in the rains, the local Burmese being quite able to defend themselves in the small village stockade. On the 27th June Colonel Elliott, commanding at Manipur, reported that heavy rain had destroyed much of Tummoo road, and no labour was available at Manipur for repairing it, that sickness was rapidly increasing at Tummoo, and if the garrison was to be maintained there it must be reinforced. Both General Gordon and the Chief Commissioner of Assam advocated the withdrawal of troops therefrom. In consequence of these representations orders were sent on 4th July from Army head-quarters, Simla, to General Gordon to at once withdraw the Tummoo garrison, all arrangements being left to him. On the 8th July General Gordon wired from Shillong that he had ordered the withdrawal of Tummoo garrison to Tebong, a position 14 miles nearer Manipur. There the troops would be temporarily hutted, and subsequently detachments would be sent to Imole and Kongong nearer Manipur, for sake of supplies and health. This order is expected to reach Tummoo on the 13th July, and the withdrawal would take place without delay. The Manipur Durbar had improved the Tummoo road. All defences at Tummoo, except those required for defences of village, were to be destroyed before the troops left. On the 11th June Colonel Toker informed General White that he intended sending 100 men from Kendat to occupy Tummoo. General White considered 100 men too few, and proposed by reinforcing Aloun from Mandalay to enable Colonel Toker to send 250 men to Tummoo. At the same time General White, owing to the unhealthiness of the Kubo valley, and the difficulties of route and supply, deprecated an occupation of Tummoo from Kendat during the rains. On the 9th July General White was instructed from Simla not to send troops from Kendat to Tummoo.

Manipur Durbar unable to supply coolies, &c.

Evacuation of Tummoo recommended.

Withdrawal of Tummoo Garrison to Tibong, Imole and Kongong ordered.

To revert from the Chindwin valley to that of the Irrawaddy the reports received from the latter quarter during the latter part of June and early part of July are as follows. There is no intelligence of further operations from Bhamo towards Khatran. The heavy rains would seem to have rendered marching impossible, and even communication difficult to be kept up.

Operations on Irrawaddy.

Early in June an expedition to the Ruby mines had been proposed and planned; but on 3rd June, General White telegraphed urgent reasons for abandoning the project. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief fully agreed with General White's views, and instructed him not to think of doing anything in that direction till October next. The Chief Commissioner of Upper Burmah was likewise of opinion that an expedition was impossible during the rains, and the Government of India therefore concurred in the recommendation to abandon it for the present. The Chief Commissioner was of opinion that anything more than sullen obstruction from the inhabitants at the mines and a possible attempt at resistance at one place *en route* was not to be anticipated, and that against our troops such resistance was absolutely ineffective.

Expedition to Ruby mines postponed.

On 12th June, through a misunderstanding, a Chinese caravan was fired on by the detachment 30th Madras Infantry at Beeling. The following account of the incident appeared in the "Pioneer." The caravan escort is said to have been armed:—

"The 'Gazette' says that Captain Jones commanded the detachment of the 30th Madras Infantry which recently fired on the trading caravan passing through Beeling. He went out with 20 sepoys on the report of a large gang of dacoits being about to attack the town. The sepoys allege they were first fired on. Captain Jones is not clear on this point, though it is not denied that the sepoys fired without orders, showing laxity of discipline. The extenuating circumstances are that the advent of a trading caravan in those parts is unusual so late in the season, and, Beeling having recently been attacked, the supposition that the advancing party were dacoits is not altogether unnatural."

Mistaken attack on Chinese caravan at Beeling.

On the 12th June Captain Dunsford and Lieutenant Wynyard with 20 rifles Liverpool Regiment, and 20 rifles 2nd Bengal Infantry, attacked near Salen, in the neighbourhood of Mimbu, two bands of rebels in position, one 100 and the other 500 strong, and drove them out. Captain Dunsford was killed in the attack on the larger gang and six of our men wounded. As Lieutenant Wynyard reported that Salen was threatened on both sides by large bodies of rebels, orders were sent to Pagan to reinforce him at once with two guns 7-1 Royal Artillery, and some infantry and sappers. Meanwhile 50 police were at once sent off to Salen from Mimbu. Ultimately a column under Lieutenant-Colonel Ommaney marched, but after encountering very bad weather and finding the roads impracticable, it returned to Salen on the 24th June. A portion of it was then diverted to join the Ngapeh column which had been engaged with Bo Shwé on 19th June, and which required reinforcing prior to undertaking a second attack on him. The remainder was ordered to return to Pagan after securing the safety of Salen.

Captain Dunsford killed in attack on dacoits.

Reinforcements sent from Pagan to Salen.

Colonel Ommaney's column.

Reinforcements sent to Ngapeh for attack on Bo Shwé's band.

On the 19th June, Major Gordon, of the 2nd Bengal Infantry, with 2 guns 7-1 Royal Artillery, 50 rifles Liverpool Regiment, and 95 rifles 2nd Bengal Infantry, attacked Bo Shwé's position near Ngapeh, and defeated him only after a severe engagement. Our casualties were 8 men killed, 1 officer and 25 men wounded; those of enemy unknown. Bo Shwé's band retired to a position six miles distant. He was able to carry off his killed and wounded, and pursuit was rendered impossible owing to want of cavalry. The want of cavalry and mounted infantry is much felt in Burmah, although on one or two occasions cavalry have reported their inability to act in such close country. Before again attacking him Major Gordon asked for reinforcements, and (as above mentioned) a portion of Colonel Ommaney's column, consisting of 50 rifles Liverpool Regiment, and 50 rifles Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was directed to join the Ngapeh column. A force is also being sent from Thayetmyo to co-operate with Major Gordon.

Major Gordon drives Bo Shwé out of his position, but in doing so loses 8 killed and 26 wounded. Reinforcements sent to him.

Want of cavalry and mounted infantry.

On the 24th June, Lieutenant Shubrick, Somersetshire Regiment, was killed in an action with rebels at Thayamone near Ningyan. On 23rd June Captain Wilbraham of the same regiment was severely wounded in a skirmish with a portion of the Prince Mingain's army, and on 26th Lieutenant Peacock was wounded near Mingyan.

Lieutenant Shubrick killed and Captain Wilbraham and Lieutenant Peacock wounded.

Before daybreak on the 27th June, about 2.30 a.m., the post at Lamaing was attacked by a band of Shan dacoits. The attack was repulsed with the following casualties on our side: Capt. Preston wounded, Jemadar Gopal Singh, 1 private 12th Madras Infantry, and 2 doolie-bearers killed; 3 privates and 2 doolie-bearers wounded. The enemy's loss is unknown. On 29th June, Lieutenant Ayerst, 5th Bengal Infantry, and a party were fired at near the Mengoon Pagoda. Lieutenant Ayerst and a Subadar were slightly wounded. Messrs. Bruce and Gordon, of the Bombay-Burmah Corporation, are reported to have been murdered by dacoits towards the end of June.

Post at Lamaing rushed by dacoits, who are repulsed, but with loss to us of 4 killed and 6 wounded.

The general tenor of the reports from Burmah shows that the rains interfere seriously with military operations; that there is much sickness among the troops, especially in the Tummoo and Bhamo districts; and that the troops are fully occupied in quieting the country.

Rains produce unhealthiness and impede operations.

On the 4th July it was decided to send three extra Native Infantry regiments to Burmah, viz., the 3rd Goorkhas, one regiment from the Madras and one (23rd Bombay Infantry) from the Bombay Presidency. This was notified to General White on 6th July. On the 4th July the Director of Marine reported that the "Tenasserim" and the "Clive" would be ready to embark troops at Calcutta on the 10th July, and the "Canning" at Madras on 13th. On 6th July the Madras Government reported that the 16th Madras Infantry would be ready for embarkation by the time the "Canning" arrived at Cocanada and Bimlipatam, whither she would proceed after shipping stores at Madras, On the 8th July the 3rd Goorkhas at Bareilly were ordered to start as soon as possible.

Three additional Native Infantry regiments ordered to Burmah, 3rd Goorkhas, 16th Madras Infantry, and 23rd Bombay Native Infantry.

The garrison at Kendat now consists of (by the latest report) head-quarters and 314 all ranks, 18th Bengal Infantry, 64 Madras Sappers, 2 men 5-1 Royal Artillery, and 2 7-pr. mountain guns.

Garrison at Kendat.

It has been decided to extend the telegraph line from Shwebo to Yeu, and the Director-General of Telegraphs has been instructed to undertake its construction. Yeu is the head-quarters of the Tabayin district, and the line will ultimately be continued to the Chindwin valley. The cost of this extension is estimated at Rs. 3,500, and is to be charged to grant of 10 lakhs for public works in Upper Burmah. A telegraph line is also to be made from Toungoo to Yemethen. The telegraph office at the Siamese end of the Siam-Burmah line was opened at Myawad, on the Siam side of the river, on the 19th June. The line is therefore now complete, and the final connexion between the British and Siamese offices will be established immediately.

Telegraph from Schebo to Yeu, and Toungoo to Yemethen.

On the 1st July the Chief Commissioner at Mandalay telegraphed that Captain Raikes was endeavouring to communicate with Tummoo. He was sending another Civil Officer to the Chindwin, and proposed for the present to officer the Upper Chindwin from the Mandalay side.

Proposed arrangements for controlling Upper Chindwin District.

In reply the Foreign Secretary points out that the Manipur arrangement (*i.e.* Colonel Elliott's appointment as Civil Officer, *vice* Major Trotter) is only temporary, and that Captain Raikes should be continued in charge of Upper Chindwin. Sir Charles Bernard has applied for additional civil and police officers for service in Upper Burmah.

More civil and police officers required.

"A Ningyan correspondent of the "Rangoon Gazette," writing on the 24th June, says that dacoities within a radius of ten miles of the stockade occur daily. One week's reports show:—an attack on a sick convoy going to Toungoo, in which two soldiers were wounded and a boatman killed; an attack on a Burman police post, in which a sergeant, two constables and two villagers were killed; a dacoity two miles from the stockade, in which the village headman was cut into three pieces; an attack on some public works coolies four miles off, in which three were killed; and a dacoity on a village within sight of the stockade, where 40 men raided on market day and looted the place.

Three expeditions started after these outrages, but not a single dacoit was caught or shot. The Superintendent of Police, with 10 Punjabees, on hearing the report that dacoits were looting a village two miles off, started and nearly caught them napping and brought back one prisoner. With 10 mounted men a good account would have been given of the whole band."

Sir C. Bernard and General White indisposed.

Both Sir Charles Bernard and General White are reported to be indisposed at Mandalay.

Division of Upper Burmah into four districts.

Upper Burmah is to be divided into four districts—Mandalay, Bhamo, Ningyan, and Chindwin.

The following extracts from Anglo-Indian journals give the current opinions on affairs in Upper Burmah:—

1. "The fact is that we are trying to govern two provinces with the European staff of one. There are plenty of Burmese-speaking Europeans, whose services would be most useful; but the Local Government is unable to make higher appointments than Rs. 150 or Rs. 200; while their applications for men in higher appointments meet with delay and discouragement. At such a juncture it is felt that they should have the power to appoint suitable men up to Rs. 400."

2. "A friend who has recently returned from Mandalay tells me the difference all along the river since our occupation is wonderful. Barracks are springing up everywhere, roads and landing places are kept in some sort of order, and all along the Irrawaddy trade is brisk and the people appear cheerful and contented. A few months of order and work will give them more money than they ever possessed in the Burmese time, and make them appreciate in a still greater degree than they do even now the solid advantages of British rule."

The following documents dealing with the present situation in Burmah are attached:—

*Appendix A.*—Distribution of troops in Upper Burmah on 1st June 1886.

*Appendix B.*—Extract from "Pioneer" about Ponkan expedition.

The country between Samjok (on the Chindwin north-east of Tummoo) and Katha consists of low forest-covered ranges traversed by footpaths only. In places swamps occur. The best line of communication between Bhamo and Samjok, runs by Maulu, the Meza valley and down the Chaung-magyi to Maingkin on the Mu River, and thence by water to Samjok. The country is very unhealthy at this season, and the Burmese unlikely to take to the forests during the rains. The Kadus are friendly so far, and the best precautions to take in the cold weather to prevent the Burmese infesting the Chindwin-Irrawaddy Doab lie in securing the friendship of the Samjok, Tsaubwa, and other Kadu Chiefs whom the Burmese fear.

Indications are not wanting to show that the Burman dacoits between Tounghoo and Bhamo are feeling that they are being hemmed in and surrounded; gradually posts will be pushed out eastwards, and to this end the contemplated extension of the railway from Tounghoo to Mandalay is of immediate importance.

In the meantime energetic measures are being taken to acquire a good knowledge of the topography of the neighbouring country and of the disposition of the inhabitants to the full extent of the very limited means at the disposal of the Intelligence Officer under Major-General White, and to gain an accurate geographical knowledge of it by a system of triangulation conducted under the orders of the Surveyor-General in India.

Compiled from official sources except where otherwise noted.

A. C. Yate, Lieut.,
Attaché, Intelligence Branch,
Quartermaster-General's Dept. in India.

11th July 1886.

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## Narrative of Military Operations in Burmah.

### Supplement from 11th to 14th July 1886.

On the 10th July the General Officer Commanding at Calcutta was directed to despatch by the "Tenasserim," and if necessary by mail steamer also, the under-mentioned drafts for native regiments serving in Upper Burmah:—

No. 3190A., dated 10th July 1886, from Quartermaster-General to General Officer Commanding at Calcutta.

22 men, 2nd Bengal Infantry.
21 „ 11th „ „
22 „ 18th „ „
15 „ 27th Punjab „

On the 12th July the General Officer Commanding in Upper Burmah was requested to furnish a complete report of the military plans for the establishment of the British Power in Upper Burmah, with the measures taken and proposed to give effect to such plans.

Telegram, dated 12th July 1886, from Quartermaster-General to General Officer Commanding in Upper Burmah.

On the 7th July Lieutenant Eckersley, with 35 rifles Somersetshire Light Infantry, 40 rifles Madras Infantry, and 10 mounted infantry, went out from Ningyan and came across a band of rebels four miles northward. After some fighting Lieutenant Eckersley's party withdrew, being unable to force the rebels out of the jungle. Two men, Somersetshire Light Infantry, were wounded, and one Naik missing, believed to have been killed. Near Toungdwingyi on the 4th July the mail escort of 30 sepoys of 26th Madras Infantry under command of Jemadar Iman Khan was attacked at 1 a.m. by 200 rebels (including 75 Shans). The rebels were defeated with the loss of 16 killed and 33 wounded. No casualties our side.

Telegram No. 1645, dated 10th July 1886, from General Officer Commanding, Mandalay, to Quartermaster General.

The country about Ningyan being in a disturbed state, that post has been reinforced by 2 companies 1st Bombay Grenadiers, sent by General Gordon from Lower Burma at the request of the Chief Commissioner. Colonel Knox Lees, who was sent out from Ningyan on 28th ultimo with some cavalry, mounted infantry, and two guns to reinforce Yewun and disperse the rebels reported to be at Kuine, found that place deserted, and no gathering anywhere near. Arrangements are being made to establish another post in that direction, and to cover the railway survey party which is at work there.

LATEST INFORMATION FROM OR CONCERNING UPPER BURMAH, RECEIVED ON 14TH JULY.

On the 7th July the Foreign Secretary asked the Chief Commissioner in Upper Burmah about advisability of general disarmament, adding that he fully realised inexpediency of leaving friendly villages without defence, &c. The Chief Commissioner replied on 11th July that disarming of villages has begun in Shwebo and Taungdwengyi districts, that it is so far successful and will be gradually extended, that traffic in arms and ammunition is being checked. These precautions are being taken in Lower as well as Upper Burmah.

On 12th July the I.M.S. "Clive" sailed for Rangoon at 3 p.m. with the 23rd Bombay Infantry, strength as under:—

9 British officers, 13 Native officers, 608 non-commissioned officers and rank and file, 43 public followers, 7 horses. Also the following drafts:—4 men 1st Grenadiers, 74 men 5th Bombay Infantry, 3 men 7th Bombay Infantry, 12 men 25th Bombay Infantry; 2 officers and 2 clerks Commissariat Department, 2 medical officers, 1 sergeant Public Works Department.

A. C. Y.

Enclosure 3 in No. 46.

# TROOPS IN UPPER BURMAH.

# TROOPS IN UPPER

1st June

## Major-General G. S. White, C.B., V.C., Commanding.

| STATIONS | DETAIL. | Staff Officers, present and absent. | General Duty Officers, present and absent. | Number of Batteries, Troops or Companies. | Regimental Officers. Present. Combatant. | Regimental Officers. Present. Non-Combatant. | Regimental Officers. Absent. Combatant. | Regimental Officers. Absent. Non-Combatant. | Artillery. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Present. | Artillery. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Sick. | Artillery. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Absent. | Artillery. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Total. | Artillery. Horses. | British Cavalry. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Present. | British Cavalry. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Sick. | British Cavalry. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Absent. | British Cavalry. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Total. | British Cavalry. Horses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1st Brigade—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MANDALAY | Staff, &c. | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Staff, R.A. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | No. 5 By., 1st Bde., Southern Dn., R.A. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 59 | 10 | 19 | 88 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | No. 9 By., 1st Bde., Cinque Ports Dn., R.A. (*a*). | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 33 | 12 | .. | 45 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Bn., Somersetshire Light Infantry. | .. | .. | 2 | 6 | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 1st Bn., The Royal Welsh Fusiliers | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Bn., The Hampshire Regt. | .. | .. | 7 | 12 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Madras Lancers | .. | .. | 4 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 43rd Assam Light Infy. (*b*) | .. | .. | 5½ | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 5th Bombay „ „ | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 1st Madras Pioneers | .. | .. | 8 | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 12th Madras Infantry | .. | .. | 5 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 21st „ „ | .. | .. | 5 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 23rd „ „ | .. | .. | 4 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 25th „ „ | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Madras Sappers and Miners | .. | .. | 2 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| SHWEBO | Staff, &c. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | No. 9 By., 1 Bde., Cinque Ports Dn., R.A. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 25 | .. | .. | 25 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 1st Bn., Royal Welsh Fusiliers | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Madras Lancers | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 5th Bombay Light Infantry | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Madras Sappers and Miners | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| YE-U | Staff, &c. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 1st Bn., Royal Welsh Fusiliers | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Madras Lancers | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 21st Madras Infy. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Madras Sappers and Miners | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| KYOUK-MYOUNG | 1st Bn., Royal Welsh Fusiliers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 5th Bombay Light Infantry | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 12th Madras Infantry | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TOUNGYEE | 1st Bn., Royal Welsh Fusiliers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 12th Madras Infantry | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| SHEMAGA | 5th Bombay Light Infantry | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Madras Sappers and Miners | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| MYA | Staff, &c | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Bn., Somersetshire Light Infantry. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Madras Lancers | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 25th Madras Infantry | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Madras Sappers and Miners | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Carried over | 21 | .. | 66½ | 82 | 11 | 6 | .. | 117 | 22 | 19 | 158 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

# BURMAH.

## 1886.

### Head-quarters, Mandalay.

| British Infantry. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Native Cavalry. Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Horses. | Native Infantry. Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Mules. | Elephants. | Bullocks. | Equipment. | Guns. | Deaths. | Families in India. Officers' Wives. | Officers' Children. | Soldiers' Wives. | Soldiers' Children. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Gar. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 56 | .. | .. | 7-pr. M.L.R. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | (a) Depôt at Rawalpindi. |
| 142 | 33 | .. | 175 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 52 | .. | .. | 52 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 443 | 44 | 52 | 539 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 128 | .. | 30 | 158 | 147 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 531 | 40 | 23 | 594 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | (b) Depôt at Shillong. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 109 | .. | .. | 109 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 602 | 40 | 3 | 645 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 395 | 31 | 21 | 447 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 403 | 29 | 16 | 448 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 330 | 20 | 5 | 355 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 171 | 16 | 37 | 224 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 82 | 21 | .. | 103 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. | 7-pr. M.L.R. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 173 | .. | .. | 173 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. | .. | 16 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 112 | .. | .. | 112 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 63 | .. | .. | 63 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | 15 | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 154 | .. | .. | 154 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 | .. | .. | 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 31 | .. | .. | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 62 | .. | .. | 62 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 71 | .. | .. | 71 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 21 | .. | .. | 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 88 | .. | .. | 88 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 113 | .. | .. | 113 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 93 | 2 | .. | 95 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 29 | .. | .. | 29 | 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 145 | .. | .. | 145 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. | .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 1,018 | 79 | 52 | 1,149 | 188 | .. | 30 | 218 | 207 | 3,428 | 197 | 105 | 3,730 | 106 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 43 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |

# TROOPS IN UPPER

1st June

## Major-General G. S. White, C.B., V.C., Commanding.

| STATIONS. | DETAIL. | Staff Officers, present and absent. | General Duty Officers, present and absent. | Number of Batteries, Troops or Companies. | Regimental Officers. Present. Combatant. | Regimental Officers. Present. Non-Combatant. | Regimental Officers. Absent. Combatant. | Regimental Officers. Absent. Non-Combatant. | Artillery. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Present. | Artillery. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Sick. | Artillery. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Absent. | Artillery. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Total. | Artillery. Horses. | British Cavalry. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Present. | British Cavalry. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Sick. | British Cavalry. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Absent. | British Cavalry. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Total. | British Cavalry. Horses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Brought over | 21 | .. | 66½ | 82 | 11 | 6 | .. | 117 | 22 | 19 | 158 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| SAGAING | Staff, &c. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Bn., Hampshire Regt. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 23rd Madras Infantry | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| YANKEENTOUNG | 21st " " | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Madras Sappers and Miners | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| MADEYA | 12th Madras Infantry | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| KYOUKSAI | Staff, &c. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | No. 9 By., 1st Bde., Cinque Ports Divn., R.A. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 22 | .. | .. | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Bn., Somersetshire Lt. Infy. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Madras Lancers | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 3rd Madras Infy. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 25th Bom. Lt. Infy. (a) | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| PALEIK | 25th Bom. Lt. Infy. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Madras Sappers and Miners | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| YEWUN | Staff, &c. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Bn., Somersetshire Lt. Infy. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 23rd Madras Infantry | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Madras Sappers and Miners | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| MINTHAY | 25th Madras Infantry | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| MYOTHA | Staff, &c. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Bn., Somersetshire Lt. Infy. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 25th Madras Infantry | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| MIGYAUNDET | 2nd Madras Lancers (b) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 21st " Infantry (b) | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 23rd " " (c) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| CHINDWIN COMMAND. MINGIN | Staff, &c. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 18th Ben. Infy. (d) | .. | .. | 6 | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ALOUN | Staff, &c. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | No. 1 Bo. Mountain By. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 64 | 3 | .. | 67 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 18th Ben. Infy. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 23rd Madras Infy. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 25th Bombay Lt. Infy. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Madras Sappers and Miners | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| PAGAN COMMAND. PAGAN | Staff, &c. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | No. 7 By., 1st Bde., Northern Division, R.A. (e) | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 100 | 6 | .. | 106 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Bn., Liverpool Regt. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Ben. Infy. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 11th " " | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 43rd Assam Lt. Infy. | .. | .. | 1½ | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Ben. Sappers and Miners | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Carried over | 27 | .. | 99 | 126 | 13 | 6 | .. | 303 | 31 | 19 | 353 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

BURMAH—*continued.*

1886.

Head-quarters, Mandalay.

| British Infantry. | | | | Native Cavalry. | | | | | Native Infantry. | | | | | | | | | | Families in India. | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. | | | | Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. | | | | | Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Horses. | Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Mules. | Elephants. | Bullocks. | Equipment. | Guns. | Deaths. | Officers' Wives. | Officers' Children. | Soldiers' Wives. | Soldiers' Children. | |
| 1,018 | 79 | 52 | 1,149 | 188 | .. | 30 | 218 | 207 | 3,428 | 197 | 105 | 3,730 | 106 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 48 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 69 | .. | .. | 69 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 90 | .. | .. | 90 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 79 | .. | .. | 79 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 | 1 | .. | 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 62 | 6 | 29 | 97 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 | .. | .. | 7-pr. M.L.R. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 98 | 7 | .. | 105 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 | .. | .. | 30 | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 193 | .. | .. | 193 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 129 | .. | .. | 129 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | (a) *En route* to Kyouksai. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 120 | .. | .. | 120 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 | .. | .. | 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 98 | .. | .. | 98 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 53 | .. | .. | 53 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 123 | .. | .. | 123 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 49 | 2 | .. | 51 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 89 | .. | .. | 89 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | (b) Ordered to proceed to Mandalay on relief by police. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | 11 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 51 | .. | .. | 51 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | (c) Escort with railway survey party. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 500 | 17 | 33 | 550 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | (d) Depôt at Alipore. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38 | .. | .. | 7-pr. M.L.R. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 120 | .. | .. | 120 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 44 | .. | .. | 44 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 69 | .. | .. | 69 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 75 | .. | .. | 75 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 130 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | (e) Depôt at Jutogh |
| 115 | 4 | .. | 119 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | .. | .. | 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 137 | 13 | .. | 150 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 145 | 8 | .. | 153 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 51 | 3 | .. | 54 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 1,447 | 92 | 52 | 1,591 | 229 | .. | 30 | 259 | 248 | 5,731 | 245 | 167 | 6,143 | 322 | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |

# TROOPS IN UPPER

1st June

## Major-General G. S. White, C.B., V.C., Commanding.

| STATIONS. | DETAIL. | Staff Officers, present and absent. | General Duty Officers, present and absent. | Number of Batteries, Troops or Companies. | Regimental Officers. Present. Combatant. | Regimental Officers. Present. Non-Combatant. | Regimental Officers. Absent. Combatant. | Regimental Officers. Absent. Non-Combatant. | Artillery. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Present. | Artillery. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Sick. | Artillery. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Absent. | Artillery. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Total. | Artillery. Horses. | British Cavalry. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Present. | British Cavalry. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Sick. | British Cavalry. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Absent. | British Cavalry. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Total. | British Cavalry. Horses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Brought over | 27 | .. | 99 | 126 | 13 | 6 | .. | 303 | 31 | 19 | 353 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| PAGAN COMMAND—cont. PAOPA | 2nd Bn., Liverpool Regt. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Ben. Infantry | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| SINGO | 2nd Ben. Infantry | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| MICHEE | 2nd „ „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 11th „ „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| MENBOO COMMAND. MENBOO | Staff, &c. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Bn., Liverpool Regiment | .. | .. | 2 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Ben. Infantry (*a*) | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Ben. Sappers and Miners | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| MINHLA | 2nd Ben. Infantry | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TSALENMYO | 2nd Bn., Liverpool Regiment | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Ben. Infantry | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| SIMBUJOON | 2nd „ „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| YENANG YOUNG. | 2nd „ „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| SIMBUNGWEH | 2nd „ „ | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| SEEGOO | 2nd Bn., Liverpool Regiment | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Ben. Infantry | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| MYINGYAN COMMAND. MYINGAN | Staff, &c. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | No. 1 Bo. Mountain By. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 12 | 5 | 65 | 82 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Bn., Liverpool Regiment (*b*) | .. | .. | 2 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Bn., Hampshire Regiment | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Madras Lancers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 11th Ben. Infantry (*c*) | .. | .. | 4 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 27th Pun. Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 1st Madras Pioneers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 23rd Madras Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Bom. Sappers and Miners | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| NATOGYEE | 2nd Bn., Liverpool Regiment | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 11th Ben. Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| SAMAITKYON | 11th „ „ | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| PAKOKA | 11th „ „ | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| MYINMOO | 5th Bom. Lt. Infantry | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| YETAGYO | 18th Ben. Infantry | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *2nd Brigade—* BHAMO | Staff, &c. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | No. 5 By., Southern Dn. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 32 | .. | .. | 32 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 1st Bn., Royal Welsh Fusiliers (*d*) | .. | .. | 2 | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Hazara Mountain Battery | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 102 | 47 | .. | 149 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 26th Pun. Infantry (*e*) | .. | .. | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Ben. Sappers and Miners | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Bn., Hampshire Regiment | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Carried over | 34 | .. | 131 | 178 | 17 | 9 | .. | 449 | 83 | 84 | 616 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

# BURMAH—*continued.*

1886.

## Head-quarters, Mandalay.

| British Infantry. | | | | Native Cavalry. | | | | | Native Infantry. | | | | | | | | | | | Families in India. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. | | | | Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. | | | | | Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Horses. | Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Mules. | Elephants. | Bullocks. | Equipment. | Guns. | Deaths. | Officers' Wives. | Officers' Children. | Soldiers' Wives. | Soldiers' Children. | |
| 1,447 | 92 | 52 | 1,591 | 229 | .. | 30 | 259 | 248 | 5,731 | 245 | 167 | 6,143 | 322 | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 75 | 3 | .. | 78 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 | .. | .. | 48 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41 | .. | .. | 41 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | .. | .. | 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 112 | 14 | .. | 126 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 141 | 13 | 88 | 242 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | (*a*) Depôt at Barrackpore. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43 | 1 | .. | 44 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 84 | .. | .. | 84 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 34 | 4 | .. | 38 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 | .. | .. | 40 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35 | .. | .. | 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 | .. | .. | 48 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31 | .. | .. | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 15 | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41 | .. | .. | 41 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41 | .. | .. | 7-pr. M.L.R. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 164 | 26 | 19 | 209 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | (*b*) Depôt at Chakrata. |
| 49 | .. | .. | 49 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 | .. | .. | 27 | 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 303 | 18 | 3 | 324 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | (*c*) Depôt at Fort William. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 71 | .. | .. | 71 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | 10 | .. | 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 | .. | .. | 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35 | 5 | 42 | 82 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 36 | .. | .. | 36 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43 | .. | .. | 43 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 57 | .. | .. | 57 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 66 | 2 | 32 | 100 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 130 | .. | .. | 130 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 | .. | .. | 48 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Gar. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 185 | 32 | 32 | 249 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | (*d*) Depôt at Lucknow |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 84 | .. | .. | 7-pr. M.K.E. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 429 | 74 | 17 | 520 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 103 | 3 | .. | 106 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | (*e*) Depôt at Meerut. |
| 50 | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 2,167 | 171 | 103 | 2,441 | 256 | .. | 30 | 286 | 275 | 7,650 | 371 | 349 | 8,370 | 447 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 71 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |

# TROOPS IN UPPER

1st June

## Major-General G. S. White, C.B., V.C., Commanding.

| STATIONS. | DETAIL. | Staff Officers, present and absent. | General Duty Officers, present and absent. | Number of Batteries, Troops or Companies. | Regimental Officers. Present. Combatant. | Regimental Officers. Present. Non-Combatant. | Regimental Officers. Absent. Combatant. | Regimental Officers. Absent. Non-Combatant. | Artillery. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Present. | Artillery. Sick. | Artillery. Absent. | Artillery. Total. | Artillery. Horses, exclusive of Officers' Chargers. | British Cavalry. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Present. | British Cavalry. Sick. | British Cavalry. Absent. | British Cavalry. Total. | British Cavalry. Horses, exclusive of Officers' Chargers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Brought over | 34 | .. | 131 | 178 | 17 | 9 | .. | 449 | 83 | 84 | 616 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ITHA | Staff, &c. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 1st Bn., Royal Welsh Fusiliers | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 26th Pun. Infantry | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 25th Madras Infantry | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ANSAI | Staff &c. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 1st Bn., Royal Welsh Fusiliers | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Hazara Mountain Battery | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 66 | .. | .. | 66 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 26th Pun. Infantry | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *rd Brigade—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AHLINE MYO | Staff, &c. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Bn., Liverpool Regt. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 27th Pun. Infy. (*a*) | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Bom. Sappers and Miners | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ATELA | No. 1 Bom. Mountain By. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 71 | .. | .. | 71 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Bn., Liverpool Regt. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Madras Lancers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 27th Punjab Infantry | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Bom. Sappers and Miners | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Bn., Liverpool Regt. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| HLINEDET | 2nd Madras Lancers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 11th Ben. Infantry | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 3rd Madras Infantry | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 27th Pun. Infantry | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Ben. Sappers and Miners | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| YEMETHEN | Staff, &c. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | No. 8 By., 1st Bde., Southern Dn. R.A. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 30 | 1 | .. | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Bn., Somersetshire Lt. Infy. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 3rd Madras Infantry | .. | .. | 5 | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Madras Sappers and Miners | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| NINGYAN | Staff, &c. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | No. 8 By., 1st Bde., Southern Dn., R.A. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 34 | 5 | .. | 39 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Bn., Somersetshire Lt. Infantry. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 3rd Madras Infantry | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 1st Bom. Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 27th Pun. Infantry | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| STATION NOT INCLUDED IN ANY BRIGADE. TOUNGDWINGEE. | Staff, &c. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | No. 3 By., 1st Bde., S. I. Dn., R.A. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 63 | 5 | 1 | 69 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Bn., Royal Scots Fusiliers | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 26th Madras Infantry | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| IN LOWER BURMAH. | 16th Bengal Infantry (*b*) | .. | .. | 8 | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Total | 44 | .. | 170 | 228 | 20 | 9 | .. | 713 | 94 | 85 | 892 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

## ABSTRACT.

| BRITISH TROOPS. | | Officers. | Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Present. | Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Absent. | Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Total. | Per-centage of Sick during Month. | Deaths during Month. | Horses. | Guns. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Staff, &c. | | 44 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Bengal | Artillery | 12 | 198 | .. | 198 | 9·09 | 2 | *296 | 12 | 284 Mules. |
| | Infantry | 35 | 1,439 | 51 | 1,490 | 6·18 | 17 | .. | .. | |
| Madras | Artillery | 12 | 239 | 20 | 259 | 8·78 | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Infantry | 43 | 1,611 | 86 | 1,697 | 11·23 | 11 | .. | .. | |
| TOTAL | | 146 | 3,487 | 157 | 3,644 | .. | 30 | 296 | 12 | |

BURMAH—*concluded.*

1886.

Head-quarters, Mandalay.

| British Infantry. Non-commissioned Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Native Cavalry. Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Horses. | Native Infantry. Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Mules. | Elephants. | Bullocks. | Equipment. | Guns. | Deaths. | Families in India. Officers' Wives. | Officers' Children. | Soldiers' Wives. | Soldiers' Children. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,167 | 171 | 103 | 2,441 | 256 | .. | 30 | 286 | 275 | 7,630 | 354 | 316 | 8,300 | 447 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 71 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 79 | .. | .. | 79 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 78 | .. | .. | 78 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 146 | .. | .. | 146 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 58 | .. | .. | 58 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 | .. | .. | 7-pr. M.L.R. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 68 | .. | .. | 68 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 48 | .. | .. | 48 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 203 | 6 | .. | 209 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | (a) Depôt at Moradabad. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. | .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 43 | 3 | .. | 46 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38 | .. | .. | 7-pr. M.L.R. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | 20 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 127 | 12 | .. | 139 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35 | .. | .. | 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 44 | 5 | .. | 49 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | 10 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 75 | .. | .. | 75 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 67 | .. | .. | 67 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 78 | 5 | .. | 83 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Gar. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 126 | 31 | 4 | 161 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 213 | 24 | .. | 237 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 66 | 21 | .. | 87 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 107 | 46 | .. | 153 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 115 | 20 | .. | 135 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 5 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 208 | .. | .. | 208 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 108 | 14 | 30 | 152 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 179 | 8 | .. | 187 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 727 | 7 | 16 | 750 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | (b) Head-quarters at Tharrawaddy; depôt at Barrackpore. |
| 2,784 | 270 | 137 | 3,187 | 286 | .. | 30 | 316 | 305 | 10,065 | 479 | 365 | 10,909 | 512 | .. | .. | .. | 24 | 73 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |

## ABSTRACT.

| NATIVE TROOPS. | | British Officers | Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Present. | Absent. | Total. | Per-centage of sick during month. | Deaths during month. | Horses. | Guns. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | Sappers and Miners. | 4 | 216 | .. | 216 | 2·77 | 1 | .. | .. | |
| | Infantry | 58 | 4,800 | 212 | 5,012 | 4·47 | 34 | .. | .. | |
| Bombay | Artillery | 4 | 155 | 65 | 220 | 5·16 | .. | 117* | 6 | * Mules. |
| | Sappers and Miners. | 3 | 91 | 42 | 133 | 5·49 | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Infantry | 14 | 851 | .. | 851 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Madras | Sappers and Miners. | 9 | 431 | .. | 431 | 9·97 | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Cavalry | 10 | 286 | 30 | 316 | .. | .. | 305 | .. | |
| | Infantry | 49 | 4,155 | 111 | 4,266 | 4·90 | 8 | .. | .. | |
| Punjab Artillery | | 4 | 215 | .. | 215 | 21·62 | .. | 111* | 6 | |
| TOTAL | | 155 | 11,200 | 460 | 11,660 | .. | 43 | 533 | 12 | |

Enclosure 4 in No. 46.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BURMAH FIELD FORCE.

2ND BRIGADE.

*Corrected up to the 1st May* 1886.

*At Bhamo.*

5–1st Southern Division R.A.; one division.
Mounted Infantry, eight rifles.
R. W. Fusiliers, 183 rifles.
Hazara Mountain Battery, two divisions.
No. 4 Company, B. S. and M., 106 rifles.
26th P. I., 273 rifles.

*At Katha.*

R. W. Fusiliers, 84 rifles.
26th P. I., 76 rifles.
25th M. I., 143 rifles.

*At Mansay.*

Mounted Infantry, four rifles.
R. W. Fusiliers, 50 rifles.
Hazara Mountain Battery, one division.
26th P. I., 150 rifles.

*Proceeding to Bhamo.*

R. S. Fusiliers, 14 rifles.
Hampshire Regiment, 50 rifles.
26th P. I., 149 rifles.

1ST BRIGADE.

*Corrected up to the 15th May* 1886.

*At Shwebo.*

9–1st Cinque Ports Division, R.A., one division.
R. W. Fusiliers, 127 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, 15 lances.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 4 rifles.
12th M. I., 62 rifles.

*At Ye-u.*

R. W. Fusiliers, 60 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, 15 lances.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 25 rifles.
21st M. I., 154 rifles.

*At Kyoukmyouny.*

R. W. Fusiliers, 47 rifles.
12th M. I., 58 rifles.

*At Toungyee.*

R. W. Fusiliers, 19 rifles.
12th M. I., 66 rifles.

*At Mandalay.*

5–1st Southern Division, R.A., Head-quarters and two divisions.
9–1st Cinque Ports Division, R.A., Head-quarters and one division.
Mounted Infantry, 15 rifles.
Somersetshire Light Infantry, 93 rifles.
R. W. Fusiliers, 49 rifles.

Hampshire Regiment, Head-quarters and 407 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, Head-quarters and 131 lances.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 90 rifles.
1st Madras Pioneers, 642 rifles.
12th M. I., Head-quarters and 340 rifles.
21st M. I., Head-quarters and 362 rifles.
23rd W. L. I., Head-quarters and 401 rifles.
25th M. I., Head-quarters and 115 rifles.

*At Ava.*

Hampshire Regiment, 87 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, 27 lances.
25th M. I., 150 rifles.

*At Sagaing.*

Hampshire Regiment, 71 rifles.
23rd W. L. I., 88 rifles.

*At Yankeento.*

Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 50 rifles.
21st M. I., 77 rifles.

*At Maddeah.*

12th M. I., 105 rifles.

*At Kyouksai.*

9–1st Cinque Ports Division, R.A., one division.
Hampshire Regiment, 33 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, 33 lances.
23rd W. L. I., 189 rifles.

*En route to Kyouksai.*

Somersetshire Light Infantry, 100 rifles.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 50 rifles.

*At Minthay.*

25th M. I., 127 rifles.

*At Myotha.*

Hampshire Regiment, 36 rifles.
25th M. I., 85 rifles.

*At Meygoundet.*

2nd Madras Lancers, 11 lances.
Sappers and Miners, 26 rifles.
21st M. I., 52 rifles.

*Chindwin Command—At Aloun.*

Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 75 rifles.
18th B. I., 142 rifles.
23rd W. L. I., 42 rifles.

*At Mingin.*

R. A., two gunners.
18th B. I., 230 rifles.

*Myingyan Command—At Myingyan.*

No. 1 Mountain Battery, one division.
Liverpool Regiment, 160 rifles and 32 bandsmen.
Madras Lancers, 27 sabres.
Sappers and Miners, 61 rifles.
11th B. I., 237 rifles.

*En route to Mahline, Matela, &c.*

27th P. I., 436 rifles.

*At Natogyee.*

Liverpool Regiment, 20 rifles.
11th B. I., 43 rifles.

*At Samaitkyon.*

11th B. I., 56 rifles.

*At Pakoko.*

Sappers and Miners, 14 rifles.
11th B. I., 104 rifles.

*At Tounthamyo.*

11th B. I., 38 rifles.

*At Myinmoo.*

18th B. I., 60 rifles.
12th M. I., 50 rifles.

*At Yetagyo.*

Liverpool Regiment, 25 rifles.
11th B. I., 24 rifles.
18th B. I., 50 rifles.

*At Mahline.*

Liverpool Regiment, 58 rifles.
Madras Lancers, 20 lances.
11th B. I., 71 rifles.

*At Matela.*

No. 1, Mountain Battery, one division.
Liverpool Regiment, 40 rifles.
Sappers and Miners, 33 rifles.

*At Hlinedet.*

Liverpool Regiment, 52 rifles.
Sappers and Miners, 12 rifles.
Madras Lancers, 10 lances.
11th B. I., 75 rifles.
3rd P. L. I., 67 rifles.

*Pagan Command—At Pagan.*

Liverpool Regiment, 94 rifles.
Bengal Sappers and Miners, 56 rifles.
2nd B. I., 22 rifles.
11th B. I., 152 rifles.

*At Popa.*

Liverpool Regiment, 69 rifles.
2nd B. I., 47 rifles.

*At Singoo.*

2nd B. I., 41 rifles.

*At Mitchee.*

2nd B. I., 20 rifles.
11th B. I., 21 rifles.

*At Memboo.*

Liverpool Regiment, 89 rifles.
2nd B. I., 158 rifles.
Bengal Sappers, 44 rifles.

*At Minhla.*

2nd B. I., 120 rifles.

*At Salenmyo.*

Liverpool Regiment, 35 rifles.
2nd B. I., 33 rifles.

*At Yenangyaung.*

2nd B. I., 47 rifles.

*At Simboungweh.*

2nd B. I., 34 rifles.

*At Segoo.*

Liverpool Regiment, 15 rifles.
2nd B. I., 30 rifles.

STATIONS NOT INCLUDED IN BRIGADES.

*At Yemethin.*

8–1st Southern Division, R.A., one division.
Mounted Infantry, 12 rifles.
Somersetshire L. I., 215 rifles.
3rd M. I., 237 rifles.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 87 rifles.

*At Ningyan.*

Mounted Infantry, 7 rifles.
8–1st L. D., R.A., one division.
2nd Somersetshire L. I., 100 rifles.
Royal Scots Fusiliers, 51 rifles.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 4 rifles.
3rd P. L. I., 105 rifles.
1st Bombay Grenadiers, 51 rifles.
27th P. I., 102 rifles.

*At Out-stations.—Escorts and Expeditions.*

Mounted Infantry, 9 rifles.
Somersetshire L. I., 45 rifles.
3rd P. L. I., 270 rifles.
27th P. I., 70 rifles.

*At Toungdwingyee.*

31–st Southern Division, R.A., one division.
Royal Scots Fusiliers, 150 rifles.
26th M. I., 187 rifles.

Enclosure 5 in No. 46.

DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS IN THE BURMAH DIVISION.

Assistant Quartermaster-General's Office,
Rangoon, July 1, 1886.

*Under Divisional Head-quarters.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rangoon head-quarters, 6-1 Southern Dvn. R.A. | 2 officers | - | 86 men. |
| Rangoon, Q. O. Sappers and Miners | 1 officer | - | 62 men. |
| Rangoon head-quarters, South Wales Borderers. | 14 officers | - | 829 men. |
| Somerset, Light Infantry Depôt | 1 officer | - | 22 men. |
| Rangoon, 16th Bengal Infantry | - | - | 12 men. |
| Rangoon head-quarters, 5th Madras Infantry. | 8 officers | 9 Native officers | 646 men. |
| Thôngwa, 5th Madras Infantry | - | 1 Native officer | 61 men. |
| Tunte, 5th Madras Infantry | - | 1 Native officer | 20 men. |
| Kayan,* 5th Madras Infantry | - | 1 Native officer | 11 men. |

*Thayetmyo District, Colonel Winsloe, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Commanding.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thayetmyo head-quarters, 3-1 S. I. Dvn. R.A. | 3 officers | - | 62 men. |
| Thayetmyo, 6-1 S. Dvn. R.A. | 1 officer | - | 25 men. |
| Thayetmyo head-quarters, Royal Scots Fusiliers. | 7 officers | - | 338 men. |
| Thayetmyo head-quarters, 26th Madras Infantry. | 5 officers | 5 Native officers | 269 men. |
| Allanmyo, 26th Madras Infantry | - | - | 17 men. |
| Flying column Royal Scots Fusiliers | 2 officers | - | 50 men. |
| Khadinmatha, 26th Madras Infantry | - | 1 Native officer | 45 men. |

*Toungoo District, Colonel Lloyd, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, Commanding.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Toungoo, 8-1 London Dvn. R.A. | 1 officer | - | 28 men. |
| Toungoo, Royal Scots Fusiliers | 7 officers | - | 304 men. |
| Toungoo Depôt, 3rd P.L.I. | 1 officer | - | 18 men. |
| †Toungoo head-quarters, 1st Bombay Grenadiers. | 6 officers | 7 Native officers | 416 men. |
| Gyobin, 1st Bombay Grenadiers | - | 2 Native officers | 50 men. |
| Yaukthawa, 1st Bombay Grenadiers | 1 officer | 1 Native officer | 53 men. |
| Opyat,* 1st Bombay Grenadiers | - | 1 Native officer | 52 men. |
| ‡Kyaukkyi,* 1st Bombay Grenadiers | 1 officer | 2 Native officers | 119 men. |
| Ôktwin,* 1st Bombay Grenadiers | - | 1 Native officer | 19 men. |
| Nyaungchidauk, Royal Scots Fusiliers | - | - | 15 men. |

*Shwegyin District, Colonel St. John, 30th Madras Infantry, Commanding.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shwegyin head-quarters, 30th Madras Infantry. | 5 officers | 5 Native officers | 204 men. |
| *Bilin, 30th Madras Infantry* | 1 officer | 1 Native officer | 75 men. |
| *Sittang, 30th Madras Infantry* | 1 officer | 1 Native officer | 52 men. |
| *Hmôn, 30th Madras Infantry* | 1 officer | 1 Native officer | 50 men. |
| *Kyaikto, 30th Madras Infantry* | - | *1 Native officer* | *49 men.* |
| Myitkyo, 30th Madras Infantry | - | - | 15 men. |

*Pegu District, Lieut.-Colonel Fitzpatrick, 30th Madras Infantry, Commanding.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pegu, 30th Madras Infantry | 1 officer | 3 Native officers | 150 men. |
| Pyuntaza, 30th Madras Infantry | - | 1 Native officer | 49 men. |
| Kamun, 30th Madras Infantry | - | 1 Native officer | 56 men. |

* Temporary detachments.
† 1 British officer and 2 Companies ordered Upper Burmah 2/7/86.
‡ Returned to Toungoo 3/7/86.

*Irrawaddy Division, Colonel Sturt, 7th Bombay Infantry, Commanding.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Henzada head-quarters, 7th Bombay Infantry. | 5 officers | 2 Native officers | 124 men. |
| Bassein, 7th Bombay Infantry | 1 officer | 3 Native officers | 170 men. |
| Ngathainggyaung, 7th Bombay Infantry | 1 officer | 1 Native officer | 75 men. |
| Yandoon, 7th Bombay Infantry | 1 officer | 1 Native officer | 44 men. |
| Myanaung, 7th Bombay Infantry | 1 officer | 2 Native officers | 74 men. |
| Danubyu, 7th Bombay Infantry | - | 1 Native officer | 25 men. |
| Ma-ubin, 7th Bombay Infantry | - | 1 Native officer | 51 men. |
| Ôkpo,* 7th Bombay Infantry | - | 1 Native officer | 30 men. |
| Kanaung,* 7th Bombay Infantry | - | - | 16 men. |
| Kyangin,* 7th Bombay Infantry | - | - | 20 men. |
| Paye,* 7th Bombay Infantry | - | - | 31 men. |
| Pantanaw,* 7th Bombay Infantry | - | - | 20 men. |
| Lemyethna,* 7th Bombay Infantry | - | - | 20 men. |
| Mataungda,* 7th Bombay Infantry | - | 1 Native officer | 29 men. |
| Zalum,* 7th Bombay Infantry | - | 1 Native officer | 24 men. |
| Kwingauk,* 7th Bombay Infantry | - | 1 Native officer | 29 men. |

*Tharrawaddy and Prome Districts, Colonel Minto, Commanding.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tharrawaddy head-quarters, 16th Bengal Infantry. | 3 officers | 3 Native officers | 123 men. |
| Taukkyan, 16th Bengal Infantry | - | 1 Native officer | 30 men. |
| Letpadan, 16th Bengal Infantry | - | - | 10 men. |
| Gyobingauk, 16th Bengal Infantry | - | - | 21 men. |
| Zigôn, 16th Bengal Infantry | 1 officer | 1 Native officer | 59 men. |
| Tapun,* 16th Bengal Infantry | - | - | 20 men. |
| Paungdè, 16th Bengal Infantry | 1 officer | 1 Native officer | 58 men. |
| Ngapan,* 16th Bengal Infantry | - | 1 Native officer | 35 men. |
| Thègôn, 16th Bengal Infantry | - | 1 Native officer | 38 men. |
| Monyo, 16th Bengal Infantry | 1 officer | 1 Native officer | 50 men. |
| Padaung, 16th Bengal Infantry | - | 1 Native officer | 49 men. |
| Shwedaung, 16th Bengal Infantry | - | - | 25 men. |
| Paukkaung,* 16th Bengal Infantry | - | 1 Native officer | 46 men. |
| Padigôn,* 16th Bengal Infantry | - | - | 10 men. |
| Prome, 16th Bengal Infantry | 1 officer | 2 Native officers | 135 men. |

*Port Blair and Nicobars, Colonel Gadsden Commanding.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Port Blair head-quarters, 9th Madras Infantry. | 5 officers | 6 Native officers | 411 men. |
| Port Blair, South Wales Borderers | 2 officers | - | 133 men. |

*Moulmein District, Lieut.-Colonel Wroughton Commanding.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Moulmein, 9th Madras Infantry | 2 officers | 4 Native officers | 318 men. |
| Thatôn, 9th Madras Infantry | - | 1 Native officer | 47 men. |

*Upper Burmah.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Royal Artillery 3-1 S. I. D. | 2 officers | - | 25 men. |
| Royal Artillery 6-1 S. D. | - | - | 1 man. |
| Royal Scots Fusiliers | 7 officers | - | 239 men. |
| 5th Madras Infantry | - | 1 Native officer | 7 men. |
| 26th Madras Infantry | 3 officers | 8 Native officers | 453 men. |
| 1st Bombay Grenadiers | - | 1 Native officer | 60 men. |

By order.
M. Saunders, Captain,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, Burmah Division.

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* Temporary detachments.

# Enclosure 6 in No. 46.

## Troops in Upper Burmah.

## 1st July 1886.

| Stations. | Detail. | No. of Batteries, Troops or Companies. | Artillery. Non-Com. Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | British Cavalry. Non-Com. Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | British Infantry. Non-Com. Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Native Cavalry. Native Comd., Non-Com. Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Native Infantry. Native Comd., Non-Com. Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Soldiers' Families. Wives. | Children. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1st BRIGADE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandalay | No. 5 By., 1st Bde., Southern Dn., R.A. | 1 | 63 | 6 | . | 69 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | No. 9 By., 1st Bde., Cinque Ports Division, R.A. | 1 | 37 | 21 | .. | 58 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | 2nd Somerset Lt. Infantry. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 155 | 26 | .. | 181 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | 2nd Hampshire Rgt. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 445 | 82 | .. | 527 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | 2nd Mad. Lancers | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 136 | 16 | 30 | 182 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | 43rd Assam Light Infantry. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 423 | 40 | .. | 463 | .. | .. | |
| | 5th Bom. Infantry | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 114 | 5 | .. | 119 | .. | .. | |
| | 25th " " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28 | .. | .. | 28 | .. | .. | |
| | 1st Mad. Pioneers | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 479 | 61 | .. | 540 | .. | .. | |
| | 12th Mad. Infantry | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 324 | 33 | .. | 357 | .. | .. | |
| | 21st " " | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 460 | 28 | .. | 488 | .. | .. | |
| | 23rd " " | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 424 | 51 | .. | 475 | .. | .. | |
| | 25th " " | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 181 | 83 | .. | 264 | .. | .. | |
| | Madras Sappers and Miners. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 117 | 7 | .. | 124 | .. | .. | |
| Shwelbo | No. 9 By., 1st Bde., Cinque Ports Division, R.A. | .. | 25 | 4 | .. | 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 136 | 10 | .. | 146 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | 2nd Mad. Lancers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | 1 | .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | 5th Bombay Lt. Infantry. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 127 | 2 | .. | 129 | .. | .. | |
| Ye-u* | 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 | .. | .. | 60 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | * Strength on 15th June 1886 is given. |
| | 2nd Mad. Lancers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | 21st Mad. Infantry | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 151 | .. | .. | 151 | .. | .. | |
| | Madras Sappers and Miners. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 | .. | .. | 25 | .. | .. | |
| Kyoukmyoung | 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 47 | 2 | .. | 49 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | 5th Bombay Lt. Infantry. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 | 7 | .. | 67 | .. | .. | |
| Toungyee | 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 6 | 2 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | 12th Mad. Infantry | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 64 | 15 | 2 | 81 | .. | .. | |
| Shemaga | 5th Bombay Lt. Infantry. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 116 | 6 | .. | 122 | .. | .. | |
| | Madras Sappers and Miners. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | |
| Ava | 2nd Bn. Somerset Light Infantry. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 44 | 9 | .. | 53 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | 2nd Mad. Lancers | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 52 | 4 | .. | 56 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | 23rd Mad. Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31 | 2 | .. | 33 | .. | .. | |
| | 25th " " | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34 | 14 | .. | 48 | .. | .. | |
| Sagaing | 2nd Bn. Hampshire Regiment. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 104 | 4 | .. | 108 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | 23rd Mad. Infantry | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 82 | 8 | .. | 90 | .. | .. | |
| Yankintann | 21st " " | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 76 | 2 | .. | 78 | .. | .. | |
| | Madras Sappers and Miners. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 | 5 | .. | 27 | .. | .. | |
| Maddeah | 12th Mad. Infantry | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 76 | 4 | 15 | 95 | .. | .. | |
| Paleik | 25th Bombay Lt. Infantry. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 101 | 14 | .. | 115 | .. | .. | |
| | Madras Sappers and Miners. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 | .. | .. | 25 | .. | .. | |
| Kyouksai | 2nd Somerset Lt. Infantry. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 74 | 6 | .. | 80 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | 25th Bombay Lt. Infantry. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 129 | .. | .. | 129 | .. | .. | |
| Choungwa | 43rd Assam Light Infantry. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 152 | .. | .. | 152 | .. | .. | |
| Lamaing | 12th Mad. Infantry | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 150 | .. | .. | 150 | .. | .. | |
| | Madras Sappers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | |
| Yenem | 2nd Somerset Light Infantry. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 105 | 15 | .. | 120 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | 23rd Madras Infty. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 11 | .. | 32 | .. | .. | |
| | 25th Bombay Light Infantry. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 205 | 23 | .. | 228 | .. | .. | |
| | Madras Sappers and Miners. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 44 | 7 | .. | 51 | .. | .. | |

## TROOPS IN UPPER BURMAH—*continued.*

| | STATIONS. | DETAIL. | No. of Batteries, Troops or Companies. | ARTILLERY. Non-Com. Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | BRITISH CAVALRY. Non-Com. Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | BRITISH INFANTRY. Non-Com. Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | NATIVE CAVALRY. Native Comd., Non-Com. Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | NATIVE INFANTRY. Native Comd., Non-Com. Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Soldiers' Families. Wives. | Children. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MINTHAY | 25th Madras Infty. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 54 | 10 | .. | 64 | .. | .. | |
| | MYOTHA | 2nd Bn. Somerset Light Infty. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 | 6 | .. | 46 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | | 25th Madras Infty. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 73 | 13 | .. | 86 | .. | .. | |
| CHINDWIN COMMAND. | KENDAT | 18th Bengal Infty. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 286 | 28 | .. | 314 | .. | .. | |
| | | Madras Sappers and Miners. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 64 | 2 | .. | 66 | .. | .. | |
| | MINGIN | 18th Bengal Infty. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 254 | 18 | .. | 272 | .. | .. | |
| | | Madras Sappers and Miners. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | |
| | ALOUN | No. 1 Bombay Mule Battery. | .. | 52 | 13 | .. | 65 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | | 18th Bengal Infty. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 53 | 4 | .. | 57 | .. | .. | |
| | | 23rd Madras „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 | 4 | .. | 40 | .. | .. | |
| | | 25th Bombay Light Infantry. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 63 | 5 | .. | 68 | .. | .. | |
| MYINGYAU COMMAND. | MYINGYAU | No. 1 Bombay Mule Battery. | 1 | 75 | 11 | .. | 86 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | | 2nd Bn. Liverpool Regiment. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 90 | 15 | 12 | 117 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | | 2nd Somerset Light Infantry. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | | 2nd Madras Lancers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 2 | .. | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | | 11th Bengal Infty. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 158 | 19 | 57 | 234 | .. | .. | |
| | | 27th Punjab „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | |
| | | Bombay Sappers and Miners. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 | 3 | 1 | 30 | .. | .. | |
| | TOUNGTHAMYO | 2nd Liverpool Reg. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41 | 1 | .. | 42 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | | 11th Bengal Infty. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 49 | 3 | .. | 52 | .. | .. | |
| | NATOGYEE | 2nd Burmah Liverpool Regiment. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | | 11th Bengal Infty. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 | .. | .. | 45 | .. | .. | |
| | | Bombay Sappers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29 | .. | .. | 29 | .. | .. | |
| | SAMAITKYOU | 11th Bengal Infty. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55 | .. | .. | 55 | .. | .. | |
| | PAKOKA | 11th „ „ | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 92 | .. | .. | 92 | .. | .. | |
| | MYINMOO | 5th Bombay Light Infantry. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 109 | 20 | .. | 129 | .. | .. | |
| | YETAGYO | 11th Bengal Infty. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 62 | .. | .. | 62 | .. | .. | |
| | | 18th „ „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46 | .. | .. | 46 | .. | .. | |
| PAGAN COMMAND. | PAGAN | No. 7 By., 1st Bde., Northern Division, R.A. | 1 | 66 | 3 | 37 | 106 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | | 2nd Bn. Liverpool Regiment. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 | 6 | .. | 38 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | | 2nd Bn. Hampshire Regiment. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | | 11th Ben. Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 | 7 | .. | 43 | .. | .. | |
| | | 1st Mad. Pioneers | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 97 | 5 | .. | 102 | .. | .. | |
| | | Bengal Sappers and Miners. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 | 4 | .. | 49 | .. | .. | |
| | PAOPA | 2nd Bn. Liverpool Regiment. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 59 | 4 | .. | 63 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | | 2nd Ben. Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 | 5 | .. | 47 | .. | .. | |
| | SINGOO | 11th „ „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 | .. | .. | 40 | .. | .. | |
| | MITCHEE | 2nd „ „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | |
| | | 11th „ „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | |
| | SEH | 43rd Assam Light Infantry. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 97 | 4 | .. | 101 | .. | .. | |
| MEMBOO COMMAND. | MEMBOO | 2nd Bn. Liverpool Regiment. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 52 | 23 | .. | 75 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | | 2nd Ben. Infantry | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 57 | 10 | 167 | 234 | .. | .. | |
| | | Bengal Sappers and Miners. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29 | .. | 16 | 45 | .. | .. | |
| | MINHLA | 2nd Ben. Infantry | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 101 | 7 | .. | 108 | .. | .. | |
| | | 11th „ „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 2 | .. | 9 | .. | .. | |
| | | 23rd Mad. „ | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 | 3 | .. | 51 | .. | .. | |
| | | 26th „ „ | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | 1 | 30 | 50 | .. | .. | |
| | | 43rd Assam Light Infantry. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 2 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | |
| | TSALEU MYO | 2nd Liverpool Regt. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 | 3 | .. | 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | | 2nd Ben. Infantry | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 75 | 5 | 1 | 81 | .. | .. | |
| | SENPHYOO-GOON. | „ „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 | .. | 1 | 33 | .. | .. | |
| | YENANG YOUNG. | „ „ | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46 | 2 | .. | 48 | .. | .. | |
| | SIMBOUN-GWEH. | „ „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 | .. | .. | 30 | .. | .. | |
| | | 26th Mad. „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 | .. | .. | 30 | .. | .. | |
| | SEGOO | 2nd Liverpool Rgt. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | | 2nd Ben. Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 | .. | .. | 30 | .. | .. | |

## Troops in Upper Burmah—*continued.*

| Stations. | Detail. | No. of Batteries, Troops or Companies. | Artillery. Non-Com. Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | British Cavalry. Non-Com. Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | British Infantry. Non-Com. Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Native Cavalry. Native Comd., Non.-Com. Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Native Infantry. Native Comd., Non-Com. Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Soldiers' Families. Wives. | Children. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2nd Brigade.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bhamo | No. 5 By., 1st Bde., Southern Dn., R.A. | .. | 24 | 4 | .. | 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | No. 4 Hazara By. | 1 | 125 | 80 | .. | 205 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | 1st Bn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 168 | 46 | .. | 214 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | 26th Pun. Infantry | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 369 | 124 | .. | 493 | .. | .. | |
| | Bengal Sappers and Miners. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 92 | 17 | .. | 109 | .. | .. | |
| Katha | 1st Bn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46 | 15 | .. | 61 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | 25th Mad. Infantry | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 87 | 21 | .. | 108 | .. | .. | |
| | 26th Pun. „ | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 63 | 14 | .. | 77 | .. | .. | |
| **3rd Brigade.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mahlinb | 2nd Bn. Liverpool Regiment. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43 | 4 | .. | 47 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | 27th Pun. Infantry (Head-qrts.) | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 190 | 15 | .. | 205 | .. | .. | |
| | No. 2 Co. Bombay Sappers and Miners. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | |
| Matela | 2nd Liverpool Rgt. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41 | 4 | .. | 45 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | No. 1 Bombay Mule Battery. | .. | 71 | 1 | .. | 72 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | 2nd Mad. Lancers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 | 3 | .. | 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | 27th Pun. Infantry | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 174 | 7 | .. | 181 | .. | .. | |
| | Bombay Sappers and Miners. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 | 1 | .. | 28 | .. | .. | |
| Hluidet | 2nd Bn. Liverpool Regiment. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 | 6 | .. | 54 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | 2nd Mad. Lancers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 1 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | 27th Pun. Infantry | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 78 | 5 | .. | 83 | .. | .. | |
| | Madras Sappers and Miners. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | .. | 14 | .. | .. | |
| Yemethen | 2nd Somerset Lt. Infantry. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 | 9 | 34 | 103 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | No. 8 By., 1st Bde., London Dn., R.A. | .. | 4 | 3 | 23 | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | 3rd Mad. Infantry | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 95 | 32 | 163 | 290 | .. | .. | |
| | 27th Pun. „ | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 | 16 | .. | 41 | .. | .. | |
| | Madras Sappers and Miners. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 | 14 | 7 | 63 | .. | .. | |
| Kingyan | No. 8 By., 1st Bde., London Dn., R.A. | 1 | 31 | 1 | 4 | 36 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1st Division at Toungoo. |
| | 2nd Somerset Lt. Infantry. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 109 | 65 | 15 | 189 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35 | 7 | 7 | 49 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | 3rd Mad. Infantry | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 69 | 30 | .. | 99 | .. | .. | |
| **Station not in a Brigade.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Toungdwingyee | No. 3 By., 1st Bde., S.I. Division. | .. | 20 | 3 | .. | 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 97 | 22 | 30 | 149 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | 26th Mad. Infantry | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 109 | 6 | 74 | 189 | .. | .. | |
| In Lower Burmah | 16th Ben. „ | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 713 | 21 | .. | 734 | .. | .. | Head-qrts. at Tharrawaddy. |
| | Total | 173 | 593 | 150 | 64 | 807 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,310 | 396 | 100 | 2,806 | 271 | 27 | 30 | 328 | 8,915 | 937 | 534 | 10,386 | .. | .. | |

W. F. Gatacre, Colonel,
Officiating Quartermaster-General in India.

## Enclosure 7 in No. 46.

CASUALTY LIST, BURMAH, showing CASUALTIES among MILITARY and NAVAL FORCES engaged in the OPERATIONS in BURMAH, excluding TUMMOO, up to date of last Report, but what that date is is not stated, probably 18th July.

| — | Killed in Action. | Wounded. | Died of Wounds. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| British officers | 6 | 27*a* | 2 | 35 |
| British non-commissioned officers and men | 13* | 57 | 4*b* | 74 |
| Total | 19 | 84 | 6 | 109 |
| Native officers | 1 | 1 | 1*c* | 3 |
| Native non-commissioned officers and men | 31† | 123 | 6 | 160 |
| Total | 32 | 124 | 7 | 163 |
| | | Total of all ranks 272. | | |

*a*. Captain Rolland, 26th M. I., is included in this number, but no information about his being wounded was received in A.-G.'s office.

*b*. Private Lotherby is included in this number, but no information about his death was received in A.-G.'s office.

*c*. Subadar Naher Singh, 26th P. I., is the Native officer who died of wounds, but apparently by an oversight is shown as died of disease in the return submitted by the G. O. C., Burmah F. F.

* This number includes 1 Private missing, since reported killed.

† This number includes 3 missing, or supposed to have been killed.

T. D. BAKER,
Major-General,
A.-G. in I.

July 10, 1886.

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## Enclosure 8 in No. 46.

RETURN showing CASUALTIES in BRITISH FORCE engaged in the vicinity of TUMMOO, up to date of last Report.

| — | Killed in Action. | Wounded. | Died of Wounds. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| British officers (excluding 2 Political officers wounded) | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Total | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Native officers | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Native non-commissioned officers and men | 5* | 20† | — | 25 |
| Total | 5 | 21 | — | 26 |

* This number includes 1 missing, who is supposed to have been killed.

† This number includes the 3 men of the 4th B. I. who accompanied Colonel Johnstone. See Burmah File, 387 B.

T. D. BAKER,
Major-General,
A.-G. in I.

July 16, 1866.

## Enclosure 9 in No. 46.

BRITISH CORPS.

CASUALTIES in BURMAH from DISEASE up to and for July 8, 1887.

| Corps. | No. of Deaths. |
|---|---|
| 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers - - - - - | *26 |
| 9/1 Cinque Port Dn. R.A. - - - - - - | 13 |
| 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment - - - - - | 25 |
| 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment - - - - - | 12 |
| 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Regiment - - - - | 3 |
| 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers - - - - - | 1 |
| Total - - - | 80 |

* The number includes 1 Officer.

T. D. BAKER,
Major-General,
A.-G. in I.

July 16, 1886.

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No. 47.

No. 215 of 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Department of Finance and Commerce.

To the RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD, Simla, July 16, 1886.

WE have the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, papers regarding the constitution of a civil court at Mandalay.

2. Your Lordship will observe that we have provisionally sanctioned the appointment of two judges on the salaries specified below :—

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| First or European Judge, | 700, rising to | 1,000 a month. |
| Second or Burmese Judge, | 300 a month. | |

3. We request your Lordship's confirmation of our proceedings in this matter.

We have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN,
F. S. ROBERTS,
C. P. ILBERT,
S. C. BAYLEY,
T. C. HOPE,
A. COLVIN,
O. R. NEWMARCH.

Enclosure 1 in No. 47.

From H. THIRKELL WHITE, Esq., C.S., Secretary for Upper Burmah, to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

To the SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Foreign Department.

I AM directed to solicit the sanction of the Government of India to the constitution of a civil court at Mandalay to consist of two judges.

The proposed arrangements for the administration of civil justice in Mandalay were described in the Chief Commissioner's telegram of 15th March, reproduced in the margin*. From subsequent telegrams received from you, the Chief Commissioner understands that his proposals have been accepted. The pay which the Chief Commissioner proposes for the first or European judge is Rs. 700, rising to Rs. 1,000 a month, and for the second or Burmese judge Rs. 300 a month. Mr. J. Hewetson, M.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, has been appointed to be first judge, and a Burmese gentleman, known as the Nyaung Wun, who has held the post of Civil Judge in Mandalay during the period of our occupation, has been appointed to be second judge. Sanction to the rates of pay allotted to the first and second judges is solicited.

*Your inquiry of 4th about civil court arrangements at Mandalay. At present we have a Burmese Wun who tries cases up to Rs. 500, and the Deputy Commissioner who tries all other cases. But this does not adequately meet necessities of case. I propose to keep Burmese judge for cases between Upper Burmans, and to appoint a trained judge to hear civil suits between litigants of Lower Burmah or other races. I would provide for the trained judge and the Burmese judge sitting together in cases to which one party was a Burman, if latter claimed trial by joint court. I propose to put the salary of the trained judge at Rs. 700, rising to Rs. 1,000 a month, and to appoint to the post on probation Mr. Seu, a Bengali barrister of several years' standing at Rangoon bar. Please telegraph if this proposal for a trained judge and joint court is approved, and if I may offer post to Mr. Seu. I would allow judge to certify a case for appeal to the Recorder, Rangoon, with sanction of Chief Commissioner. The proposed regulations would legalise these arrangements hereafter. But I should be glad to start them at once if permitted.

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Enclosure 2 in No. 47.

Dated 28th June 1886.

From G. S. FORBES, Esq., Junior Under Secretary, to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, Foreign Department.

To the CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BURMAH.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the letter in the Foreign Department from your Secretary for Upper Burmah, No. 114, dated the 10th May 1886, regarding the constitution of a civil court at Mandalay.

2. In reply I am to inform you that, subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council approves of your proceedings in having appointed two judges, and sanctions provisionally the rates of pay proposed for them.

It is understood that the arrangement is a temporary one, only pending the settlement of the country, when it may be found desirable to include Mandalay within the ordinary civil judicature of the district of which it is the centre.

3. I am to request that the Government of India may be furnished with a special report of the working of the newly constituted court at the end of three months.

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## No. 48.

### TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, July 17th 1886.

Some weeks ago I thought it advisable to strengthen the Administrative Staff in Burmah. As a temporary measure the arrangement has worked so satisfactorily that Chief Commissioner now wishes it to assume permanent character, and I propose, therefore, to transfer from India for service in Burmah:—

Two Covenanted Civil Servants to be employed as Commissioners of Divisions.
Two Military Officers of the Punjab Commission to be employed as Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
One efficient Uncovenanted Officer to be employed as Assistant Commissioner.
Two Junior Staff Corps Officers as Probationers, leaving one vacancy in the Assistant Commissioner grade to be filled when a qualified Officer is available.

The total cost in salaries of this addition to the Burmah Administrative Staff will be 1¼ lakhs.

Meanwhile your Public Despatch No. 52, of 10th June, has arrived, and I am glad to find that foregoing arrangements will be completely in accordance with your suggestions contained in paragraph 5 of that Despatch.

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## No. 49.

### Narrative of Events in Burmah for the Week ending 21st July 1886.

In the narrative for the period ending 14th July 1886, attention was drawn to the following salient features of the situation in Burmah, and to the measures proposed or taken regarding them.

1. The present garrison, mustering though it did on 1st July 20,761 strong of all ranks, was found inadequate to deal with the bands of dacoits and rebels that infested every part of both Upper and Lower Burmah, and in particular, it would seem, the tract from Mandalay southward to Tonghu and Yamethen and around Ningyan. Consequently, early in July, the Government of India, at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, ordered the immediate despatch to Upper Burmah of the 3rd Goorkhas, 16th Madras, and 23rd Bombay Infantry. The last-named regiment left Calcutta for Rangoon on the 12th July.

Details as under:—
*Upper Burmah.*—14,327, of whom about 1,500 are reported sick and 700 absent.
*Lower Burmah.*—107 British officers, 95 Native officers, and 6,434 of all other ranks, European and Native. Sick and absent not known.

The difficulty of moving troops in the rains, and the excessive unhealthiness now prevalent, were brought to notice. These, however, are drawbacks that would affect the rebels only in a slightly less degree than our own troops.

The Chief Commissioner of Burmah has recently applied for 1,000 more police from the Punjab. The police levies already sent to Burmah are said by the Chief Commissioner to be doing well. They are distributed among the various military posts and stations, and are apparently undergoing their training there.

It is a fact that in almost every case our arms are successful against the Burmese Dacoits and rebels, and that from time to time very heavy losses are inflicted on them. But, unfortunately, these successes are at times dearly purchased. Since the 1st June last Captain Dunsford, Lieutenant Shubrick, and Mr. Phayre, have been killed in action with dacoits, while Major Hailes, Lieutenant Churchill, Captains Wilbraham and Preston, and Lieutenants Peacock and Ayerst, have all been more or less severely wounded. A telegram has just been received from Shillong announcing the death of Major Trotter at Manipur, on 13th instant, from effects of wounds received on 12th May. Our heaviest loss in any one encounter with dacoits was 8 killed and 26 wounded on 19th June in an attack on Bo Shwé's band. In the reports on operations in Burmah it is repeatedly pointed out by officers in command of columns that the indecisiveness of many engagements is due to the want of cavalry and mounted infantry, and the very valuable service rendered by these mounted branches on several occasions in pursuing, cutting up, and capturing the rebels while trying to escape in the jungle is no less clearly brought to notice. On the other hand, on several occasions officers, cavalry or

others, have remarked that cavalry would do nothing in such close country. Presumably, therefore, mounted infantry would be found the more serviceable of the two for operations against ill-organised and disciplined bands of Burmese, who, if mounted, are certainly not cavalry, and in, as a rule, very enclosed country.

On 16th June General White telegraphed a proposal to increase the strength of the mounted infantry in Burmah from 220 to 258 rifles to be attached to 11 principal posts in parties of 75 at each in proportion of one European to 2 Natives. General White enters into full detail of equipping, mounting, and paying the force. The annual cost he estimates at under two lakhs. On 26th, General White again telegraphs urging the great need in Burmah for mounted infantry. This increase was sanctioned by Government of India on 3rd July, as well as all General White's proposals for gear, ponies, equipment, &c. The ponies are to be Burmese, and bought locally at an average price of Rs. 150. General White was given the option of a regiment of cavalry instead of mounted infantry, but in a telegram, dated 11th July, says he "much prefers" the latter. He reports that the horses of the Madras Cavalry Regiment now in Burmah are in very poor condition, even after light work. At the same time he suggests that three regiments of cavalry should be sent to Burmah next cold weather. Provided with sufficient cavalry and mounted infantry, he expresses himself confident of catching rebel leaders. The first 200 mounted infantry for service in Burmah were raised and organised by General Prendergast on or about 11th November 1885.

Letter No. 6483, to Adjutant General in India, dated 3rd July 1886.

A copy of a telegram, No. 1,735, dated 17th July, from General White, embodying his views of the situation in Upper Burmah, is attached in full.

"The head-quarters of the three brigades are Mandalay, Bhamo, and now Ningyan. The Ningyan Brigade occupies the country from the old frontier in the Sittang valley by a system of military posts, the principal being Ningyan, Yemethen, Yindaw, Hlaingdet, Matela, and Mahlaing. These posts extend along the foot of the Shan hills to Hlaingdet thence west across the mainland to Mahlaing. North of Hlaingdet there is a tract of about 40 miles which has not yet been occupied, but will be on arrival of reinforcements now *en route*. The military posts have been grouped into district commands under one commander for immediate support. North of unoccupied tract (mentioned above) is the Kyoukse district with posts at Kyoukse, Yewun, and Konywa. The valley of the Myitmya has posts at Palaik, Megyaundit, and Kwetnapa. The Irrawaddy Valley districts are Taungdwingyi, Menbo, Pagan, Myingyan, Ava, Sagaing, Mandalay, Shwebo, Tabayin, and the Chindwin Valley.

General White to Quartermaster General in India, in reply to telegram of 12th July referred to on page 14 of report for period from 1st June to 14th July.

2. "These districts have over 30 outposts of strength proportioned to the requirements of the locality, the general principle being that they should be strong enough to hold the post and break up local gangs, either singly or by combined movements from two or more posts. The Upper Irrawaddy is held by garrisons at Bhamo and Katha. Total military force hitherto employed in Upper Burmah has been about 14,000 men.* Experience has shown that the only system of protecting and gaining touch of villagers is a system of military posts. Insurgents and dacoits assemble most rapidly in large gangs and moveable columns arrive too late to save villagers. The season is against moveable columns except in urgent cases, as exposure and fatigue tell heavily on the troops and cholera is picked up. Reinforcements of 3 native regiments† are *en route*. They will be used to strengthen district reserves and will be ranked as moveable columns in cold weather. Chief consideration is rapidity of movement to catch leaders. 825 infantry are now being organised. Cavalry has proved a most effective arm. Submits that three more cavalry regiments be sent later to ride down the chiefs. The country is one vast military obstacle, and chiefs reach the jungle before infantry reach them. Their information is perfect, and villages buy immunity from further dacoity by telling of the approach of our troops. The strength and continuance of resistance was anticipated by few. The insurgents have been everywhere beaten where our troops could reach them. From April to end of June troops were engaged in 72 affairs, all successful. The operations imminent in the future are an expedition to the ruby mines for which 43rd Assam Light Infantry have been detailed. Second probable expedition against Wuntho Tsaubwa, a powerful chief who has not come in. About

* Return of 1st July shows 14,327 men, exclusive of British officers; but of this number about 1,500 were sick and 700 absent.

† 3rd Goorkhas, 16th Madras Infantry, 23rd Bombay Light Infantry, see last week's report, pages 10 and 15.

600 rifles will be necessary. Telegraphic extension to Bhamo, to be covered.* Enlargement of our occupation north of Yeu between rivers Mu and Chindwin dominating Yaw country west of Pagan; difficult country; robber race. Police levies now arriving will relieve soldiers at some military posts, and it is hoped present force may suffice.

On the Tamu side the withdrawal of the garrison from that place to more healthy positions nearer Manipur had been ordered and was in process of being carried out, while the intended advance from Kendat to Tamoo had been countermanded from Army headquarters at Simla. There are no further reports from that side, except of Major Trotter's death at Manipur on 13th instant.

A summary of the Field Journal of Events reported at Mandalay from 19th to 30th June is attached.

Field Journal of Events in Burmah Field Force, reported from 19th to 30th June 1886, by Major-General White, V.C., C.B., Commanding, received in Simla on 14th July 1886.

20*th June*.—Reported that rebels attacked our troops near Choungwa on 15th and 16th, and were finally dispersed with considerable loss. The Choungwa Princes retired with only 3 Bohs and 150 men; others dispersed in all directions. Rebels lost many killed and some prisoners. Casualties on our side unknown.

Yeméthen Journal, 1st to 4th June.

Reported from Yeméthen that Nga-myo Thugyi gave himself up on 1st June. Convoy of 275 carts arrived from Ningyan 2nd June. Roads bad. Action south of Matela reported, in which rebels were routed with heavy loss. Several dacoities in the neighbourhood reported. On 2nd June 400 rebels under Nga-aung-min attacked Nyoungyne post on the Yeméthen-Ningyah road. They were repulsed.

Diary of 1st Brigade, 7th June.

21*st June*.—On 7th June a post was established at Lamaing of 20 rifles Madras Sappers and Miners and three native officers, and 150 rifles 12th Madras Infantry, under Captain Preston.

Ava Diary 8th to 14th June.

On 10th June Lieutenant Lloyd with 100 rifles and sabres occupied Choungwa. On 11th two bodies of rebels approached and were driven off. On 12th June 150 rifles Assam Light Infantry arrived and Lieutenant Lloyd and party returned to Ava.†

Palaik Diary.

On night of 7th June captured dacoit leader Nga-tou and several of his adherents.

Shenmaga.

Country reported quiet, dacoits few, people well to do and contented, and agricultural operations in full swing.

Myingyan.

It was reported from Myingyan under date 17th June that Prince Shwe-kyo-bin and the ex-Woon of Myingyan with 8,000 men intend to attack Yetagyo, Pakhangyi and Pakoko. Yetagyo has been reinforced by 50 rifles.

On 16th June Colonel LeMesurier reported that a police post one and a half miles from Myingyan was attacked, one policeman killed and four wounded, all prisoners released, and some ponies carried off. The fort was held by Hundustani police, who were quite untrained and had little, if any, ammunition.

Seh.

On 10th June Seh was occupied after some resistance by 102 rifles Assam Light Infantry. One naique killed, and two of the enemy found dead.

Yamthen.

On 8th June 35 rifles 3rd P. L. I. (Madras Infantry?) sent to Thayetpin to operate against the Budda Raza (*see* below under date 30th June).

Matela.

Between 2nd and 5th June a force under Major Wade (150 rifles, two guns, five sabres) attacked villages of Windwin and Anida north-east of Matela, and twice dispersed insurgents. Cavalry killed three of the enemy. No other known casualties on either side. Cavalry too few for pursuit. Rebels supposed to have a rifled gun.

29*th June*.—Towards end of May Toungdwingyi was reported threatened by a large band of dacoits under My-tha and Tha-du-moing.

Toungdwingyi.

On the 28th May Lieutenant Churchill surprised 10 dacoits, shot the Boh and captured six men.

On 31st Sergeant Hollis with escort of 11 rank and file 26th Madras Infantry was attacked by dacoits between Minhla and Toungdwingyi. Lieutenant Mercer with 20 rifles was sent out to help him. Sergeant Hollis reported eight or 10 dacoits shot down.

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* *i.e.* protected from attack by posts, &c.

† On 14th June Lieutenant Glanville, R.E., visited Choungwa and made a plan for its defence and for housing the garrison.

About 6th Lieutenant Dobbie with 30 rifles 26th Madras Infantry started in pursuit of some rebels. He returned on 8th June, having failed to find them.

The following further details of Lieutenant Churchill's affair at Thaityinhan (*see* page 4 of report for week ending 14th July) are brought to notice. Nai-pai-gyi and three Bohs were killed. After Lieutenant Churchill was wounded the party was commanded by Sergeant Higgins, Royal Scots Fusiliers, whose conduct is spoken of in high terms.

Owing to the floods at Mansi garrison had to be withdrawn to Bhamo on 14th June. The country about Mansi is reported quieter since the Khatran expedition (of which more later), and that the Kachins are more friendly. The fort at Mansi is left in charge of the Thugyi.

Report from Bhamo.

*30th June.*—On 23rd June, it being reported that the Minzain Prince was endeavouring to pass northward, 120 rifles under Captains Grant and Wilbraham, and 80 rifles under Major Price went out respectively west and east of Yewun. The first party had two fights on 23rd, Captain Wilbraham being severely wounded, and on 24th returned to Yewun. Our casualties, one lance-corporal killed, two privates wounded, one havildar and five sepoys wounded. Major Price's column returned same day without having met enemy. Reinforcements were promptly sent from Mandalay to Yewun under Colonel Knox-Leet, V.C., with 30 lances, two guns, and 22 mounted rifles. He had orders to break up the enemy and establish a post near Myitha on the Paulaung, near where the railway will cross that river. Captain Dorward, Commanding Royal Engineers, accompanied him. Another post will probably be established southward from Yewun to cover the railway survey towards Hlinedet.

Yewun.

Mr. Scott, Deputy Commissioner, arrived at Tounthamyo. Dacoits were driven off by a combined force of 200 Burmese and 30 sepoys of Mr. Scott's escort under a havildar.

Mahline.

On 12th June Budda Raza reported fortifying a position on the Sinthay creek. An escort 3rd P. L. I. bringing in prisoners was attacked and beat off dacoits. A subadar with 20 rifles 3rd P. L. I. defeated rebels near Iontada, killing four.

Yeméthen.

On 8th June, while a party of 88 rifles 25th Bombay Light Infantry and 23rd Madras Light Infantry were encamped at Wardaw, a party of rebels rushed the sentries. They were driven off, losing 3 killed and several wounded. Nine sepoys and one follower were wounded.

Aloun.

The following is a summary of Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgerald's report, dated Bhamo, 31st May 1886:—Having collected his force at Mansi, he on 22nd May marched for Katrán. Road very bad. Four miles from Mansi the advanced guard was fired on near a ford over a small stream flowing to join the Thenglin river. Between the ford and Pang-Yaung the enemy had erected four barricaded positions defending the road, but they abandoned three of them as it was turned by the scouts of the advanced guard. The fourth position was carried by the Afridi Company of the 26th Punjab Infantry, led by Lieutenants Dillon and Couchman. At 4 p.m. Pang-Yaung was reached. On 23rd and 24th May supplies were brought up from Mansi. All arrangements for an advance on Katrán on 25th were made, when Major Cooke represented "that any further advance would be detrimental to the policy of Mr. Bernard," but recommended that the force should remain for some days where it was. Meanwhile the survey of the neighbouring country was carried out under Captain Hobday and reconnoitring parties sent out. The rebels fired into the camp daily. Their huts and stored grain were burnt. On 28th May the return march to Mansi was commenced. The rear-guard was fired on for some miles.

The Katrán Expedition.

General Griffiths was at once communicated with.

Major Cooke, the Civil Officer, in his letter to Colonel Fitzgerald, dated Pang-Yaung, 20th (24th) May 1886, first points out that the proofs of the Ponkan's Tsaubwa's complicity in the burning of Sawadi are not convincing. He thinks that the burning of Choung-douk and great quantities of paddy is sufficient punishment for him under any circumstances. He objects to the destruction of several Kachin villages lying between Pang-Yaung and Katrán, and thinks that a further advance will rather hinder than promote reconciliation with the Kachins. He states his desire to avoid driving the Ponkan Tsaubwa into the hands of China. He represents that he had just learned for the first time that Katrán is on the Chinese side of the range of hills, and its occupation by British troops might lead to complications with China. In conclusion he points out

that the real marauders at Sawadi have already been punished by the burning of their villages.

General Griffiths' remarks.

In submitting the above two reports General Griffiths remarks that if the Tsaubwa of Ponkan is not responsible for the dacoities in Sawadi, at least his village is. He also combats the proposal to abandon Mansi, although he admits that the floods and the unhealthiness of the place may oblige him to do so. In the event of evacuating Mansi he recommends the establishment of a post at Sawadi. He expresses doubt about the possibility of Katrán being in Chinese territory. It is noteworthy that Sawadi was again dacoited on the night of the very day that Colonel Fitzgerald withdrew from Pang-Yaung to Mansi. It should also be remembered that, as Major Cooke says in his letter, the advance on Katrán and burning of the Ponkan Tsaubwa's house were in accordance with Mr. Bernard's wishes.

Additional news.

The following additional items of information have been received.

Health of Sir C. Bernard and General White.

It is reported from Mandalay on 9th July that the Chief Commissioner and General White are in better health. On the 15th instant the Chief Commissioner left for the Chindwin district and Kendat in the S.S. "Kahbyoo."

Operations against Rudda Raza.

On 1st July Major Sorell, R.A., with two guns, 109 rifles, and nine mounted infantry left Yeméthen, and on 3rd instant, after a forced march of 12 hours, attacked Budda Raza with 700 men. After five hours' fighting his stronghold was captured. The dacoits were pursued for two days and scattered in all directions. One private Somerset Light Infantry wounded; enemy's loss unknown.

Hla-oo captured.

The dacoit leader Hla-oo, who was reported wounded in an attack on Lieutenant Hodson's party near Aloun, is reported captured.

Mounted infantry.

The 825 mounted infantry now being organised by General White are to be one-third British and two-thirds Native soldiers.

Distribution of troops.

On 15th July it was reported that the number of stations held by troops is 50; that the regiments are at present much mixed up, but that they will probably hereafter be grouped in districts to avoid confusion.

Rebel-leader Moung-Shwé (otherwise known as Bo-Shwé, in attacking whom Mr. Phayre was killed).

Moung-Shwé is said to have proclaimed himself King of the Minbu District and to have appointed a Governor of the river.

Yewnn.

Colonel Knox Leet's force effected nothing at Yewun; but Major Skene surprised the Choungwa Prince's force near Choungwa on 5th July and captured 130 men and 40 muskets. The Prince escaped.

Myingyan.

On 7th July Colonel LeMesurier captured a rebel stronghold, 17 miles west of Myingyan. Casualties on either side unknown.

Punjabi Police let prisoner escape.

On the 4th July Mr. Colquhoun captured a noted dacoit leader at Samchu, but the Punjabi Police allowed the prisoner to escape in broad daylight on the 5th.

Financial condition of Burmah.

The financial condition of the united provinces of Burmah is said to be satisfactory. During April and May the revenue collected in Upper Burmah exceeded $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, about half being from land. The expenditure during the same period was $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, of which $2\frac{3}{4}$ was for police and marine; the latter presumably being part of the cost of conquest. It is anticipated that Upper Burmah will not prove, as has been predicted, an expensive burden.

Railway Survey.

The Railway Survey from Mandalay to Yeméthen will, it is thought, be concluded by the end of July. That of the Ningyan-Mandalay line has already been completed.

Upper Burma Laws Act.

On the 14th July the Upper Burmah Laws Act was introduced into the Legislative Council.

Fight near Natogyee.

Colonel LeMesurier's column was attacked while on the march to Natogyee, and the transport mules stampeded. The fight was discontinued for want of ammunition, which was carried away by the mules. Natogyee was afterwards stormed.

Captain Preston is out of danger, and Captain Wilbraham is doing well.

The Minzain Prince has offered two thousand rupees for Sir Charles Bernard's head, and threatens to burn the Mandalay public offices: in consequence of which the Court-house is guarded by the Hampshire Regiment, and the city is strictly patrolled.

Chief Commissioner threatened.

Shan traders, who arrived at Mandalay, report that the country northwards is quiet. Southwards the country is very much disturbed; the Tsawbwas fighting against each other.

The Tsawbwa, who was convicted of manslaughter and imprisoned at Rangoon two or three years ago, has returned, it is reported, to his country.

General White and his body guard, while out riding, were fired at, but no one was hurt. A Madras Lancer was shot a thousand yards from the Residency guard.

The reports from Burmah for the week ending July 11th state that the districts round Mandalay are now fairly quiet and the city is undisturbed; but dacoit bands are at large in the districts of Yeméthen, Ningyan and Minhla, and in parts of Mingyan. The operations during the week have dispersed Bo-Shwé's gang, which killed Mr. R. Phayre, and another band in Minhla. Two gangs in Yeméthen, one in Mingyan, one in Lower Chindwin, and one in the Yan district, were also successfully attacked and dispersed. The Ningyan district is still the worst, and Mr. Tucker has gone there to direct the operations.

Reports are satisfactory at Kendat. The troops there were in good health when news was last received. In other parts of the country there are case of sporadic cholera.

The villages in the Shwebo and Taungdwingyi districts are being disarmed.

The whole of the proposed railway line to Mandalay has now been passed over by our officers and troops.

On 16th July Lieutenant King, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, with a column from Shwé-Bo attacked a body of dacoits 800 strong in walled town of Yuatha-myo and drove them out after about two hours' fighting. Enemy's ascertained loss, 26 killed: casualties our side, three sepoys 5th Bombay Infantry, and one policeman wounded.

Affair near Shwé-Bo.

It is reported by telegram from Shillong that since the 27th June cholera has not appeared among the troops at Tamu; that Major Hailes at Manipur is slightly better, though still very weak; and that the rains and floods delay communication on the Cachar road.

Telegrams Nos. 643 and 645, dated Shillong, 13th and 14th July, from General Officer Commanding Eastern Frontier District to Quartermaster-General in India.

Several deaths among the troops in Upper Burmah from wounds or disease are reported, as also several recent casualties (mostly wounded) in action with rebels and dacoits.

A. C. YATE, Lieut.,
Attaché, Intelligence Branch,
Quartermaster-General's
Department in India.

Simla, 20th July 1886.

The following additional Items of Information are extracted from the Field Journal of Events reported from 1st to 8th July 1886, just received.

1. On 24th June, Captain Sheppard with 50 Panjabis and 4 sowars, accompanied by Mr. Scott, encountered 400 dacoits under Nga-sing-ngale and Ngashwé at Thaphan, near Matela. The rebels fled at the first volley. In pursuit, one was killed and four taken prisoners. Force returned to Matela on 25th June.

Captain Sheppard defeats rebels near Matela.

The previous account of this affair (see page 4) of the report for week ending 14th July is corroborated in every detail.

Lieutenant Huggin's affair at Yé-u.

In the 2nd Brigade at Bhamo, on 23rd June, 100 out of 300 British and even a larger proportion of natives were on the sick list. This is attributed to exposure during Katrán expedition. It will be remembered that the troops were out for seven or eight days in rainy weather without tents.

Sickness at Bhamo.

On 5th June the river-steamer "Markruppah" was condemned as unserviceable. Colonel Toker asks, on 11th June, for three launches, one each at Kendat, Mingin, and Alôw. He started on 7th June from Mingin with 102 rifles 18th Bengal Infantry and two 7-pounder guns, at Alamoung picked up the Chindwin launch with Lieutenant Pryer,

Operations in Chindwin district.

and 50 men 18th Bengal Infantry. On 8th attacked and burned Balet, one sepoy being wounded. 10th June, occupied Kendat without opposition.

2. On 26th June, Lieutenant Hamilton, 18th Bengal Infantry, attacked rebels posted near Thaboung. Enemy lost five killed and one jingal. No casualties our side.

Lieutenant Hamilton defeats rebels near Yetagyo.

On 14th June, Lieutenant Dobbie, 26th Madras Infantry, encountered dacoits at the village of Choungwa. He defeated them, killing one (a Shan leader) and wounding 10. No casualties our side.

Lieutenant Dobbie's affair near Toung-dwingyi.

On 14th June, Captain Sage left Aloun with 30 rifles 18th Bengal Infantry, and 25 military police. At Thazee he was joined by a force under Lieutenant Baugh, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, making his force up to two British and three Native officers and 116 rifles. From the 15th to 20th he pursued Hla-oo and his band of dacoits, occasionally having skirmishes with them. Hlo-oo was reported wounded. Magyi-oke, the head-quarters of the rebel band, was burnt on the 20th. A jingal factory was found in it. The force returned to Aloun on 23rd June.

Captain Sage's pursuit of Hla-oo.

Further details of the attack on Lieutenant Ayerst and party at Mingoon (see page 10 of report for period ending 14th July) are forthcoming. Lieutenant Ayerst was returning up the river to Toungdwingyi, when he was fired on. He landed with a Subadar and 20 men, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, attacked the rebels, about 100 in number, and drove them out of a village. He then re-embarked, when he and his party was again fired on. Wounded—Lieutenant Ayerst, the Subadar, and two men 5th Bombay Light Infantry.

On or about 6th instant a band of dacoits numbering upwards of 100 attacked a village near Shwe-doung, about eight miles south of Prome. They set the village on fire, murdered the Thugyi, several villagers, and six policemen, and then withdrew, taking with them the arms and ammunition of the police.

Dacoits near Prome.

3rd Goorkhas. The 3rd Goorkhas were to have reached Calcutta on 22nd July, but are detained at Mudapore on account of an outbreak of cholera.

16th Madras Infantry. The 16th Madras Infantry were to embark at Coconada and Bimlipotam in I.M.S. "Canning" on 15th and 16th instant.

Casualties: In action. Two sepoys 11th Bengal Infantry were wounded near Natogyi on 16th June.

By disease. One Lance Naik 27th Punjab Infantry died of cholera at Matela on 12th July.

**Bhamo—**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15th June | - - - | 1 man, | Royal Welsh Fusiliers. |
| 18th „ | - - - | 3 men, | „ „ |
| 19th „ | - - - | 2 „ | „ „ |
| 21st „ | - - - | 1 „ | 26th Punjab Infantry. |
| 25th „ | - - - | 1 „ | „ „ |

**Hlinedet—**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29th June | - - - | 1 man, | Liverpool Regiment. |
| 4th July | - - - | 1 „ | „ „ |

The Shan dacoits who rushed the post at Lamaing on 27th June (*see* paragraph 10 of report ending the 14th July) having again attacked a village six miles from Mandalay, General White sent out Colonel Baker, Hants Regiment, with 200 rifles to destroy the villages in the hills about six miles north of Lamaing. On 17th July Colonel Baker drove the dacoits from three of their villages and burned them, returning same day. Enemy offered stubborn resistance, having constructed stockades and obstacles on road. Country hilly and jungle dense. Enemy's losses unknown. Our casualties:—wounded, Sergeant R. Brown Hants Regiment, one Havildar and nine men 5th Bombay Light Infantry; killed, one bhisti 12th Madras Infantry.

Affairs with Shans near Lamaing.

Casualties by disease. On 12th July at Mandalay two gunners 9–1 C. P. Division R.A., and at Ngapeh two gunners 7–1 N. D. R.A., of fever, dysentery, &c.

General White has again been asked for a report of all military operations from the date of his assuming command (1st April last) to the end of July, together with an account of the plans he is now adopting for the maintenance and extension of our supremacy in Burmah. The Chief Commissioner has been asked to make a similar report as regards civil administration.

Telegram No. 3193-A., dated 20th July 1886, from Adjutant-General to General White. (Compare telegram quoted, page 14 of report up to 14th July.)

Simla, 22nd July 1886. A. C. Y.

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No. 50.

DESPATCH to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, No. 70, dated India Office, July 22, 1886.

My Lord,

Para. 1. I have considered in Council your Letter No. 23, dated the 5th ultimo, in which you solicit my confirmation of certain arrangements made by your Excellency in Council for conducting the civil administration of Upper Burmah.

2. I confirm your action in this matter, and, as suggested in para. 6 of your letter, I request that all the officers in question, with the exception of Mr. Colquhoun, be regarded as on probation until they shall have passed the prescribed departmental examinations within such time as your Goverment may specify.

3. With reference to para. 7, I accord my sanction to the appointment of Mr. J. S. D. Fraser, of the Burmah Police, to the Commission, should there be a vacancy hereafter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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No. 51.

Narrative of Events in Burmah during week ending 31st July 1886.

Tamu to be retained. In view of the representations of the General Officer Commanding Eastern Frontier District, supported by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Government of India, in the Military Department, has decided to maintain the garrison now at Tamu under the command of Captain Stevens, 4th Bengal Infantry, and to reinforce it viâ Cachar by two companies of the 44th Assam Light Infantry from Dibrugarh and two mountain guns from Shillong. The construction of a good road by local labour from Tamu to Lokhchao, 15 miles towards Manipur, at a cost of Rs. 6,000, is also sanctioned. Transport for Tamu is now being organised at Manipur, and rations are being sent from Kohima. The health of the troops at Tamu is much improved. The local Burmese are co-operating with Captain Stevens against dacoits and rebels, and helping to convey the sick from Tamu to Manipur. The Manipur Durbar is now repairing roads and bridges, and providing coolie transport.

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Extracts from Field Journal of Events in the Burmah Field Force reported from 9th to 17th July 1886.

Reported on 9th July. Affairs at Minthé.

On 7th June, Officer Commanding Minthé disarmed a village called Zegan, getting nine rifles and 5 dahs. No arrests made, as evidence wanting, although village well known for supplying arms, food, and money to Prince (Choungwa ?). Bo Seen and another dacoit gave themselves up a few days before to Officer Commanding Minthé.

10th July. Sagaing.

From 11th to 19th, Major Braddon, Commanding at Sagaing, led a column from Sagaing through Sadoung, Samoom, and Shemaga. A notorious dacoit leader, Sanya, was captured near Samoom on 15th.

Kendat.

On 26th June, Colonel Toker, 18th Bengal Infantry, reported country at Kendat and Mingin much quieter, perhaps due to heavy rain impeding dacoits' action. A good deal of fever at Kendat. Several small affairs with dacoits took place between 15th and

26th June, in one of which two dacoits were killed and a Boh captured. On 17th June, two friendly Burmese headmen were reported to have been crucified by the rebels.

Matela.* On 31st June, a small force from Matela proceeded some 10 miles towards Myiongyi-gone, and suddenly came on a large band of dacoits under Moung Gyi. Cavalry killed four dacoits. One trooper and one horse slightly wounded.

Ningyan. Lieutenant Shubrick's death. Dacoities having been for some time rife on the Ningyan-Yeméthen road near the former place, Mr. Tucker sent out a party of police to search the suspected villages and arrest suspicious characters. As they were returning with 18 prisoners and some property, they were attacked near Thayagone by about 200 dacoits. The prisoners were released, and the property carried off. Mr. Tucker then recommended that a small body of British troops should proceed to Thayagone to assist the police, and search and destroy the villages of Kyedoungan, Tagoundine, Quingyi, Kanlila, and Koywa. The peaceful inhabitants of these villages were to be invited to settle near Thayagone. With this object Lieutenant Shubrick with 30 rifles Somersetshire Light Infantry, 2 guns and 20 gunners, moved out to Thayagone on 24th June. On 25th and 26th June, four villages were visited and burned. On 26th, they halted to breakfast at 11.30 a.m. at Quingyi. There they were suddenly fired on by a band of 200 to 300 dacoits from the thick surrounding jungle. Lieutenant Shubrick was shot dead. Lieutenant Coxhead, R.A., after firing several rounds from his guns and driving the rebels off, fell back to Thayagone. Two Burman police were wounded.

11th July, Matela.* On 30th June, Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley, Liverpool Regiment, while reconnoitring with some cavalry in the direction of Myo-gyi-gone, came across the rebel outposts and killed four of them. One sowar slightly wounded.

12th July, Yewún. On 8th July, Lieutenant Loudon, 25th Madras Infantry, with 75 rifles, started south-eastward from Yewún. At Lounchais, 8 miles off, they came on the rear of the rebels under Bo Kine, Bo Ngee, and Bo Htain. Main body of about 300 fled. Nine prisoners and some arms were taken.

Hlinedet. On 25th June, the villagers of Khandee near Hlinedet repulsed 100 dacoits, who had just previously raided another village.

Shemaga. On 2nd July, Captain Nicholetts, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, with 40 rifles from Shemaga post, and 30 police, accompanied by Mr. Colquhoun, Deputy Commissioner, made a long night march, and at daybreak on 3rd surrounded villages of Kyoukpanaw and Kagnuhon, and captured seven dacoits, arms, ammunition, &c.

Myingyan. On 7th July, Colonel Le Mesurier, with a force from Myingyan, captured and destroyed dacoit position on a hill called Zait-kyan-doung, and returned the same day to Natogyi. Two Sepoys 11th Bengal Infantry wounded.

On 24th July, the police and friendly Burmese attached to a small column under Lieutenant Huggins 21st Madras Infantry from Yeu, attacked and routed an outpost of the dacoit leader Hla-oo at Pagan-lekti, killing 25 men, including a Chief from Pagan. On the same date Lieutenant Rainey proceeded from Mitchee, and drove some dacoits out of two walled enclosures at Pegdoc. No casualties our side. Three of the dacoits were killed, and five taken prisoners.

The General Officer Commanding 3rd Brigade reached Mingyan on 20th July. On 21st at Kanhla, 5 miles from Mingyan, a force consisting of 2 guns 8-1 London Division Royal Artillery, 50 rifles Somersetshire Light Infantry, and 100 rifles 1st Bombay Grenadiers, under Major Lynch, attacked and destroyed three villages including Kanhla. Killed, one gunner; wounded, one gunner, one private Somersetshire Light Infantry, and two sepoys 1st Bombay Grenadiers. Enemy's loss unknown.

A. C. YATE, Lieut.,
Attaché, Intelligence Branch,
Simla, 31st July 1886. Quarter-Master General's Dept. in India.

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* NOTE.—These two appear to be reports of the same affair.

No. 52.

No. 117 of 1886.

Military Department.

To the Right Hon. Sir RICHARD ASSHETON-CROSS, G.C.B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Sir, Simla, August 13, 1886.

In continuation of our Military Despatch No. 103-A dated the 16th July 1886, we forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, the papers containing Major-General White's report on the military position in Upper Burmah, and the proposals of the Commander-in-Chief in India for the operations to be conducted during the ensuing cold weather.

2. It is proposed to reinforce the Upper Burmah field force by three regiments of native cavalry, and to relieve all, or nearly all the corps and batteries which were despatched to Burmah in October last. The troops to be relieved will be kept in Burmah for four or five months longer, so that, including those sent in relief, the force at the disposal of the general officer commanding will be very considerable, and should suffice to complete rapidly and finally the pacification and settlement of the whole country. A further report will be made as soon as the arrangements for the despatch of the reinforcements and reliefs have been concluded.

3. We have also, as will be seen from the enclosed correspondence, considered it desirable that, in view of this very large augmentation of the force in Burmah, and of the extended operations to be undertaken next cold season, Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Macpherson, Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army, should transfer his head-quarters temporarily to Burmah, and remain there till the conclusion of the operations. The ordinary duties of the Madras command will be conducted in the manner usual when the Commander-in-Chief proceeds on tour; and as regards the operations in Burmah, Sir Herbert Macpherson will act under the direct orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Government of India, sending his reports to Army Head Quarters, Simla.

4. The medical, commissariat, and ordnance duties of the force will be carried on, as at present, under the orders of the Government of Madras and the Director-General of Ordnance respectively.

5. We trust that our proceedings will meet with the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

We have, &c.

(Signed) DUFFERIN.
F. S. ROBERTS.
C. P. ILBERT.
S. C. BAYLEY.
T. C. HOPE.
A. COLVIN.
G. CHESNEY.

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Enclosure 1 in No. 52.

The Officiating Quartermaster-General in India to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Military Department, Simla.

Sir, Simla, July 30, 1886.

In forwarding the accompanying Despatch from the General Officer Commanding the Burmah Field Force, I am desired by the Commander-in-Chief to say that he feels confident the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council will agree with his Excellency that Major-General White is to be congratulated on the clear and able way in which he has described the military position in Burmah.

2. It is manifest from the disposition given by General White that although there are some 14,000 troops in Upper Burmah, there is not a man too much, indeed it seems to the Commander-in-Chief that many of the districts are but weakly held.

3. Although it may not be advisable to send more men at this season of the year to Burmah, Sir Frederick Roberts would strongly advise reinforcements being prepared and transport provided, so that they might reach Rangoon by the 15th October, by which time it seems certain that General White's present force will be weakened by the ordinary casualties of war and climate.

4. In the opinion of his Excellency it will be desirable to bring away all or nearly all of the regiments and batteries sent to Burmah last October, and the Commander-in-Chief would propose that the relieving regiments, or as many as General White may think necessary, be despatched from India so as to reach Rangoon by the 15th October. In carrying this out, the relieved regiments could remain in Burmah during the winter months, unless any of them should be so sickly as to require being moved at an earlier date.

5. This arrangement would add considerably to General White's force, and with the addition of the three regiments of cavalry he has applied for to be sent to him next November, he should be able to take the initiative throughout all the disturbed districts.

6. Sir Frederick Roberts thinks General White shows a wise discretion in avoiding complications with the Shans, and trusts it may be found altogether unnecessary to use force against them, but if such a course is unavoidable, it is better that such operations should be postponed until the people in the plains have been brought to order.

7. It is evident to the Commander-in-Chief that, in addition to operations in Upper Burmah, it will be necessary to open out the country between Manipur and Kendat, and his Excellency would suggest that this should be carried out as an entirely distinct operation under the orders of the General Officer Commanding the Eastern Frontier District; General White has his hands full, and should not be required to do more.

8. If the above suggestion is accepted by the Government of India, the General Officer Commanding Eastern Frontier District will be communicated with in regard to the number of men to be employed, the best season of the year for the operation, the most suitable class of transport for the work, and such other arrangements as may be considered necessary, all of which will require careful consideration beforehand.

9. In conclusion, I am to say that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will shortly submit, for the consideration of the Government of India, proposals for the relief of the Burmah garrison.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. F Gatacre, Colonel,
Officiating Quartermaster-General in India.

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Enclosure 2 in No. 52.

From Major-General Geo. S. White, V.C., C.B., commanding Burmah Field Force, to the Quartermaster-General in India, Simla.

Sir, Mandalay, July 17, 1886.

In reply to your deferred telegram of the 12th July, I have the honour to submit the following report of the military position in Upper Burmah, and the military plans now being carried out and proposed for the future with a view to the pacification of the country.

2. The field force is divided into three brigades. The first brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Low, C.B., Bengal Army, has its head-quarters at Mandalay; the second brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Griffith, Madras Army, at Bhamo; the third brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Anderson, Bombay Army, has its head-quarters now at Ningyan. In addition to these three brigades, the garrison of Toungdwingyee, furnished originally by troops from Lower Burmah command, has reported direct to field force head-quarters.

3. Crossing the old frontier in the Sittang Valley, the district held by the third brigade is first reached. The principal garrisons are:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ningyan, | Hlaingdet, |
| Yemethen, | Metela, and |
| Yindaw, | Mahlaing. |

with several smaller communication posts now in process of redistribution. These garrisons occupy the country from Ningyan to Hlaingdet on the extreme east, and then cross the continent of Upper Burmah to the Valley of the Irrawaddy at Mahlaing. The collective strength of this brigade was by last returns—

| | |
|---|---|
| One Battery Royal Artillery (elephant). | 556 British Infantry. |
| One Division Royal Artillery (mule). | 1,524 Native Infantry. |
| 31 Cavalry. | |

As the Ningyan and Yemethen districts have been much disturbed, reinforcements have been ordered and are now on their way to join the third brigade. They consist of two companies 1st Bombay Grenadiers from Tounghoo, and the 16th Madras Native Infantry from India. The latter is included in the reinforcement of three battalions referred to further on as *en route*.

4. Following the eastern margin of our occupation, viz., the line of the Shan Hills north of Metela and Hlaingdet, there is a tract of country we have not yet occupied. The most important point is Wundwin which will be garrisoned in a few weeks.

5. In the occupation of the country more remote from Mandalay, it has been found advisable to organise the garrisons into district groups under one command for more immediate communication and support. North of the unoccupied tract referred to in the last paragraph, lies the Kyouksé district of the first or Mandalay brigade. It consists of four garrisons or posts, viz. :—

Kyouksé,
Yewun,
Kinywa, and Talokso,

the last-named being a communication post which connects Kyouksé district with the Myit Nga River, and by it and the Irrawaddy with Mandalay. The collective strength of these garrisons is—

One Division Royal Artillery (mountain guns),
30 Cavalry,
219 British Infantry, and
608 Native Infantry.

6. The valley of the Myit Nga is garrisoned by three posts—

Paleik (included in the Ava District),
Migyaundet.
Kwetnapa.

The two latter are held by levies under the Chief Commissioner.

7. To return to the old frontier, in the Irrawaddy valley, we first meet with the post of Toungdwingyee, some distance inland from the left bank.

This post has been referred to in paragraph 2. Its strength is—

One Division Royal Artillery,
149 British Infantry,
189 Native Infantry.

8. Following the Irrawaddy upwards the district commands of the 1st brigade have their head-quarters at—

| | |
|---|---|
| Menbo, | Mandalay, |
| Pagan, | Shwebo, |
| Myingyan, | Tabayen, |
| Ava, | Chindwin Valley. |
| Sagaing, | |

9. It will be seen that the first or Mandalay Brigade is out of all proportion to the other two, but this division of the commands is the most convenient for communication and correspondence.

10. The districts named in paragraph 8 have many outposts, the commanders of which are under the immediate orders of the officers commanding the named districts.

11. Menbo has outposts at—

| | |
|---|---|
| Sinbaungwe, | Yenangyoung, |
| Minhla, | Segu, |
| Salen, | Nape, &c. |
| Senbyugyun, | |

The strength of these garrisons was by last return—

One Division Royal Artillery,
224 British Infantry,
709 Native Infantry.

12. Still proceeding up stream, Pagan district comes next. It has outposts at—

Popa,
Singun,
Mitchee,
Se, and
Pakoko.

The aggregate strength of these districts was by last return—

Two Divisions Royal Artillery,
214 British Infantry,
514 Native Infantry.

13. The district of Myingyan has outposts at—

Natogyi,
Samaitkyon,
Tountha,
Yetagyo.

The strength was—

One Division Royal Artillery,
22 Madras Cavalry,
229 British Infantry,
567 Native Infantry.

14. The Ava district has posts at—

Ava,
Choungwa,
Minthay,
Myotha,
Paleik.

These posts all report direct to the Brigadier-General at Mandalay. The strength as follows :—

| | Cavalry. | British Infantry. | Native Infantry |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ava - - - - | 28 | 53 | 73 |
| Choungwa - - - | — | — | 152 |
| Minthay - - - - | — | — | 64 |
| Myotha - - - - | — | 46 | 86 |
| Paleik - - - - | — | — | 140 |

15. The Sagaing district has posts at—

| | British Infantry. | Native Infantry. |
|---|---|---|
| Sagain - - - - | 108 | 90 |
| Myinmu - - - - | — | 129 |
| Shemagah - - - - | — | 128 |

Chaungu and Samon are also held by levies under the Chief Commissioner.

16. The Mandalay district has outposts at—

Yankeentoung,
Lamine,
Maddeeah,
Toungyee.

The aggregate strength of Mandalay and these outposts was, by last return—

$\frac{2}{3}$ of a Garrison Battery,
1 division Mountain Battery,
153 Madras Lancers,
726 British Infantry,
3,224 Native Infantry.

17. The Shwébo district has two garrisons—

Shwébo.
Kyoukmyoung.

The latter is on the Irrawaddy and is the Shwébo river-base of supply. The aggregate garrisons are—

1 Division Royal Artillery,
16 Lancers,
195 British Infantry,
196 Native Infantry.

18. The Tabayen district, between the Rivers Mu and Chindwin, is held by a post at Yeu. The strength is—

15 Madras Lancers,
60 British Infantry,
176 Native Infantry.

19. To complete the districts included in the 1st Brigade there still remains the—
Chindwin Valley.

This includes posts at—

Aloun,
Mengyen,
Kendat.

Their aggregate strength is—

One Division Royal Artillery,
790 Native Infantry.

In addition to these regular troops there are 375 of the Hindustani police levies now in the Chindwin Valley. If the need arises, Aloun will be a suitable place for a detachment of British Infantry.

20. The Upper Irrawaddy is held by the 2nd Brigade; head-quarters at Bhamo. It has an outpost at—

Katha.

The garrisons of Bhamo and the outstation are—

| | |
|---|---|
| ⅓ Garrison Battery, | 342 British Infantry, |
| 1 Mountain Battery (Hazara), | 896 Native Infantry. |

This garrison has been considerably reduced by sickness, and there are many of the above still sick. The neighbourhood is now quiet, and I propose to leave the garrison as it is. The smaller the force exposed to the influence of the malaria at this season, the more effectives there will be for work in the cold weather.

21. The total military force hitherto employed in Upper Burmah has been about 14,000 men.

22. The experience of the last few months has made it apparent that the most effective plan of establishing our rule in Upper Burmah, and at the same time protecting and gaining touch of the villagers, is a close occupation of the disturbed districts by military posts.

23. That experience has further taught us how rapidly and secretly strong bodies of insurgents—numbering sometimes from 2,000 to 4,000 men—can be assembled in the neighbourhoods not protected by posts.

24. These bands are freebooters, pillaging wherever they go, but usually reserving the refinement of their cruelty for those who have taken office under us or part with us. Flying columns arrive too late to save the village. The villagers having cause to recognise that we are too far off to protect them, lose confidence in our power and throw in their lot with the insurgents. They make terms with the leaders and baffle pursuit of those leaders by roundabout guidance or systematic silence. In a country, itself one vast military obstacle, the seizure of the leaders of rebellion, though of paramount importance, thus becomes a source of greatest difficulty.

25. The widespread and continued resistance we have encountered was anticipated by few. The insurgents have cropped out in ever-varying districts and in considerable bands. Where the garrison of local post, or a combined movement from several, has not been sufficient, the necessity has been hitherto met by sending troops from whatever reserve they could best be spared.

This has necessitated much unsymmetrical distribution. On the arrival of the reinforcement (three battalions) now *en route*, flying columns will be formed on a larger scale. They will supplement the system of posts and form a stronger reserve in every district.

26. Up to the present, and for two or three months to come, the heavy loss consequent on exposure during the rains and the danger of moving troops in an almost unknown country into unhealthy and infected districts renders it not advisable to pursue this system at present except in urgent cases, but the columns can be kept on the move with great advantage from October next.

27. To render these columns as mobile and as swift as possible, authority has been granted for the formation of a corps of mounted infantry, 825 strong. This corps, which

will be composed of British and Native infantry in the proportion of one to two, will be organised in companies of 75 men each. These companies will be formed at the head-quarters of districts and will be attached to flying columns. There may be difficulty and delay in buying sufficient ponies, especially as the purchase of transport ponies is being pressed simultaneously. I hope, however, to succeed with both.

28. The operations of this campaign have falsified the supposition that cavalry is a useless arm in Upper Burmah. Our experience has proved it the most effective. It has been stated in this report that it is of first importance to catch the leaders of rebellion. In a force without cavalry this is next to impossible; the Bohs or Chiefs are nearly always mounted and the first to fly on the approach of our troops. Mounted Infantry on ponies cannot catch them. They have, however, the greatest dread of the cavalry. In a land where only ponies are bred the cavalry horses seem monsters to the people, and the long reach and short shrift of the lance paralyze them with fear.

29. At this season of the year the country is not generally suitable for cavalry, but when the rains are over I would submit that three extra regiments of cavalry, complete in establishments of grass-cutters, ponies, &c., should be sent for service in Upper Burmah. I would distribute them thus:—

One regiment between
- Ningyan,
- Yemethen,
- Metela.

One regiment between
- Menbo,
- Pagan.

One regiment between
- Myingyan,
- Ava,
- Kyoukse.

There is a regiment at Mandalay, and I would detach three troops from it for service at:—
- Sagaing,
- Tabayen,
- Shwebo.

These cavalry regiments should arrive by the end of November at Rangoon, and should be sent back to India by the 31st May next: March, April, and May, when the jowari crop is cut and the country is the driest, are the months when cavalry can be used with the greatest effect, but they will do good service from December. With due care and a proper establishment of grass cutters, I do not contemplate any abnormal loss of horses. The country produces everywhere abundance of the richest grasses.

30. With regard to the operations in the future:—

The earliest expedition must be to occupy the Ruby Mines.

A Goorkha Regiment, the 43rd Assam Light Infantry, will be ordered on this duty.

31. It is also possible, I am afraid I may say probable, that an expedition will be necessary against the Wuntho Sawbwa, a powerful Chief whose country lies to the west of Katha, and who has not given in his allegiance. This expedition would require—

- 6 mountain guns.
- 1 troop of Cavalry.
- 75 Mounted Infantry.
- 150 British Infantry.
- 300 Native Infantry.

It has generally been found that punitive expeditions not followed by occupation have little lasting effect. The occupation of Wuntho must therefore be contemplated and provided for.

32. The telegraph extension to Bhamo from Singoo on left bank of Irrawaddy, opposite Kyoukmyoung, must also be covered in construction and guarded on completion. This will doubtless entail some military posts on the line of wire where later experience may show that it cannot be effectually guarded by river patrols.

33. There is a large country between the Chindwin and the Mu, north of our post at Yeu which must be opened up and occupied.

34. The turbulent Yaus, whose country lies to the west of the Pagan district, must be dominated and the district held. The country is a difficult one, and the column must be strong.

35. Until the country we now occupy to the west of the Shan Hills is more in hand, I advise against sending an expedition into the Shan country; unless we go by invitation or under assurances of welcome and support. At present the Shan States are nominally friendly, and our enemies in Burmah cannot rely on asylum or assistance from them.

If the Shans fight us, it would much increase our difficulties in the Yemethen and Kyouksè district, and would be a heavy call on the force in Upper Burmah.

36. The foregoing expeditions will occupy a large force. It may be necessary to ask for reinforcements. The Chief Commissioner, however, has informed me that he hopes within the next three months to be able to relieve the regular troops with the levies and military police at many of the posts now held by the Field Force. This will give the Officer Commanding the Field Force more disposable troops, and I would submit to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that we observe how far this will enable the present force to carry out the operations referred to before asking for further reinforcements.

37. I have consulted the Chief Commissioner on the operations in the future, and he agrees with what I have written.

38. With regard to the "measures taken for the establishment of the British power in Upper Burmah," a reference to the map showing the principal posts we hold throughout the vast country will best explain the plan that has been pursued. It is a simple military operation to occupy the line of water communication, and to supply garrisons based on a navigable river, but it is a service involving much forethought, and of great practical difficulty to establish posts throughout the length and breadth of a vast roadless country and to supply them during the hot weather and the rains of Burmah. All land transport had to be supplied locally. The extent of the occupation is shown on the map, and there has been no failure of supply.

39. The efforts that the troops have been called on to make to take and maintain these positions may be gauged by the fact that from April last to the 30th June 72 affairs have been fought. The enemy is a contemptible one, but the disciplined few have often had to stand under trying circumstances against vast numbers. The record of those numbers may be exaggerated, but I have no reason to think it more apocryphal than is the custom of war in like cases. The casualties * recorded below will show that it has not been altogether a promenade. The losses from disease, exposure, and fatigue are always the heaviest casualties in war, and this campaign has been no exception to the rule. Everything possible has been done to afford prompt relief and change to the sick.

40. A reference to the accompanying map will show the position of the posts established and the area covered.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Geo. S. White, Major-General,
Commanding Burmah Field Force.

* Casualties:—

| | British. | Native. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Killed in action - | — | — | } *vide* Return attached. |
| Died of wounds - | — | — | |
| Died of disease - | — | — | |
| Invalided - - | — | — | |

G. S W.

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Return of Officers and Men Killed, Died of Wounds, Died of Disease, Wounded and Invalided since commencement of the Campaign.

| Corps. | Killed in Action. | | Died of Wounds. | | Died of Disease. | | Wounded. | | Invalided. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. | Officers | Men. |
| British troops - - - | 4 | 12 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 135 | 13 | 74 | 39 | 510 |
| Native troops - - - | — | 26 | — | 16 | — | 134 | — | 119 | — | 410 |
| Total - - - | 4 | 38 | 2 | 28 | 1 | 269 | 13 | 193 | 39 | 920 |

Geo. S. White, Major-General,
Commanding Burmah Field Force.
H. Mackinnon, Surgeon-Major, M.S.,
Principal Medical Officer, Burmah Field Force.

Palace, Mandalay, 17th July 1886.

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Enclosure 3 in No. 52.

From Major-General O. R. NEWMARCH, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL IN INDIA, dated Simla. (5th August 1886.)

I AM desired to reply as follows, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, to your letter, dated 30th July 1886, enclosing a report from Major-General White, C.B., commanding Burmah Field Force, on the military position in Upper Burmah, and his plans for the pacification of the country.

2. The Governor-General in Council concurs in his Excellency's opinion as to the clear and able way in which Major-General White has explained the military situation in Burmah.

3. His Excellency proposes that all, or nearly all, the regiments or batteries sent to Burmah last October should be relieved during the coming cold weather, and that the relieved troops, except perhaps the very sickly ones, should remain in Burmah during the cold weather, and take part in the operations which will then be carried on; also that the force under General White's orders should be reinforced by three regiments of native cavalry.

4. The Governor-General in Council fully approves of these proposals, and, unless the Commander-in-Chief sees any objection, considers that one cavalry regiment should be detailed from the Bengal Presidency, a second from the Bombay Presidency, and a third form the Hyderabad contingent. His Excellency also thinks it desirable that an infantry regiment from the Hyderabad contingent should be sent to Burmah for a year in relief of one of the Native infantry regiments now there.

5. I am to ask that the Commander-in-Chief may be moved to cause his proposals for the relief of the troops in Burmah to be submitted for the approval of the Governor-General in Council as soon as possible, so that the needful details may be set in hand and sea transport arranged for without delay. It is considered necessary that the whole of the relieving troops should reach Burmah by the 15th or the 20th October at the latest, so that they may escape the bad weather which is usual on the change of the monsoon. A further communication will be made regarding the corps from the Hyderabad contingent.

6. When the proposals of the Commander-in-Chief for the relief of the troops in Burmah are submitted, it is thought that all minor details might be discussed and settled at a conference between the Commander-in-Chief, the Military Member of Council, the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, and perhaps the Director-General of Ordnance, the Commissary General-in-Chief, and the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's forces.

7. A reply will be sent hereafter as to the remarks and suggestions in paragraphs 31–35 of General White's letter.

8. The Governor-General in Council will also defer for the present passing orders on the proposal in paragraph 7 of your letter as regards opening out the country between Manipur and Kendat by operations to be conducted under the orders of the General Officer commanding the Eastern Frontier District.

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Enclosure 4 in No. 52.

From Major-General Sir T. D. BAKER, K.C.B., Adjutant-General in India, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Military Department. (Dated Simla, 4th August 1886.)

With reference to the letter addressed to you by the Quartermaster-General in India, dated 30th July 1886, proposing that certain additional regiments should be sent to Burmah in October next, I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to state that as the force in Upper Burmah will then be considerably augmented, and as it is very desirable, for obvious military reasons, that the extended operations, which it will be necessary to carry on throughout Burmah during the cold season, should be under the command of one supreme general officer, his Excellency considers that Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Macpherson, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C., Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army, should be directed to transfer his head-quarters to Burmah temporarily, to arrive there about the 1st October 1886, and to remain until the conclusion of the operations.

2. I am directed to add that by this recommendation no reflection is intended to be cast on the manner in which Major-General White has carried out the duties of his com-

mand up to the present time. Indeed, the Commander-in-Chief feels assured that the Government of India will agree with him that Major-General White has done remarkably well under most difficult circumstances, and that he deserves great credit for the manner in which he is discharging the duties of his important command. But as it is undesirable that the military operations about to be undertaken in Burmah should be carried out under the present system of divided command, the Commander-in-Chief makes the present recommendation, and hopes that it may meet with the concurrence of the Government of India.

3. It further appears to the Commander-in-Chief to be essential that, while operations in the field are being carried on, Sir Herbert Macpherson should act under the direct orders of the army head-quarters and the Government of India.

4. Sir Herbert Macpherson would, of course, continue to exercise the command of the Madras Army while in Burmah.

---

Enclosure 5 in No. 52.

From Major-General O. R. NEWMARCH, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, Military Department. (Dated Simla, 7th August 1882.)

I AM directed to forward herewith, for the information of his Excellency the Governor in Council, copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General in India, in which the Commander-in-Chief proposes that, in view of the large number of troops which will be in Burmah during the ensuing cold weather, and of the extended operations which will then be carried on, Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Macpherson, Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army, should transfer his head-quarters to Burmah about the 1st October next, and assume command of the whole of the troops in that territory.

2. This proposal has been approved by the Governor-General in Council, and I am to request that, should his Excellency the Governor in Council have no objection, the needful instructions may, under his Excellency's orders, be issued to carry it into effect.

3. Sir Herbert Macpherson should take with him such portion of the head-quarter staff as he may consider necessary, and carry on the ordinary duties of the Madras command in the manner usual when the Commander-in-Chief proceeds on tour.

4. As regards the operations in Burmah, Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Macpherson will act under the direct orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Government of India, and will send his reports to Army Head Quarters, Simla.

5. The arrangements for the conduct of the medical, ordnance, and commissariat duties of the force will remain as at present.

---

Enclosure 6 in No. 42.

From Major-General O. R. NEWMARCH, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA. (Dated Simla, 7th August 1886.)

I AM directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that the Governor-General in Council fully approves of the proposal made in your letter dated 4th August 1886, that Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Macpherson, Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army, should transfer his head-quarters to Burmah, and assume command of the whole of the troops in that province. The Madras Government has been requested to issue the necessary instructions.

2. The ordinary duties of the Madras command will be conducted in the manner usual when the Commander-in-Chief proceeds on tour. As regards the operations in Burmah, Sir Herbert Macpherson will act under the direct orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Government of India, and will send his reports to Army Head-quarters, Simla.

3. The arrangement for the conduct of the medical, ordnance, and commissariat duties of the force will remain as at present.

4. I am to beg that the Commander-in-Chief will be good enough to forward, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, a copy of any general instructions

which his Excellency may think it necessary to issue for the guidance of Sir Herbert Macpherson in the ensuing operations.

---

No. 53.

DESPATCH to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, No. 31, India Office, August 19, 1886.

My Lord,

1. I have considered in Council your letter in the Department of Finance and Commerce, dated the 3rd of July last, No. 200, submitting for my approval the measures your Excellency in Council has adopted for the expansion of the Police Department in Burmah.

2. Your proceedings meet with my approval, and I shall be glad to know whether the additional cost incurred thereby is included in the sum of Rs. 15,39,000 provided in the budget for Upper Burmah under the head of Police, or what further charge is anticipated this year.

I request to be informed as to the civil and military elements of the police force as now constituted, and in the event of your Government deciding to employ military officers I would suggest, for your consideration, whether the period for such employment should not be limited to five years, those appointed being seconded in their regiments during their employment.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CROSS.

---

No. 54.

DESPATCH to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL, No. 37, India Office, September 9, 1886.

My Lord,

1. I have considered in Council the letter of your Excellency in Council in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 215, dated the 16th of July last, forwarding papers regarding the constitution of a Civil Court at Mandalay, and reporting that you have provisionally sanctioned the appointment of two Judges, of whom the first, or European Judge, is to receive a salary of Rs. 700, rising to Rs. 1,000 a month, and the second, or Burmese Judge, a salary of Rs. 300 a month.

2. As is stated in the letter from your Government to the Chief Commissioner of Burmah, dated the 28th of June last, it is understood that the arrangement is a temporary one only, pending the settlement of the country.

3. Your proceedings are confirmed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CROSS.

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# PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS IN BURMAH.

*(The red figures in these tables correspond with the red figures in the accompanying Map).*

| Detail. | No. of Batteries, Troops, or Companies. | | Stations. | Detail. | No. of Batteries, Troops, or Companies. | | Stations. | Detail |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 5 By. 1st Bde. Southern Div. R.A. | 1 | Chindwin Command. | 40. Kendat | 18th Ben. Infantry | 4 | | 2nd Brigade. | |
| No. 9 By. 1st Bde. Cinque Ports Div. R.A. | 1 | | | Mad. Sappers & Mrs. | — | | | No. 5 By. 1st Bde. Southern Div. R.A. |
| 2nd Somerset Lt. Infantry. | 2 | | 16. Mingin | 18th Ben. Infantry | 3 | | 31a. Bhamo | No. 4 Hazara Bty. |
| 2nd Hampshire Regt. | 5 | | | Mad. Sappers & Mrs. | — | | | 1st Bn. Roy. Welsh Fus. |
| 2nd Mad. Lancers | 5 | | 17. Aloun | No. 1 Bom. Mn. Battery | — | | | 26th Punjab Infantry |
| 43rd Assam Lt. Infy. | 4 | | | 18th Ben. Infantry | 1 | | | Ben. Sappers Mrs. |
| 4th Bomb. Infantry | 2 | | | 23rd Mad. „ | — | | | |
| 4th „ „ | 2 | | | 25th Bom. Lt. Infantry | 1 | | | |
| 1st Mad. Pioneers | 6 | | | | | | | |
| 12th „ Infantry | 5 | | | | | | 2 Katha | 1st Bn. Roy. Welsh Fus. |
| 21st „ „ | 5 | | | | | | | 25th Mad. Inf. |
| 23rd „ „ | 6 | | | | | | | 26th Pun. |
| 37th „ „ | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Mad. Sappers & Mrs. | 1 | Myingyan Command. | | No. 1 Bom. Mu. Battery | 1 | | | |
| | | | | 2nd Bn. Liverpl. Regt. | 2 | | | |
| | | | | „ Somerset Lt. In. | 1 | | | |
| No. 9 By. 1st Bde. Cinque Ports Div. R.A. | — | | 27. Myingyau | 2nd Madras Lancers | — | | 3rd Brigade. | |
| 1st Roy. Welsh Fusiliers | 2 | | | 11th Bengal Infantry | 5 | | | 2nd Bn. Liverpool Regt. |
| 2nd Mad. Lancers | — | | | 27th Pun. „ | — | | | 27th Pun. Infantry |
| 4th Bom. Light Infty. | 2 | | | Bombay Sappers & Mrs. | — | | 13. Mahlino | No. 2 Co. Bom. Sappers & Miners. |
| | | | Toungthamyo | 2nd Liverpool Regt. | — | | | |
| | | | | 11th Ben. Infantry | — | | | |
| 1st Roy. Welsh Fusiliers | 1 | | Natogyee | 2nd Bn. Liverpool Regt. | — | | | |
| 2nd Mad. Lancers | — | | | 11th Ben. Infantry | — | | | |
| 1st „ Infy. | 2 | | | Bombay Sappers | — | | | 2nd Liverpool Regt. |
| Mad. Sappers & Mrs. | — | | | | | | | No. 1 Bom. Mn. Bn. |
| | | | 28. Samaitkyon | 11th Ben. Infantry | 1 | | Matela | 2nd Mad. Lancers |
| 1st Roy. Welsh Fusiliers | 1 | | 29. Pakoka | „ „ | 1 | | | 27th Pun. Infantry |
| 30th Bom. Lt. Infy. | — | | 30. Myinmoo | 5th Bom. Lt. Infantry | 2 | | | Bom. Sappers & Mr. |
| 1st Roy. Welsh Fusiliers | — | | 31. Yetagyo | 11th Ben. Infantry | 1 | | | |
| 12th Mad. Infantry | 1 | | | 18th „ | — | | 35. Hluidet | 2nd Bn. Liverpool Regt. |
| | | | | | | | | 2nd Mad. Lancers |
| 37th Bom. Lt. Infty. | 2 | | | | | | | 37th Punjab Inf. |
| Mad. Sappers & Mrs. | — | | | | | | | Mad. Sappers & Mrs. |
| 2nd Bn. Somerset Lt. Infy. | — | Pagan Command. | | No. 7. By. 1st Bde. Northern Division R.A. | 1 | | | |
| 2nd Mad. Lancers | 1 | | | 2nd Bn. Liverpool Regt. | 1 | | | 2nd Somerset Lt. Inf. |
| 23rd „ Infantry | — | | 18. Pagan | „ Hampshire „ | 1 | | 6. Yemethen | No. 8 By. 1st Bde. London Dn. R.A. |
| 25th „ „ | 1 | | | 11th Ben. Infantry | — | | | 3rd Mad. Infantry |
| | | | | 1st Mad. Pioneers | 2 | | | 27th Pun. „ |
| 2nd Bn. Hampshire Regt. | 2 | | | Ben. Sappers & Miners | 1 | | | Mad. Sappers & Mrs. |
| 23rd Mad. Infty. | 1 | | 19. Paopa | 2nd Bn. Liverpool Regt. | 1 | | | |
| | | | | 2nd Ben. Infantry | — | | | |
| 21st Mad. Infantry | 1 | | 20. Singoo | 11th „ | 1 | | | No. 8 By. 1st Bde. London Dn. R.A. |
| Mad. Sappers & Mrs. | — | | 21. Mitchee | 2nd „ | — | | 7. Kingyan | 2nd Somerset Lt. Inf. |
| | | | | 11th „ | — | | | 2nd Roy. Scots Fusiliers |
| 12th Mad. Infantry | 1 | | Seh | 43rd Assam Lt. Infty. | 2 | | | 3rd Mad. Infantry |
| 25th Bom. Lt. Infy. | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Mad. Sappers & Mrs. | — | | | | | | | |
| 2nd Somerset Lt. Infy. | 1 | Mamboo Command. | 22. Memboo | 2nd B[illegible] | | | | |
| 25th Bom. Lt. Infy. | 2 | | | 2nd R[illegible] | | | | |
| | | | | Ben. S[illegible] Inf. | | | | |
| 43rd Assam „ | 2 | | | 2nd [illegible] | | | | |
| | | | | 11th [illegible] | | | | |
| 12th Mad. Infantry | 1 | | 23. Minhla | 23rd Mad. Inf. | | | | |
| Mad. Sappers | — | | | 26th „ | | | | |
| | | | | 43rd Assam Lt. Infty. | — | | | |
| 2nd Somerset Lt. Infy. | 1 | | 4 Tsalon Myo | 2nd Liverpool Regt. | — | | 9. Tumoo | [illegible] |
| 23rd Mad. Infy. | — | | | 2nd Ben. Infantry | 1 | | | |
| 25th Bom. Lt. Infty. | 3 | | Senphyoogon | 2nd Ben. Infantry | — | | | |
| Mad. Sappers & Mrs. | 1 | | Yenang Young | 2nd „ | 1 | | In Lower Burmah. | 16th Bn. Infty. |
| 25th Mad. Infy. | 1 | | 25. Simboungweh | 2nd Ben. Infantry | — | | | Total |
| | | | | 26th Mad. „ | — | | | |
| 2nd Bn. Somerset L. I. | — | | 26. Segoo | 2nd Liverpool Regt. | — | | | |
| 23rd Mad. Infty. | 1 | | | 2nd Ben. Infantry | — | | | |

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RELATING TO

# BURMAH.

(In continuation of No. 3 of 1886.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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**BURMAH No. 1 (1887).**

# FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO BURMAH.

## (In continuation of No. 3 of 1886.)

TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY, dated 5th August 1886.

SHOULD be glad of your views briefly as to present situation in Burmah.

EXTRACT TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated Simla, 6th August 1886.

Yours of 5th. Burmah. At present we have about 30,000 troops and Military Indian police in Burmah. Our military ascendancy is unassailed, but in a country as large as France, without roads, covered with jungle and infested by large bands of dacoits, disbanded soldiers, and royal pretenders, the task of pacification must be slow and a work of time. We do not propose to send any more troops at present, as during the rains they would be liable to sickness and could not engage in any very effectual operations, but as it is desirable to bring home eventually the regiments that have been engaged in recent campaign, we intend despatching their reliefs as soon as the dry and healthy season has commenced, as well as three regiments of cavalry; but we shall keep both the relieving and the relieved troops in the province during the next cold season, with the view of their making a united effort to break up the various bands of dacoits and insurgents. I have arranged with Commander-in-Chief that Sir Herbert Macpherson should repair to Burmah at the same time.

Up to date the number of the officers and men who have been killed in the field or died of wounds during the campaign has been,—in the British Army, 5 officers and 24 men; and in the Native Army, 5 British officers and 51 men; but there has been a considerable further loss from cholera, fever, &c., at Bhamo, Tummoo, and other unhealthy places, principally in some Native regiments. Proportion of officers to men who have been killed seems large, but it has not resulted from the misbehaviour of their men, as is supposed. Many were knocked over by chance shots, and in jungle warfare officers are always exposed to exceptional risk.

I consider it absolutely essential that we should be authorised to prolong the Toungoo Railway to Mandalay. The preliminary surveys will be completed shortly. The line would open up a rich country, would give employment to the population, and secure our communications along the flank of the Shan Hills. I am assured by the authorities, both military and civil, that we are gradually getting a firm hold of the country, but all previous experience proves that, for reasons impossible to explain by telegraph, it takes a long time to tranquilise any Burman district. By next May, however, the bulk of the districts ought to be pretty well in hand. When the dry weather commences, a column will start to take possession of and hold the ruby mines and district.

NARRATIVE OF EVENTS IN BURMAH during the Week ending 7th August 1886.

Foreign Department telegrams dated from 24th to 28th July 1886.

IN the report for the week ending 31st July (page 1), it was stated that the maintenance of the garrison at Tamu had been decided on. At the same time that correspondence on this subject was passing between the Quartermaster-General in India and the General Officer Commanding Eastern Frontier District, the Chief Commissioner of Assam and the Foreign Secretary were in commu-

nication about it. On the 14th Captain Stevens writes from Tamu: "No sickness " among new troops; ample food, except ghee and dhall; and no cholera. If we evacuate " Tamu, the 14 villages of Upper Kubo valley, who have been friendly to us, will be " immediately exposed to attack of dacoits now surrounding Tamu on south. Tsaubwa " Sunyok, the headman of their villages, has been most loyal hitherto. Wealthy " refugees from Lower Kubo valley have also sought the protection of these villages. " If we evacuate, they may turn against us, and the murder of women, children, sick, " and infirm, is considered inevitable." The Chief Commissioner in Assam further points out that Captain Stevens could not vacate Tamu before 15th August, when Kubo valley begins to be healthy, and therefore we may as well hold on to it till cold weather. If it is evacuated, Captain Stevens asks for instructions as to disposal of the son of the Kendat Woon and his followers, and the employés of the Bombay Burmah Corporation's people. There is no further difficulty about transport.

The decision of the Foreign Department based on these representations coincided with that of the Military Department, *i.e.*, the evacuation of Tamu was countermanded.

As yet no one has been appointed to succeed Major Trotter, who died of hæmorrhage on the 13th July. There is no officer in Assam available for the work. Captain Stevens is in the meantime in civil charge at Tamu.

It is reported from Bhamo that all is quiet there and on frontier from Mogoung. The Burmese Governor deputed by us has come back saying he cannot hold his position there without troops, but the details of what may have occurred at Mogoung are not yet known. The Kachins are working on the roads at Bhamo—a circumstance which, the Deputy Commissioner says, has never been known before.

Telegram from Chief Commissioner, Mandalay, to Foreign Secretary, dated 29th July 1886.

On 27th May, about 7 p m., Maung Kala, the Sitke Myook and Maung Shwe Gya, the Nakan of Mogoung, were conversing in the former's house when two shots were fired, and Maung Kala fell dead. One Nga-tûn was arrested. His confessions implicated Maung Saing, Maung Gaing, and Maung Ma. These three were seized, tried, and put to death by the Lugyis of the village. Two other accomplices were pursued and shot. In view of the flagrancy of the crime, and the evident necessity for prompt retribution, this illegal assumption of the right of administering justice has been overlooked by the British authorities in Burmah. Maung Ton Gwe has been appointed Myook of Mogoung, and Maung Kala's son, Maung Po Saw, to be Nakan.

Letter No. 18–25, dated 15th June 1886, from Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo, to Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mandalay.

The pseudo-Mintha at Indawgyi, with whom two of the executed murderers had opened treasonable negotiations for the surrender of Mogoung, is reported to be dead.

The whole of the Mogoung and Bhamo districts towards the north are reported remarkably quiet and free from crime. A brisk trade has been going on. More salt has been sent up the river in the last two months than in any one year previously.

Casualties.

On the 6th July in action near Myingyan, 1 sepoy, 21st Native Infantry, was severely wounded. On the 27th July, 1 private, Somerset Light Infantry, died at Kyoukse of dysentery. On the third July, in attack on Budda Raza's position at Teezan, 1 private, Somerset Light Infantry, dangerously wounded.

Affairs near Yeu.

On the 26th July Mr. Mumford with 114 mounted police supported by troops under Lieutenant Huggins surprised 500 dacoits burning the village of Kanbya 16 miles south-west of Yeu. Dacoits loss estimated at 150. No casualties our side. On 28th July Lieutenant Huggins occupied Magyok, Hla-oo's head-quarters, 20 miles south of Yeu. Near there two Bohs were killed and one taken prisoner by the police. Hla-oo escaped into the thick jungle.

Affairs near Ava.

On or about the 29th of July the Officer Commanding at Ava and Lieutenant Campbell at Minthé made a combined movement against the dacoit village of Magyi in the Ava district. 13 dacoits were killed, 3 wounded, and 35 taken prisoners. Amongst the killed were 3 Bohs, and 2 others have been captured.

Expeditions were sent out from Singoo and Toungdwingyi to Pyin which 2,000 dacoits had, it was reported, captured. On the approach of our troops they dispersed. The headman was reinstated and our troops then withdrew.

Expedition to Pyin.

On the 28th July two gangs of dacoits threatened the post of Salenmyo. They were driven from the positions they occupied, but could not be dispersed. By the 30th July the position of the Salenmyo post had become somewhat critical, being surrounded and attacked day and night by rebels, and ammunition running short. This state of affairs was communicated by telegram through Yenang-Young to Mandalay. 50 rifles Hants Regiment under Captain Atkinson, and 100 rifles Native Infantry, being part of expedition returned from Pyin (see above), were at once sent off. On 31st they reached Salenmyo, drove off the enemy with loss and relieved the garrison. Casualties our side:—killed Captain Atkinson; wounded 1 private Hants Regiment, and 1 private Liverpool Regiment. General Low states that the enemy removed several cart-loads of killed and wounded. Captain Atkinson was killed by a chance shot of a jingal. Wounded doing well.

Affair at Salenmyo: Captain Atkinson killed.

On 9th July at Wahtagone 1 private 1st Bombay Infantry, killed; on 28th July at Mingyan, 1 private 11th Bengal Infantry died of wounds received at Yetagyo on 14th July; on 29th July, at Kyoukse, 1 private Somerset Light Infantry, of dysentry, and at Mandalay, 1 private Hants Regiment, of hepatitis. On 21st July near Mingyan wounded in action, 2 sepoys 1st Bombay Infantry; on 23rd July also near Mingyan, 1 naik 3rd Madras Infantry, and 1 sepoy 1st Bombay Infantry. At Mingyan on 21st, died of dysentry, Sergeant Gubbins, Somersetshire Light Infantry. Wounded near Ningyan on 23rd July, 1 sepoy 1st Bombay Infantry.

Casualties.

The Brigadier-General Commanding 3rd Brigade has reported from Ningyan (Headquarters 3rd Brigade) that a reconnaissance under Major Lynch went out from Ningyan to Kanhla, the village four miles off from which dacoits were driven on 21st July (see page 3 of narrative for week ending 31st July), and found it reoccupied.

Telegram No. 1814, dated 3rd August 1886, from General White to Adjutant-General in India.

On the approach of the force the dacoits disappeared. The village and a partially built stockade was destroyed and the force then returned to Ningyan.

The following further casualties of recent occurrence are reported:—

Casualties: Lieutenant Laing, &c

On 24th July at Mandalay, Lieutenant H. W. Laing, 23rd Madras Infantry, of remittent fever. From the 12th to the 31st July, the following deaths by remittent fever, ague, choléra, dysentery, typho-malarial fever, diarrhœa, and sunstroke, are reported:—2 privates Hants Regiment, 1 private Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 1 private Royal Scots Fusiliers, 1 private Somersetshire Light Infantry, and 8 sepoys belonging to the 2nd, 18th, and 27th Bengal Infantry, the 21st and 23rd Madras Infantry, and Hazara Mountain Battery.

Captain Raikes with force from Kendat reached Toungdat, on 26th July 1886; was well received by the Tsaubwa. A messenger has been sent to the Tamu force and was expected back with reply in eight days. So far it seems as if Tsaubwa did not want us to establish a post at Toungdat.

Telegram from Chief Commissioner, Mandalay, dated 3rd August 1886, to Foreign Secretary.

Three weekly reports from the civil authorities in Upper and Lower Burmah are attached.

Weekly reports.

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TELEGRAM from SECRETARY TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Upper Burmah, Mandalay, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY TO VICEROY, Simla, dated 26th July 1886.

26th. Weekly report. Owing to interruption of telegraph line, news from lower districts scanty. Bhamo reported quiet. Northern part of Yeu district quiet. In southern part active operations against dacoit leader Hlâ-oo are now going on. His advance guard was successfully attacked on 24th, and one of his lieutenants killed. Shwebo district is being reduced to order, and several dacoit leaders have been captured or have surrendered. In parts of Mandalay district, dacoits are still nume-

rous; active measures are being taken against them. There have been two or three dacoities in Mandalay town during the past week. Kyoukse and Ava districts reported fairly quiet. Last advices from Kendat report projected advance by our force on Sumjok for the purpose of occupying it with view to possible advance on Tummoo. Probably Kendat authorities will have awaited Chief Commissioner's arrival before carrying out these plans. Ningyan reports successful fight at Kanhla against enemy said to be about 1,200 strong. Casualties our side, two killed and six wounded; enemy's loss severe.

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TELEGRAM from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Mandalay, to HOME SECRETARY, Simla, dated 1st August 1886.

Weekly report. During the past week expeditions have been undertaken at Pin, south-east of Pagan, at Aingdaingkyun, north of Mandalay, at Gyo Magyi, south of Ava, and in Yeu against a noted dacoit leader Hla-oo. Force against Pin found on arrival that the dacoits had dispersed; the leader and about twenty-five of his followers surrendered. The Aingdaingkyun expedition sent to clear dacoits out of Islangs, north of Mandalay, met with no resistance, destroyed two small nests of dacoits, and returned with a few prisoners. At Gyo Magyi there was a slight engagement. Some twelve or fourteen of the dacoits, including three or four leaders, were killed, and thirty prisoners taken. South-west corner of Ava district is still not free from dacoits. The expedition against Hla-oo was entirely successful. The main body of dacoits was attacked by our mounted Burmans and a few military police, who routed them, with much loss. The troops who supported the police did not come into action. Our loss, one policeman severely wounded. Hla-oo fled to the forest. The Yeu and Shwebo districts are now fairly quiet. Prince Maung Hmat has retreated to west of Mu River. Dacoits are said to be in some strength east of Mandalay: will be dealt with. Rest of Mandalay town and district quiet. Most of Ava quiet. Princes who formerly held the country round Chaungwa in that district have disappeared. Myingyan fairly quiet; but dacoits still in strength in Pakangyi, west of river. In Minbu district Salin was threatened by a large band; the garrison moved out and defeated, but could not disperse them. Salin was at once reinforced by General Low, who is directing operations in the Minbu district. The dacoit leader Bo Swe is still in strength in the west of the district. We have had to withdraw post from Ngape, in Bo Swe's country, by reason of extreme sickness among garrison. This is regretable, but unavoidable. We shall occupy again when season improves. Sagaing district continues quiet. Kyaukse also quiet. The Myingaing* Prince has been for some time inactive. News from Ningyan:—scanty reinforcements, which should now have reached them, will enable Ningyan authorities to take active steps against dacoits and rebels; Bhamo quiet. Kachins working in roads of Bhamo, an occurrence never before known. Our official has returned from Mogoung, being unable to maintain himself without troops; but no active hostility reported from Mogoung.

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TELEGRAM from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Rangoon, to HOME SECRETARY, Simla, 2nd August 1886.

Weekly report. No material change since last week. Dacoities continue frequent in Tharrawaddy and Prome. Eight districts declared disturbed, and fourteen Magistrates empowered under Jails Delivery Act last week.

Letter No. 934 from Military Department to Quartermaster-General in India, dated 5th August 1886.

On pages 2 to 4 of the Narrative of Events in Burmah for week ending 21st July 1886, will be found a summary of General White's review of the situation in and proposals for the pacification of Burmah. Acting on these proposals his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India recommended the relief during the cold weather of all or almost all the regiments, except perhaps the most sickly ones, in the operations that are to be carried on during the coming cold weather, and the despatch of three additional cavalry regiments. The Governor-General in

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* Also styled Myainzai.

Council has approved of his Excellency's recommendations, and considers that one cavalry regiment should be detailed from Bengal, one from Bombay, and one from the Hyderabad Contingent, and also that one infantry regiment from the Hyderabad Contingent should be sent to Burma for a year. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been asked to cause his proposals for the relief of the troops in Burmah to be submitted as soon as possible, in order that sea transport and other details may be arranged. It is considered necessary that the whole of the relieving troops should reach Burmah by the 15th or 20th October at the latest, so as to escape the bad weather consequent on the change of the monsoon.

With regard to the opening out of the country between Manipur and Kendat by operations to be conducted under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Eastern Frontier District, decision is for the present deferred.

General White has been directed to submit a list of regiments and batteries which, he considers, should be relieved during the ensuing cold weather.

A. C. YATE, Lieut.,
Attaché, Intelligence Branch,
Quartermaster-General's Department in India.

Simla, 7th August 1886.

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## NARRATIVE OF EVENTS IN BURMAH during the Week ending 16th August 1886.

News from Tammu and Kendat.

ON the 3rd August General White telegraphed to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India that Sir Charles Bernard, during his visit to Kendat, had received gloomy letters from Captain Stevens at Tammu, and in consequence had authorised an expedition to Thoungdat.*

A telegram from Colonel Toker, 18th Bengal Infantry, dated Thoungdat, the 28th, reached Mandalay on the 3rd August, stating that he (Colonel Toker), had reached Thoungdat on 26th, and interviewed the Tsaubwa. The latter appeared friendly, but was manifestly alarmed at the presence of troops. His alarm, however, disappeared when he was informed that the presence of troops there was only temporary. A messenger had been despatched from Thoungdat to Captain Stevens at Tammu, and was expected to return in eight days. Meanwhile Colonel Toker and Captain Raikes were to proceed some 50 miles up the Chindwin River with 90 rifles to interview the Tsaubwas of Shewzeko, &c., and it was intended subsequently to reconnoitre the road towards Tammu for two or three marches.

* Thoungdat is Burmese name for the Samjok of our maps, about eight miles up stream above Kendat. It is mentioned in correspondence of the Johnstone and Phayre Delimitation Commission of 1881.

Colonel Toker has since been informed that Tammu is being reinforced from Assam.

General Gordon reports from Shillong the receipt of the Tammu diary up to the 24th July (takes therefore 15 or 16 days to communicate between Shillong and Tammu) containing the following news :—

Telegram from General Officer Commanding Eastern Frontier District, dated Shillong, 9th August 1886, to the Quartermaster-General in India.

On the 18th July a reconnoitering party of the Goorkhas (42nd Assam Light Infantry) attacked a rebel picquet, and killed two of the enemy.

On the 23rd July Captain Stevens received a letter, in reply to his own, from the Chief of Samjok, promising to give every assistance in collecting rice for the troops, and stating that he had already sent to Tammu a supply of salt, that he had been threatennd by dacoits, and that he was sending a letter from Captain Stevens to Kendat (this doubtless is the one that Sir Charles Bernard received at Kendat, as stated above). Captain Stevens further adds that the sick of the 4th Bengal Infantry are being sent off from Tammu to Manipur by Burmese doolies and bearers, and that some mild fever cases had occurred among the men of the 42nd Assam Light Infantry; but that the drainage of the village had been improved, and this, it was hoped, would tend to lessen sickness among the troops.

In pursuance of instructions received from the Government of India in the Military Department (*see* page 6 of last week's narrative), his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India recommended that the following troops should be sent to Burmah in October next :—

Letter No. 1351-C. from the Government of India, Military Department, to Quartermaster-General in India, dated 13th August 1886.

From Bengal—

No. 1 Battery 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery.
No. 9 Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, Royal Artillery.
2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment.
1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment.
7th Bengal Cavalry.
1st Bengal Infantry.
5th Bengal Infantry.

From Madras—

2 Battalions British Infantry.
1 Regiment Madras Lancers.
1 Regiment Madras Infantry.

From Bombay—

1 Regiment Bombay Lancers.
1 Regiment Bombay Infantry.

The following regiments will probably be sent from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies:—

From Madras—

1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.
2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers.
1st Madras Lancers.

From Bombay—

1st Bombay Lancers.
1st Beluchis (27th Bombay Light Infantry).

The regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent that have been selected are the 3rd Cavalry and the 3rd Infantry.

The 3rd Madras Light Infantry and 2nd Madras Lancers will return to India in October next. The other regiments to be relieved will remain till the spring of 1887.

General White specifies the following batteries and regiments as requiring to be relieved in February 1887:—Cinque Ports and Hazara Mountain Batteries, Royal Welsh, Hampshire, and 26th Punjab Infantry. These regiments will not be heavily worked during the coming winter. He further remarks that the mounted infantry (825) will use all ponies locally procurable and suited for it; that a coolie corps is difficult to defend in jungle; that mules may be required to supplement local pony transport, and that timber and boats are both available for crossing nullahs.

The weekly telegraphic reports of the Chief Commissioner in Burmah at Mandalay, for week ending 8th August, and from Mr. Hodgkinson at Rangoon, for week ending 9th August, are appended.

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TELEGRAM from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Mandalay, to HOME SECRETARY, Simla, dated 8th August 1886.

Eighth. Weekly report. No events of special interest during past week. Bhamo and northern part of province quiet. Sagaing, Shwebo, and Yeu also undisturbed. Revenue coming in at Shwebo. Kyaukse quiet. Mandalay town and district fairly quiet. Some Shan dacoits reported east and north-east of Mandalay. Measures being taken to bring pressure on disaffected villages by stopping supplies of imported articles. Expedition undertaken to clear out dacoits' villages near Mandalay, met with little or no opposition, and was partially successful in capturing important dacoits and releasing some hundreds of stolen cattle. Condition of Ava district satisfactory, except south-west part, where post will soon be established. Expedition was undertaken during the week against dacoit leaders on borders of Myingyan and Ava districts. Engagement reported, but result and detail not yet known. Pagan quiet. Result of expedition to Pin so far satisfactory. Position of affairs in Myingyan and Minbu districts unchanged. Salin garrison and reinforcements sent thither had successful encounter with enemy, in which Captain Atkinson of Hampshire Regiment was unfortunately killed. Ningyan reports burning of a few houses by dacoits in Ningyan town and numerous dacoities round Ningyan and on river. Yeméthen reports two or three dacoities by big gangs

not very close to Yeméthen itself, which seems quiet. Regarding capability of coping with dacoits strength of troops has hitherto been insufficient in Ningyan and Yeméthen; but the new regiment which is now arriving in district should enable authorities to take active measures for pacification of district. In some other districts we have not been able to put out all the posts which are required for settling the country and collecting revenue; but I hope that Bombay and Goorkha Regiments, now on the way, and Military Police, who are beginning to be fit for work, will enable us to hold necessary positions and deal effectually with rebels and dacoits.

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TELEGRAM from Mr. G. J. S. HODGKINSON, Rangoon, to HOME SECRETARY, Simla, dated 9th August 1886, 3.26 P.M.

Weekly report. Except for some slight improvement in Tharrawaddy, internal state of districts Lower Burmah remains almost unchanged.

Thayetmyo has been reinforced with 200 European and 300 Native troops, as the northern frontier is threatened by Bo-Swe, who has re-occupied Ngapai in force.

A large band of the Ningyan rebels is reported to have crossed old frontier into Toungoo district; local force so far quite sufficient, but detection is still indifferent.

Suadden, Assistant Superintendent Police, somewhat severely wounded in encounter with dacoits in Pegu district.

Trials of 31 prisoners reported as completed during week, but returns appear incomplete. Two more magistrates empowered under "Jails Delivery Act."

Telegrams from General White, dated 5th and 6th and 11th August.

The following recent casualties in the Burmah Field Force are reported from Mandalay:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 9th July, Bhamo - | - 1 Lascar, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, ague. |
| 10th July, Bhamo - | - 1 Naik, Hazara Mountain Battery, ague and dysentery. |
| 24th July, Bhamo - | - 1 Gunner, 5–1, S.D., R.A., heat apoplexy. |
| 24th July, Bhamo - | - 1 Sepoy, 26th Punjab Infantry, executed by sentence of General Court Martial |
| 25th July, Bhamo - | - 1 Havildar, Hazara Mountain Battery, ague. |
| 24th July, Shwekegu | - 1 Sepoy, 26th Punjab Infantry, dysentery. |
| 14th July, Katha - | - 1 Private Royal Welsh Fusiliers, remittent fever. |
| 5th August, Mandalay | - 1 Bombardier, 1–5, S.D., R.A., remittent fever. |
| No date, Sagaing - | - 1 Private, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, cholera. |
| 26th July, Matela - | - 1 Drummer, 27th Punjab Infantry, cholera. |
| 3rd August, Mimbu | - 1 Private 2nd Bengal Infantry, ague. |
| 4th August, Mandalay | - 1 Private, Hants Regiment, remittent fever. |
| 5th August, Mandalay | - 1 Bombardier, 9–1, C.P., R.A., of typho-malarial fever. |
| 21st July, Aloun - | - 1 Private, 1st Madras Pioneers, cholera. |
| 4th August, Mimbu | - 1 Private, Liverpool Regiment, fever. |
| 6th August, Pagan | - 1 Naik, 11th Bengal Infantry, cholera. |
| 14th July, Kyouksai | - 1 Lancer Naik, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, ague. |
| 27th July, Mandalay | - Subadar Ranigi Bader (Ramji Bahádur ?), 5th Bombay Light Infantry, remittent fever. |
| 3rd August, Mandalay | - 1 Private, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, remittent fever. |
| 12th June, *Se* - | - 1 Lancer Naick, 43rd Assam Light Infantry, killed in action. |
| 11th July, Mahline - | - 1 Private, 27th Punjab Infantry, cholera. |
| 19th July, Pagan - | - 1 Gunner, 7–1, N.D., R.A., dysentery. |
| 7th August, Kyouksai | - 1 Private, Somerset Light Infantry, cholera. |
| 21st July, Ava - | - 1 Private, Somerset Light Infantry, dysentery, |
| 22nd July, Myotha - | - 1 Private, Somerset Light Infantry, dysentery. |
| 25th July, near Paleik | - 1 Sergeant, Somerset Light Infantry, dysentery. |
| 14th July, Lamaing | - 1 Private, 12th Madras Infantry, fever. |
| 23rd July, Mandalay | - 1 Private, 12th Madras Infantry, remittent fever. |
| 4th July, Mingin - | - 1 Private, 18th Bengal Infantry, cholera. |
| 9th July, Mingin - | - 1 Private, 18th Bengal Infantry, cholera. |
| 10th July, Mingin - | - 1 Private, 18th Bengal Infantry, cholera. |
| 24th July, Mandalay | - 1 Private, 43rd Assam Light Infantry, nephritis. |
| 18th July, Mandalay | - 1 Private, 43rd Assam Light Infantry, pneumonia. |
| 28th July, Mandalay | - 1 Private, 43rd Assam Light Infantry, enteric fever. |

Cholera at Yewun.

A report from Yewun, dated 8 p m. 11th August, states that no cases of cholera have occurred there that day.

The following list of casualties between the 30th June and 29th July 1886, dated Mandalay, has been received. Many of them have been already reported in telegrams.

Mandalay, July 31, 1886.

| Corps. | Regimental No. | Rank and Name. | Date of Casualty. | Action or Place. | Particulars—showing whether killed, died of wounds, wounded, &c., and the nature of wound or disease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Killed.* | | | |
| 1st Bo. Grenadiers | 2220 | Private Marotti Pole - | 9-7-86 | Wahnagone - | Killed in action. |
| 8-1, L. D., R. A. | 32569 | Bombardier Chisholm, A. - | 21-7-86 | Near Ningyan | ,, ,, |
| Somersetshire - | 318 | Lance Corporal Hawkins, W. | 21-7-86 | ,, ,, - | ,, ,, |
| | | *Died of Wounds.* | | | |
| 3rd P. L. I. - | 1296 | Private Veera Venkiah - | 30-6-86 | Yeméthen - | Wounded 10-6-86, near Yeméthen. |
| 11th B. I. - | 3002 | ,, Sreedut Sookul - | 28-7-86 | Myingyan - | Wounded 14-7-86, Yetagyo. |
| | | *Wounded.* | | | |
| 3rd P. L. I. - | 1250 | Private Ramdass - - | 30-6-86 | Near Yeméthen | Wound, slight. |
| ,, - | 304 | ,, Karpanna - - | 30-6-86 | ,, ,, - | ,, ,, |
| ,, - | 1174 | ,, Shaik Modina - | 30-6-86 | ,, ,, - | ,, ,, |
| Somerset L. I. - | 510 | ,, Hunt, T. - - | 3-7-86 | ,, ,, - | Wound, dangerous. |
| 21st M. I. - | 1030 | Sepoy Ugher Hoosain - | 6-7-86 | Near Myingyan | ,, severe. |
| 8-1, L. D., R. A. | 43578 | Gunner Sheehan, D. - | 21-7-86 | ,, Ningyan | ,, slight. |
| 1st Bo. Grenadiers | 2148 | Sepoy Dakoo Purrub - | 21-7-86 | ,, ,, - | ,, ,, |
| ,, - | 2033 | ,, Bhola Ahir - - | 21-7-86 | ,, ,, - | ,, ,, |
| 2nd M. L. - | 1353 | ,, Abdul Gunnee - | 22-7-68 | Mandalay - | ,, ,, |
| 1st Bo. Grenadiers | 2427 | ,, Chounee Lall - | 23-7-86 | Near Ningyan | ,, severe. |
| ,, - | 1949 | ,, Shaik Wazeer - | 23-7-86 | ,, ,, - | ,, slight. |
| ,, - | 734 | Naique Nussooroodin - | 23-7-86 | ,, ,, - | ,, severe. |
| | | *Died of Disease.* | | | |
| 26th P. I. - | 2508 | Sepoy Bursingh - - | 27-6-86 | Bhamo - | Suicide. |
| ,, - | 1616 | ,, Bhagat Singh - | 5-7-86 | ,, - | Dysentery. |
| ,, - | 2876 | ,, Shan Singh - - | 6-7-86 | ,, - | Ague. |
| ,, - | 2782 | ,, Painda Khan - | 10-7-86 | ,, - | Diarrhœa. |
| R. W. Fusrs. - | 2379 | ,, Carmichael, I. - | 11-7-86 | Katha - | Remittent fever. |
| No. 4 Hazara M.B. | 56 | Gunner Illahi Buksn - | 11-7-86 | Bhamo - | Dysentery. |
| ,, - | 72 | Driver Sher Dib - - | 11-7-86 | ,, - | Fever. |
| 25th M. I. - | — | Subadar Veerasawmy - | 11-7-86 | Katha - | Enteric fever. |
| R. W. Fusrs. - | 3101 | Lance Corporal Jones, P. - | 16-7-86 | Yeu - - | Remittent fever. |
| 27th P. I. - | 2278 | Sepoy Bahawan Deen - | 18-7-86 | Matela - | Cholera. |
| No. 4 Hazara M.B. | 21 | Gunner Nek Mahomed Ali - | 20-7-86 | Bhamo - | Ague and Diarrhœa. |
| Somerset L. I. - | 2007 | Sergeant Gibbins - - | 21-7-86 | Ningyan - | Dysentery. |
| Hampshire - | 2025 | Bandmaster Hisgrove W. - | 23-7-86 | Mandalay - | ,, |
| ,, - | 1768 | Private Pike, A. - - | 23-7-86 | ,, - | Typho - Malarial fever. |
| 21st M. I. - | 653 | Sepoy Moothoosawmy - | 23-7-86 | ,, - | Ague. |
| 2nd B. I. - | 3081 | ,, Purmahunee Singh - | 23-7-86 | ,, - | Diarrhœa and General Debility. |
| R. W. Fusrs. - | 2328 | Private Hughes, W. - | 23-7-86 | Bhamo - | Remittent fever. |
| Somerset L. I. - | 1505 | Sergeant Ledgarde, A. - | 24-7-86 | Mandalay - | Ague. |
| 23rd M. I. - | — | Lieutenant Laing, W. H. - | 24-7-86 | ,, - | Remittent fever. |
| 18th B. I. - | 4027 | Sepoy Surja Narrain - | 25-7-86 | Aloun - | Fever. |
| Somerset L. I. - | 444 | Private Samson, W. H. - | 27-7-86 | Kyoukse - | Dysentery. |
| R. Scots Fusrs. - | 215 | ,, Fowler, T. - - | 28-7-16 | Ningyan - | ,, |
| Hampshire - | 1657 | ,, Able, D. - - | 28-7-86 | Membu | ,, and Hœmorrage. |
| Somerset L. I. - | 816 | ,, Miles, I. - - | 29-7-86 | Kyoukse - | Dysentery. |
| Hampshire - | 1539 | ,, Alridge, C. - - | 29-7-86 | Mandalay - | Hepatitis. |

ABSTRACT.

| Number—Killed, 3 | Died of wounds, 2 | Wounded, 12 | Missing, 0 | Died of disease, 25. |
|---|---|---|---|---|

Casualties in action. Telegrams dated 9th and 10th August from General White.

5th August. Myingyan, 1 Private, Somerset Light Infantry, killed in action.

6th August. At Minzain, near Choungwa, 1 Private, 43rd Assam Light Infantry, severely wounded.

Telegram from General White to Adjutant-General, dated 12th August 1886.

On 9th August the Officer Commanding at Sagaing, with 13 rifles 2nd battalion Hampshire Regiment, and 50 of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry attacked about 250 dacoits posted in a strong position near Leggee. After seventy minutes fighting the position was carried with the bayonet. The enemy's loss was 10 killed, and 10 prisoners, and that on our side 11 wounded, viz., 2 Privates Hants Regiment, and 9 Privates 5th Bombay Light Infantry.

On the 9th August the *Canning* with the 3rd Goorkhas—strength 8 officers, 14 Native officers and hospital assistants, 593 men, 104 followers and 8 horses—left Calcutta for Rangoon.

The Government of India has approved of the recommendation of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India to raise two additional battalions of military police for service in Burmah. Steps will be taken to facilitate volunteering from the Assam Frontier Police to the Assam battalion of Burmah Police, and the provision of the clothing, equipment, &c., of the men of these new police battalions.

A. C. YATE, Lieutenant,
Attaché Intelligence Branch,
Simla, August 14, 1886. Quartermaster-General's Department in India.

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TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 18th August 1886.

MILITARY. We consider it absolutely necessary to relieve two Native mountain batteries now in Burmah at end of cold season, and desire sanction to raise two new batteries for this purpose, as only practicable means of doing so. This increase permanent, as the batteries will be needed for Burmah garrison.

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TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 19th August 1886.

General White reports that extensive inundation has been caused in Mandalay by unusually high flood on the River Irrawaddy and bursting of a bund. Troops have had to vacate residency building. Bund in precarious state for some days, and consequently watched by day and patrolled by night. So far as known, no loss of life; no suspicion of foul play.

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NARRATIVE OF EVENTS IN BURMAH during the Week ending 21st August.

Telegrams, dated 12th and 13th August, from General White to Adjutant-General in India.

ON the 5th August Major Auchinleck, Royal Scots Fusiliers, engaged a body of dacoits near Thabyabin. One colour sergeant and two privates, Royal Scots Fusiliers, wounded. Enemy's loss not reported, nor the result of the action.

On the 27th of July at Paze a private of the 7th Bombay Native Infantry was fired on and severely wounded by dacoits.

Telegram, dated 12th August 1886, to Home Department.

On 17th August it was reported to the Home Department at Simla that telegraphic communication between India and Burmah was interrupted, and that the usual weekly reports regarding the general condition of the country would probably be delayed.

On 15th August an encounter between police and dacoits took place seven miles from Samon. Mr. H. P. Walton, Assistant Superintendent of Police, wounded twice, not severely, and is doing well.

On 25th July 25 men 42nd Native Infantry, while recounoitring, encountered about 100 Burmans, with 2 guns, and dispersed them. One sepoy severely wounded, enemy's loss unknown.

On 16th August particulars were received at Mandalay of an attack by Major Stead, 11th Bengal Infantry, with small mixed force from Myingyan on 2,000 or 3,000 dacoits under Prince Thin-ka-za-za. Enemy held a strong position on the hill near Sekya-doung near Natogyi; ground very difficult. After much skirmishing troops occupied the position, but owing to want of water had to withdraw to Pya. Seckyadoung was evacuated during the night. Casualties our side, 1 private Somerset Light Infantry, 6 dead bodies of the enemy found, but many more believed hit.

The following documents are appended:—

1. Weekly report from Mandalay.
2. „ „ Rangoon.
3. Report of expedition beyond Kendat.
4. „ from Captain Stevens at Tammu.
5. Distribution of Burmah Field Force corrected up to 1st August.

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TELEGRAM from Upper Burmah, Mandalay, to HOME SECRETARY, Simla, dated 15th August 1886.

15th. Weekly report. No news of importance from northern districts. Mandalay town and district quiet. Shwebo quiet. Yeu reports skirmish with dacoits. At Tebin dacoits dispersed and escaped by crossing Mu River. Kyaukse district quieting down: no disorder of importance there. Sagaing reports engagement with dacoits, who occupied strong position, which was carried at point of bayonet. Our loss, 11 wounded; enemy's loss estimated 10 killed; dacoits dispersed. Expedition against dacoits between Myingyan and Ava, mentioned in last week's report, was successful in dislodging strong body of dacoits from position and dispersing them. Our loss, one man of Somersetshire Regiment killed; enemy's ascertained loss, six killed. In Ava, Pagan Myingyan, and Minbu section unchanged. Report from Ningyan, dated 10th, states, no fresh news from Yemethen. 16th Madras Regiment arrived Ningyan. Troops and police had engagement with dacoits, and killed seven. No casualties our side. Kendat report, dated 12th, states Thoungdat expedition returned, having met with no opposition. Friendly relations established by Raikes with Thoungdat Tsawbwa. One strong stockade captured without resistance, and self-styled Tsawbwa with followers taken. Captain Stevens still at Tammu. Much fever among troops at Kendat. Kale and Masein disturbed.

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TELEGRAM from Mr. G. J. S. HODGKINSON, Rangoon, to HOME SECRETARY, Simla, dated 16th August 1886 (8.37 a.m.).

Weekly report. Lower Burmah quiet, except for frequent dacoities in Prome and parts of Tharrawaddy and Henzada.

Cases of 127 prisoners disposed of during week; about 700 still under trial. Force sufficient everywhere.

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Demi-Official.) Letter dated Mandalay, the 5th August 1886. From Sir C. BERNARD, K.C.S.I., to H. M. DURAND, Esq., C.S.I.

I SUBMIT copy of Raikes's first report concerning his trip to Thoungdat (Samjok). The account is very satisfactory. I am glad to think that we shall not require, or be pressed, to put a post at Samjok. The Sawbwa says he can keep his country quiet.

and he is friendly. In a footnote to the printed papers about the Chindwin and the advance to Thoungdat, you see a statement of the inappreciably small revenue this Sawbwa pays. It certainly is not worth our while to keep a post there, if we can possibly avoid doing so.

P.S.—We shall not know about the answer from the Tammu force for another ten days.

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Demi-official letter from Captain RAIKES to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, dated the 27th July 1886.

WE left Kendat at 8.30 on morning of 25th July, steamed up the river for 40 miles to the village of Auk-taung* in the Kampat township, where we anchored for the night. I saw all the principal Lugyis† at Auk-taung, and talked with them for some time; just behind the village there is a large plain which is being cultivated; nearly all the villagers have returned to the village; they have no Thugyi at present, and I made arrangements about appointing a Thugyi, who says he can furnish security. At 8 a.m. yesterday we left Auk-taung and reached Thoungdat at 6 p.m. The river is very full, and there is heap of water the whole way. On reaching Thoungdat, I sent a message for the Sawbwa, saying that I would like to see him and his ministers on board the "Kah Byoo"; some little demur was made at first, but eventually the Sawbwa with three Kyomines (his brothers) and several ministers came on board by a ladder which brought them on to the upper deck. The Sawbwa is looked upon as a King here, and is treated with the greatest respect. His palace was burnt down about a year ago; it was apparently a fine building surrounded by a solid brick wall. The Sawbwa was very affable, and expressed his pleasure at seeing me, but at the same time he informed me that he was very well able to look after the affairs of the Thoungdat State, and that he required no assistance from us; he appeared greatly relieved when I told him that we had no intention of occupying Thoungdat permanently. Nothing has been heard here about the Tammu force since the arrival of the messenger, who brought the letter which arrived at Kendat while you were there. The Sawbwa has offered to send out messengers with letters from Colonel Toker and myself to Captain Stevens. At least six or eight days will elapse before we can receive a reply, so I have decided upon making a trip up to Hmaubin and Hmine-taung, with a view to meeting Lhwe-tseu-ko-ywa Wun and the Kanti Sawbwa. Thoungdat Sawbwa informs me that both these officials are friendly, so it will be a good thing to have interviews with them at once.

* Mentioned by Colonel Johnstone as one of the halting places on the route from Moreh-thanna to Kendat.

† Headmen.

According to our calculations Thoungdat is 90 miles above Kendat; they tell us here that Hmaubin is 30 miles and Hmine-taung 30 miles up the river from here. The Sawbwa is an agreeable and intelligent man, apparently about 38 years of age; although a Shan he speaks Burmese well and fluently.

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LETTER from Captain STEVENS, 42nd Assam Light Infantry, to the POLITICAL AGENT, Manipur, dated Tammu, 14th July 1886.

I RECEIVED last night a copy of a telegram from the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Eastern Frontier District, dated Shillong, 4th July 1886, directing me to prepare to withdraw all troops from Tammu. This order was evidently issued on receipt of reports of the excessive mortality amongst the troops during the early part of June.

2. I consider it my duty, in my temporary civil capacity, to point out the modification of the condition of affairs since then, and also what must be the result of such a move, if carried out.

3. In the first place by evacuating Tammu the 14 villages of the Upper Kubo Valley will be at once exposed to the attack of the dacoits now surrounding Tammu on the south. These villagers have been consistently friendly to us since our occupation and have thereby naturally incurred the enmity of the rebels; they have also given refuge to the more wealthy of the inhabitants of the Lower Kubo Valley who fled northward with such of their property as they could save on the dacoits entering their districts. Secondly, the Tsawbwa of Thamdoot,* the ruler of these villages, has hitherto been loyal, giving us assistance and information; but it is impossible to say what effect the inevitable destruction of these villages may produce on his attitude toward us during the ensuing cold season, when it will be impossible for steamers to proceed up the Chindwin River above Kendat and when his co-operation would be of the greatest importance. Thirdly, on the advance of the rebels the loyal inhabitants of the villages of Tammu, Henchin, and Mahmo will have no refuge, the jungles between the Lokchao River and Morehthanna being only safe during our occupation of Tammu, and nothing will induce them to move further into Manipur territory. Possibly some of the able-bodied men may escape or join the rebels on compulsion, but the murder of women, children, sick and infirm, I consider inevitable.

* Thoungdat or Samjok.

4. I understand that our reasons for abandoning Tammu are:—Firstly, the difficulty of feeding the troops; secondly, the excessive sickness.

5. I would say a word or two on both these subjects, but before doing so would wish to point out—

1*st*.—That with the present number of weakly men on my hands, it would be impossible at the present season, when the Lokchao River is frequently impassable owing to floods to complete the evacuation of Tammu before the 15th of August at the earliest with the transport at present available; especially as detailed instructions have not yet been received, and as I understand that the tents required for the proposed camp in the neighbourhood of Sibong have not as yet reached Manipur.

2*ndly*.—That the Burmese report that after the 20th September, Tammu is very healthy.

6. It is foreign to this report to enter the question of the advisability of keeping troops here, without communications, from a military point of view. What I would urge is that, having kept them here till the 15th August (the earliest possible date for evacuation), is not the above-mentioned political aspect of affairs sufficiently grave to render it advisable to continue to hold Tammu until the cold weather, *i.e.*, about one month later than the date I have already mentioned for completion of the evacuation.

7. With regard to feeding the troops, the difficulties do not appear insurmountable. I give details:—

Rice and salt are procurable here. I have therefore only *ghi* and *dhal* to deal with.

Taking 250 men as the garrison for Tammu, we have a daily requirement of—

| | Seers. | Chittacks. |
|---|---|---|
| Dhal - - - - - - - | 31 | 4 |
| Ghi - - - - - - - | 15 | 10 |
| or total weight - - - | 46 | 14 |

*i.e.*, under two coolie loads daily.

8. As to the present health of the troops, I would say that the worst time is over, that the heavy rains have set in, and that there is now very little serious sickness amongst the troops lately arrived; the high average of sick being mostly kept up by men who have been here sick a long time and who could not be sent back for want of doolie carriage which has now been arranged for. Further, that I feel sure that when these men return to Manipur and fresh troops arrive in their place, the serious sickness would not be abnormal.

9. I trust that you will be good enough to submit this report to proper authorities and that you will, in the event of a withdrawal, furnish me with detailed official instructions as to how I am to deal with the inhabitants of Tammu, Haichin, Mahmo,

with the son of the late Woon of Kendat and his followers, with the British Burmah Trading Company's people and others who have claimed our protection. These questions are of so delicate a nature that I must decline to act on my own responsibility alone.

10. I would also solicit that the Maharaja of Manipur may be desired to forward, but only at the very last moment, written instructions to his troops here to hold Moreh-thanna in force after we withdraw. I have kept the order for evacuation secret, as, if generally known, it would be impossible to obtain carriage for sick or rice. The question of feeding the Manipuri troops at Moreh-thanna will have to be considered in the event of our abandoning Tammu, as naturally no rice or salt will then be procurable from the Kubo Valley. I have arranged for carriage of sick by Burmese coolies as far as Pullel. I am ready to arrange for carriage of *ghi* and *dhal* from the further Lokchao to this daily for one month, should the order to retire be reconsidered.

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## DISTRIBUTION OF THE BURMAH FIELD FORCE.

### 2ND BRIGADE.

*Corrected up to the 1st August* 1886.

*At Bhamo.*

5–1st Southern Division, R. A., one division.
R. W. Fusiliers, Head-quarters and 178 rifles.
Hazara Mountain Battery, Head-quarters and two divisions.
No. 4 Company, B. S. and M., 96 rifles.
26th P. I., Head-quarters and 411 rifles.

*At Shwe-ke-gu.*

26th P. I., 42 rifles.

*At Katha.*

R. W. Fusiliers, 57 rifles.
26th P. I., 68 rifles.
25th M. I., 94 rifles.

### 1ST BRIGADE.

*Corrected up to the 1st August* 1886.

*Ye-u Command—At Ye-u.*

R. W. Fusiliers, 64 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, 15 lances.
21st M. I., 151 rifles.

*Shwebo Command—At Shwebo.*

9–1st Cinque Ports Division, R. A., one division.
R. W. Fusiliers, 121 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, 16 lances.
5th Bo. L. I., 109 rifles.

*At Kyoukmyoung.*

R. W. Fusiliers, 67 rifles.
5th Bo. L. I., 45 rifles.

*At Napeah.*

R. W. Fusiliers, 14 rifles.
5th Bo. L. I., 40 rifles.

*At Shemaga.*

5th Bo. L. I., 135 rifles.

*Telegraph Escort.*

12th M. I., 79 rifles.

*At Mandalay.*

5–1st Southern Division R. A., Head-quarters and two divisions.
9–1st Cinque Ports Division, R. A., Head-quarters and one division.
Somersetshire Light Infantry, Head-quarters and 369 rifles.
Hampshire Regiment, Head-quarters and 399 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, Head-quarters and 115 lances.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 141 rifles.
43rd Assam L. I., Head-quarters and 459 rifles.
1st Madras Pioneers, Head-quarters and 514 rifles.
12th M. I., Head-quarters and 349 rifles.
21st M. I., Head-quarters and 413 rifles.
23rd W. L. I., Head-quarters and 440 rifles.
25th M. I., Head-quarters and 181 rifles.
25th Bo. L. I., 28 rifles.

*At Ava.*

Somersetshire L. I., 43 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, 15 lances.
23rd W. L. I., 30 rifles.
25th M. I., 151 rifles.

*At Sagaing.*

Hampshire Regiment, 105 rifles.
5th Bo. L. I., Head-quarters and 62 rifles.

*At Myinmoo.*

5th Bo. L. I., 123 rifles.

*At Choungwa.*

2nd Madras Lancers, 18 lances.
43rd Assam L. I., 152 rifles.

*At Myotha.*

Somersetshire L. I., 44 rifles.
25th M. I., 87 rifles.

*At Minthay.*

25th M. I., 126 rifles.

*At Yankeetoun.*

Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 24 rifles.
21st M. I., 102 rifles.

*At Maddeah.*

12th M. I., 102 rifles.

*At Lamaing.*

Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 14 rifles.
12th M. I., 150 rifles.

*At Paleik.*

Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 13 rifles.
25th Bo. L. I., 97 rifles.

*Kyouksai Command—At Kyouksai.*

Somersetshire L. I., 31 rifles.
23rd W. L. I., 5 rifles.
25th Bo. L. I., Head-quarters and 122 rifles.

*At Talukso.*

25th Bo. L. I., 79 rifles.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 11 rifles.

*At Yewun.*

Somersetshire L. I., 92 rifles.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 34 rifles.
24th Bo. L. I., 110 rifles.
9–1st Cinque Ports Division, R. A., one division.
Mounted Infantry, 22 rifles.

*At Kume.*

2nd Madras Lancers, 32 lances.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 16 rifles.
25th Bo. L. I., 194 rifles.

*Chindwin Command—At Aloun.*

23rd M. I., 40 rifles.
25th Bo. I., 67 rifles.

*At Mingin.*

18th B. I., 238 rifles.

*At Kendat.*

No. 1 Mountain Battery, one division.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 74 rifles.
18th B. I., Head-quarters and about 390 rifles.

*Myingyan Command—At Myingyan.*

No. 1 Mountain Battery, Head-quarters and one division.
Liverpool Regiment, Head-quarters and 141 rifles.
Somersetshire L. I., 51 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, 23 lances.
Bombay Sappers and Miners, 24 rifles.
11th B. I., Head-quarters and 213 rifles.
27th P. I., 23 rifles.

*At Natogyee.*

Liverpool Regiment, 20 rifles.
Bombay Sappers and Miners, 4 rifles.
11th B. I., 87 rifles.

*At Samaitkyon.*

11th B. I., 55 rifles.

*At Taunthamyo.*

11th B. I., 51 rifles.

*At Yetagyo.*

11th B. I., 61 rifles.
18th B. I., 47 rifles.

*Pagan Command—At Pagan.*

7–1st N. D. R. A., Head-quarters and one division.
Liverpool Regiment, 33 rifles.
2nd Hampshire Regiment, 23 rifles.
Bengal Sappers and Miners, 51 rifles.
11th B. I., 98 rifles.
1st M. Pioneers, 83 rifles.
43rd Assam L. I., 53 rifles.

*At Pakoko.*

11th B. I., 113 rifles.

*At Popa.*

Liverpool Regiment, 67 rifles.
2nd B. I., 48 rifles.

*At Singoo.*

11th B. I., 42 rifles.

*At Mitchee.*

2nd B. I., 30 rifles.
11th B. I., 43 rifles.
1st M. Pioneers, 22 rifles.

*At Se.*

43rd Assam L. I., 99 rifles.

*Memboo Command—At Memboo.*

7–1st N. D. R. A., one division.
Liverpool Regiment, 46 rifles.
2nd B. I., 91 rifles.
Bengal Sappers, 23 rifles.

*At Minhla.*

2nd B. I., 99 rifles.

*At Salenmyo.*

Liverpool Regiment, 53 rifles.
2nd Hampshire Regiment, 48 rifles.
B. Sappers and Miners, 8 rifles.
2nd B. I., 83 rifles.
23rd W. L. I., 50 rifles.

*At Simbyujun.*

2nd B. I., 30 rifles.

*At Napeh.*

7–1st N. D. R. A., one division.
Liverpool Regiment, 103 rifles.
Bengal Sappers and Miners, 6 rifles.
26th M. I., 150 rifles.

*At Thazee.*

2nd B. I., 20 rifles.

*At Magwè.*

2nd B. I., 20 rifles.

*At Pyeloungyaw.*

2nd B. I., 43 rifles.

*At Yenangyaung.*

Bombay Sappers and Miners, 16 rifles.
2nd B. I., 67 rifles.

*At Simboungweh.*

2nd B. I., 30 rifles.

## 3rd Brigade.

*Corrected up to 1st August for all Stations except Yemethin.*

*At Mahline.*

Liverpool Regiment, 46 rifles.
Bombay Sappers and Miners, 15 rifles.
27th P. I., Head-quarters and 197 rifles.

*At Matela.*

No. 1 Mountain Battery, one division.
Liverpool Regiment, 47 rifles.
Madras Lancers, 25 lances.
Sappers and Miners, 31 rifles.
27th P. I., 134 rifles.

*At Yendaw.*

Somersetshire L. I., 54 rifles.
27th P. I., 64 rifles.

*At Pwaybway.*

27th P. I., 46 rifles.

*At Yaynoung.*

27th P. I., 42 rifles.

*At Swaynamboo.*

27th P. I., 78 rifles.

*At Hlinedet.*

Liverpool Regiment, 50 rifles.
Sappers and Miners, 14 rifles.
Madras Lancers, 10 lances.
27th P. I., 83 rifles.

*At Yemethin.*

8–1st L. D. R. A., one division.
Mounted Infantry, 17 rifles.
Somersetshire L. I., 141 rifles.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 57 rifles.
27th P. I., 80 rifles.
3rd M. I., 165 rifles.

*At Ningyan.*

8–1st L. D. R. A., one division.
Mounted Infantry, 14 rifles.
2nd Somersetshire, L. I., 177 rifles.
Royal Scots Fusiliers, 26 rifles.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 14 rifles.
3rd P. I., Head-quarters and 78 rifles.
1st Bo. Grenadiers, 194 rifles.

*At 6 small Posts and on Escort Duty.*

Mounted Infantry, 12 rifles.
Royal Scots Fusiliers, 25 rifles.
27th P. I., 49 rifles.
3rd P. L. I., 161 rifles.
1st Bo. Grenadiers, 40 rifles.

STATIONS NOT INCLUDED IN ANY BRIGADE.

*Corrected up to 1st August.*

*At Toungdwingyee.*

3–1st S. D. R. A., one division.
Royal Scots Fusiliers, 145 rifles.
26th M. I., 131 rifles.

A. C. YATE, Lieut.,
Attaché, Intelligence Branch,
Quartermaster-General's
Department in India.

Simla, 21st August 1886.

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**TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY, dated 25th August 1886.**

YOURS, 19th. Mandalay. Please explain by telegraph extent of calamity, causes, and results, and send full description of what steps have been taken to mitigate effects.

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**TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 26th August 1886.**

YOUR telegram of 25th. Following is the information I have received from Mandalay in regard to bursting of bund at Mandalay:—Its obvious cause was an unprecedented rise of the river; when flood assumed extraordinary proportions danger was appre-

hended and every effort was made to strengthen embankment; it was also patrolled day and night, but, of course, precautions of this kind are not of much avail if the weight of water is greater than the earth can sustain; whole of low lying parts of town have been inundated and damage to property has been great. Commissioner telegraphs that loss of life is believed to have been small, but accurate reports not yet attainable; arrangements were at once made to supply gratuitously food to persons rendered destitute, but very few applicants have presented themselves; flood is subsiding, water in river being now lower than that behind the bank, latter has been cut lower down stream in order to let accumulated water escape; there is no suspicion of accident having been occasioned by any malicious person; Commissioner has been instructed, as soon as he has ascertained all further facts, to report them in detail, when I will again communicate.

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## TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 26th August 1886.

INUNDATION at Mandalay. Following additional, but unofficial, information just received:—Breach in bund is 300 feet wide; not more than a dozen bodies have been found, as people had plenty of time to clear out of their houses; total loss of life is probably under 25. No European seems to have been drowned. Much of food stuffs in bazaars have been destroyed or spoilt, but piece goods were generally saved before water rose. Relief is given to needy who apply, or who are found upon searching.

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## TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 27th August 1886.

BERNARD telegraphs that floods have fallen 6 feet. Only 12 bodies have been found, the district officer reports that he does not think more than this number have perished, he himself having visited all parts, and search having continued for ten days. Every exertion is being made to relieve destitute. A pound of rice and a half anna is given daily to all applicants, who average about 300 a day; largest number of applicants in one day was 700, principally women and children. There is a great deal of work now going on in the neighbourhood of Mandalay and in other districts on roads. Embankment burst similarly in 1877, when flood was 3 feet lower than on this occasion. Committee has been appointed to investigate circumstances of breaks. Further reports of death of Myngyan Prince have been received, and Bernard is inclined to believe them.

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## EXTRACT LETTER from the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, dated Simla, the 27th August 1886, No. 125, Military.

SIR,

WITH our letter No. 117, dated the 13th August 1886,* we forwarded correspondence showing the proposed arrangements for the conduct of the military operations in Burmah during the ensuing cold weather, and for the relief at the end of the cold season of the greater part of the troops now serving in that province. As shown in the enclosures of paragraph 25 of our letter No. 118, dated 20th August 1886, orders have been issued for the despatch in October next of the regiments and batteries noted in the margin † to Burmah.

* *See* Burmah, No. 3 (1886), page 109.

† *From the Bengal Presidency.*

No. 1 Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern Division Royal Artillery.
No. 9 Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, Royal Artillery.
2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment.
1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment.
7th Bengal Cavalry.
1st Bengal Infantry.
5th Bengal Infantry.

*Hyderabad Contingent.*

3rd Cavalry.
3rd Infantry.

*From the Madras Presidency.*

1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.
2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers.
1st Madras Lancers.
17th Madras Infantry.

*From the Bombay Presidency.*

1st Bombay Lancers.
27th Bombay Infantry.

2. We have requested the Commander-in-Chief in India to direct the General Officer Commanding the Burmah Field Force to arrange, in communication with the civil authorities, for the employment of locally hired carriage for ambulance and transport purposes to such extent as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the additional troops which will be on service in Burmah during the winter months.

We have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.
F. S. ROBERTS.
C. P. ILBERT.
S. C. BAYLEY.
T. C. HOPE.
A. COLVIN.
G. CHESNEY.

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TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 28th August 1886.

Following from Chief Commissioner, Burmah :—Flood continues to abate. Number of persons relieved yesterday, 1,200. Embankment in Henzada district, Lower Burmah, has also burst, but damage to crops will not be great if water falls promptly.

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NARRATIVE OF EVENTS, &c., IN BURMAH, for Week ending 28th August 1886.

Telegrams from General White, dated 17th August 1886, to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Quartermaster-General.

On the evening of the 16th August, the embankment which protects Mandalay suburbs from inundation suddenly gave way in its north-west corner, where it crosses the Thenza creek, and the whole of the lower part of the town up to the Shwe-ta-Chaung canal became inundated. General White states :—

"The shore is quite cut off from the palace and main town. The troops have had to turn out of the Residency, which is deep in water. The people had considerable warning, and we have as yet heard of no loss of life. The river is higher than any record of former years, and we have been anxious about the *bund* for some days. It has been watched by day, and patrolled by military and police at night. Everything points to the break having resulted from the force of the floods; there is nothing to lead to the supposition that the breach is the work of dacoits. Telegraphic communication may be irregular for some time owing to floods all along the line. We will supplement with steamers. The troops are safe, those at the embankment being in barracks above flood level, and those in the town on the Shwe-ta-Chaung having been removed this morning."

This accounts for the breaks in the telegraphic communication reported on the 17th instant. It is thought that these floods will necessitate the troops moving out into camp as soon as the rains cease. There being no outlet for the water, it must absorb.

Telegram from General White, No. 2,049, dated Mandalay, 21st August 1886, to Adjutant-General in India.

Lieutenant Huggins defeats rebels.

On the 17th of August, Lieutenant Huggins, with 65 rifles 21st Madras Infantry, 67 military police (including 33 mounted), and 50 mounted Burman police, proceeded northwards from Yeu to attack a rebel gang, reported 2,000 strong, under Isanditi and Ngamya. On the 20th the column met and repulsed an outpost of the rebels near Kypoungyna, 12 miles north-west of Yeu, and afterwards dispersed the main body. Six prisoners were taken, and it is estimated that about 50 were killed

and a few wounded. A jingal, 20 muskets, a golden umbrella, and a standard were captured. Casualties our side—Police Private Fivinnan (?) Khan severely wounded. By the lowest statements the rebel force consisted of 100 mounted and 1,400 foot men, with 3 jingals and 450 muskets.

Lieutenant Smith, Hants Regiment, defeats rebels.

On the 18th of August, Lieutenant H. W. Smith, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, with 20 mounted infantry, Hampshire Regiment, and some police, attacked two bands of dacoits under Thaquay and Mino at Samoon in the Sagaing district. The enemy had occupied strong positions in pagodas, which were successively attacked, and the occupants driven out with a loss of 32 killed, including Thaquay. Casualties our side—killed, 1 private of police; wounded, 2 privates, Hants Regiment; and 4 police privates,—all severely.

It is reported from Yewun that rumours are current that the Myinzain Prince died of fever on the 13th of August at Yayngang, and this report is confirmed by the Deputy Commissioner at Kyouksai, who believes it to be true.

Letter from General Officer Commanding Burmah Field Force, dated Mandalay, 14th August 1886, concerning Burmah Field Force diaries.

In future the Burmah Field Force diaries, submitted every week by Major-General White, V.C., C.B., will show each event under the date on which it actually took place, instead of, as hitherto, under the date on which it was reported at Field Force head-quarters. This system will entail some delay in awaiting the reports of occurrences at distant posts and stations, but the counterbalancing advantage of a continuous narrative will be obtained. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has approved of this new system of compiling the Burmah Field Force diaries.

Letter from Secretary to the Government of India Home, Department, dated Simla, 16th August 1886, to Chief Commissioner, Burmah.

The following instructions have been sent to the Chief Commissioner in Burmah by the Government of India in the Home Department:

"References regarding independent and semi-independent tribes, which before the war did not form part of the population under direct Burman rule, *e.g.*, the Shan States, the Kachins, &c., should be submitted to the Foreign Department. All military operations, except those against frontier tribes, are regarded as in the nature of operations against insurgents and dacoits; and information regarding all such operations should accordingly be communicated to the Home Department. The Home Department is also particularly interested in having early and precise information as to the establishment of courts of justice, jails, police stations, &c., and generally regarding all facts tending to show the gradual establishment of order and introduction of settled administration. For the rest the distribution of work is left to your discretion."

Casualties.

The last received list of casualties, dated Mandalay, 14th August 1886, is appended.

NOMINAL LIST OF CASUALTIES, including Followers, since last Return (including those of a prior Date not previously reported).

*Mandalay* 14*th August* 1886.

| Corps. | Regimental No. | Rank and Name. | Date of Casualty. | Action or Place. | Particulars showing whether killed, died of Wounds, wounded, &c., and the Nature of Wound or Disease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Killed.* | | | |
| 43rd A. L. I. - | 1,970 | Lance Naick Kenthaver - | 12-6-86 | Sè - - | Killed in action. |
| Somersetshire L. I. | 92 | Private Andrews, H. - | 5-8-86 | Near Myingyan | " " |
| | | *Wounded.* | | | |
| 43rd A. L. I. - | 2,088 | Private Ummer Sing Thapa | 6-8-86 | Menrain, near Chowngwa. | Wound. - |
| Hampshire - | 551 | " Drewett, H. - | 9-8-86 | Near Sagaing | Wound dangerous. |
| " - | 1,724 | " Craggs, G. - - | 9-8-86 | " | " slight. |
| 5th Bo. L. I. - | 2,683 | " Dagiros Sulunk - | 9-8-86 | " | " dangerous. |
| " - | 1,679. | " Sheik Abdoola - | 9-8-86 | " | " slight. |
| " - | 2,635 | " Argun Thatur - | 9-8-86 | " | " " |
| " - | 2,687 | " Rag Mehtar - | 9-8-86 | " | " " |
| " - | 1,921 | " Balagira Shinde - | 9-8-86 | " | " " |
| " - | 2,783 | " Sukhla Sing - | 9-8-86 | " | " " |
| " | 2,862 | " Hurdwar Sing - | 9-8-86 | " | " " |
| " - | 2,503 | " Hunuman Sing - | 9-8-86 | " | " " |
| " - | 2,553 | " Siunandan - - | 9-8-86 | " | " " |
| | | *Died of Disease.* | | | |
| 1st M. P. - | 297 | Private Appanah - - | 21-7-86 | Aloun - | Cholera. |
| 18th B. I. - | 3,952 | " Rattan Sing - | 4-7-86 | Mingyin - | " |
| " - | — | " Ganga Sing - | 9-7-86 | " - | " |
| " - | 3,670 | " Sobha Sing - | 10-7-86 | " - | " |
| 27th P. I. - | 1,781 | " Shere Sing - - | 11-7-86 | Mahline - | " |
| 25th Bo. L. I. - | 937 | Lance Naik Eshere Sing - | 14-7-86 | Kyouksi - | Ague. |
| 12th M. I. - | 3,421 | Private Sheik Homed - | 14-7-86 | Lamaing - | Fever. |
| 43rd A. L. I. - | 2,063 | " Karan Sing Thapa - | 18-7-86 | Mandalay - | Pneumonia. |
| Somersetshire - | 69 | " Button, J. - - | 18-7-86 | Yendaw - | Cholera. |
| 7-1 N. D., R. A. | 5,780 | Gunner Banks, J. - - | 19-7-86 | Pagan - | Dysentery. |
| Somersetshire - | 235 | Lance-Corporal Owens, J. - | 20-7-86 | Yemethen - | Cholera. |
| " - | 958 | Private Hill, J. - - | 20-7-86 | Yendaw - | " |
| " - | 314 | " Spiller, T. - - | 21-7-86 | Ava - - | Dysentery. |
| " - | 837 | " Woodgate, R. - | 22-7-86 | Myotha - | " |
| 12th M. I. - | 3,296 | " Sooreanarrainah - | 23-7-86 | Mandalay - | Fever. |
| 43rd A. L. I. - | 2,208 | " Hatee Ram Daman - | 24-7-86 | " - | Nephritis. |
| Somersetshire - | 525 | Sergeant Langdon, J. - | 25-7-86 | Between Tolukso and Paleik. | Dysentry. |
| 5th Bo. L. I. - | — | Subadar Raniji Bader - | 27-7-86 | Mandalay - | Remittent fever. |
| 43 A. L. I. - | 1,883 | Lance Naik Bagbir Thapa - | 28-7-86 | " - | Enteric fever. |
| Somersetshire - | — | Major Bradshaw - - | 31-7-86 | Ningyan - | Fever and weak heart. |
| 5th Bo. L. I. - | 223 | Private Bhewajeraw - | 3-8-86 | Mandalay - | Remittent fever. |
| Liverpool - | 614 | " McLeod - - | 4-8-86 | Membu - | Fever. |
| " - | 910 | Lance-Corporal Buckley - | 5-8-86 | " - | Cholera. |
| Hampshire - | 1,970 | Private Gill, J. - - | 5-8-86 | Mandalay - | Fever. |
| 11th B. I. - | 2,385 | " Muluk Sing - | 6-8-86 | Pagan - | Cholera. |
| Somersetshire - | 390 | " Parsons, A. J. - | 7-8-86 | Yewun - | " |
| Liverpool - | 677 | " Evans, T. - - | 8-8-86 | Membu - | " |
| Somerset - | 986 | " Perry, A. - | 7-8-86 | Kyouks - | " |
| 7-1 N. D., R. A. - | 48,587 | Gunner Swallow, H. - | 8-8-86 | Membu - | Abscess. |
| 5-1 S. D., R. A. - | 24,260 | Bombardier Braddrick, J. - | 9-8-86 | Mandalay - | Diarrhœa. |
| 26th M. I. - | 1,567 | Private Reejah - - | 9-8-86 | Rangoon - | Debility. |
| " - | 639 | " Perasawmy - - | 10-8-86 | Mimbu - | Ague. |
| Somersetshire - | 966 | " Guest - - | 10-8-86 | Kyoukse - | Cholera. |
| 2nd B. I. - | 2,323 | " Joyunudum Sing - | 4-8-86 | Mimbu - | " |

ABSTRACT.

| Number killed, 2. | Died of wounds, 0. | Wounded, 12. | Missing, 0. | Died of disease, 34. |
|---|---|---|---|---|

The following additional casualties have been reported by telegram :—

*Royal Scots Fusiliers.*—Private James McShaw, at Toungdwingyi, on 7th July, of dysentery.

*Somersetshire Light Infantry.*—Private John Bawkins, at Myingyan, on 8th August, of enteric fever.

7-1 *Northern Division Royal Artillery.*—Gunner Peter Waters, at Mimbu, on 15th August, of cholera.

Weekly civil reports.

The weekly reports from Upper and Lower Burmah, dated respectively 21st and 22nd August, and the embarkation and disembarkation programme of the reinforcements and reliefs for Burmah are appended.

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TELEGRAM, 21st August 1886 [3.31 p.m.], from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Mandalay, to HOME SECRETARY, Simla.

21st. Weekly report. Mandalay town and district quiet. Two gangs of dacoits in the town have been attacked and broken up. A band of dacoits, which attacked an outlying village in Mandalay district, was beaten off by local police and villagers.

Inundations are beginning to abate; believed that loss of life caused by flood was small, but accurate report not obtainable. No widespread distress has been caused. Few applicants come for the relief gratuitously offered by Government.

Northern districts quiet. A person who claimed Sawbwaship of Momuk Kar, the ruby mines, and who has caused war there for seven months, surrendered, and is being kept at Katha.

Yeu reports engagement by troops and police with large band of dacoits, who were defeated. Enemy's loss, 50 killed; our loss, 1 police constable severely wounded. At Sagaing a band, who had successfully resisted police under Mr. Walton, was dispersed after severe fighting by troops and police. Dacoit leader, man of some note, and 32 of his followers killed; our loss, 1 killed, and 6 severely wounded. Police said to have behaved gallantly. Report from Kyaukse that Myinzaing Prince, otherwise called the Alompra pretender has died. Report not yet verified, but believed by Pilcher.

Situation in other districts continues unchanged. Mimbu much disturbed, and sickness among garrison greatly impedes operations against gangs; but the new regiment of Goorkhas has been stopped at Pagan, so as to strengthen garrisons in southern districts.

Ningyan and Yamethin slightly improving, but rebel gangs still making much head there.

* *Note.*—Otherwise spelt Thoungdat and Samjok.

On 7th and 9th August, while at Shawng-dok,* Raikes received four letters from Stevens at Tammu, latest being dated 3rd August. Cholera at Tammu had ceased, and troops were being kept there, being unable to occupy neighbouring hill, as they had no tents. Chindwin force will not move towards Tammu till after rainy season.

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TELEGRAM, 22nd August 1886 [10.40 a.m.], from Mr. G. J. S. HODGKINSON, Rangoon, to HOME SECRETARY, Simla.

Weekly report. Lower Burmah quiet, but dacoities continue frequent in Prome. Cases of 169 prisoners disposed of during week; 644 still under trial.

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OFFICE OF QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL IN INDIA.—Army Head-quarters.

*Simla, 25th August* 1886.

PROGRAMME OF DATES OF SAILING FROM INDIA AND DISEMBARKATION AT RANGOON OF THE ADDITIONAL TROOPS PROCEEDING TO BURMAH DURING THE COLD SEASON OF 1886–87.

| Corps. | Port and Date of Embarkation. | Date of Disembarkation at Rangoon. |
|---|---|---|
| 7th Bengal Cavalry | Calcutta, 10th and 23rd September, and 5th October 1886. | 15th and 28th September and 10th October 1886. |
| No. 9–1 Northern Division, Royal Artillery, with portion of No. 2 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, if space is available. | Calcutta, 11th September 1886. | 16th September 1886. |
| 1st and 5th Bengal Infantry | Calcutta, 20th September 1886. | 25th September 1886. |
| No. 1–1 Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, with portion of No. 2 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, if space is available. | Calcutta, 24th September 1886. | 29th September 1886. |
| 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment<br>1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment | Calcutta, 3rd October 1886 | 8th October 1886. |
| 1st Madras Lancers | Madras, 17th, 19th, 21st, and 22nd September 1886. | 22nd, 24th, 26th, and 27th September 1886. |
| 3rd Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry | Madras, 30th September; 1st, 3rd, and 4th October 1886. | 4th, 5th, 8th, and 9th October 1886. |
| 17th Madras Infantry and 3rd Hyderabad Contingent Infantry. | Madras, 15th September 1886. | 20th September 1886. |
| 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade<br>2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers | Madras, 28th September 1886. | 3rd October 1886. |
| 1st Bombay Lancers | Bombay, 21st and 22nd September 1886. | 1st and 2nd October 1886. |
| 27th Bombay Infantry | Karachi, 5th October 1886. | 17th October 1886. |

A. C. YATE, Lieut.,
Attaché, Intelligence Branch,
Quartermaster-General's
Department in India.

Simla, August 28, 1886.

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TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY, dated 1st September 1886.

Yours, 18th August.—I sanction your raising two mountain batteries, as proposed.

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NARRATIVE OF EVENTS IN BURMAH for the Week ending 4th September 1886.

Skirmish near Se.

IN a slight skirmish with dacoits on the 18th August near Se, one transport driver was killed and one sepoy 11th Bengal Infantry dangerously wounded.

Affair near Henzada.

On the morning of the 25th August, at the village of Helandoung a detachment of 20 rifles, 7th Bombay Infantry, encountered a gang of 60 dacoits, killing two and wounding many. Our casualties were two sepoys wounded.

Force at Kendat.

The force now occupying Kendat consists of:—

Telegram No. 104, dated 22nd August 1886, from Colonel Toker, 18th Bengal Infantry.

| | Effective. | Sick. |
|---|---|---|
| 18th Bengal Infantry (Headquarters) | 229 | 65 |
| Sappers and Miners | 63 | 7 |
| Transport Followers | 37 | 8 |

Casualty at Kendat.

On the night of 21st August a sepoy, 18th Bengal Infantry, was shot dead, while patrolling outside stockade, by dacoits.

Engagements with rebels.

On the 13th August, Lieutenant Hodson, 23rd Madras Light Infantry, had a successful engagement with a band of dacoits under the Ex-Woon of Myingyan at Seyema in the Pagyi District. Six dacoits were killed. On our side one bugler 18th Bengal Infantry was slightly wounded.

On the 23rd of August Major Price, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, with a small column from Kume attacked some insurgents at Tyung-gon-gyi near Shwedoung, 14 miles south-west of Kume, and captured eight prisoners (including Bo Shein), an elephant, one gun, &c. Enemy were taken by surprise and made no stand.

On 24th August, Captain Grant with small force from Yewun attacked a gang of dacoits near Pyubwé, 5 miles north-west of Gwé, killing six, wounding two, taking four prisoners, and recovering 50 head of cattle. The stockade at Pyubwé was destroyed.

On 23rd August, Lieutenant Biggs, Royal Engineers, surrounded the village of Yaidaw, 5 miles from Tountha Myo, and shot and captured 15 dacoits.

Casualties. The following recent casualties have been reported by telegram from Mandalay:—

Lieutenant T. C. Rynd, 16th Madras Infantry, wounded on 16th August;

(*a.*) Died of disease—2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, 3 privates; 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry, 1 colour sergeant and 2 privates; 2nd Hampshire Regiment, 1 corporal and 1 private; 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, 1 private; 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 2 privates; 7-1 Northern Division Royal Artillery, 2 gunners;

(*b.*) Killed in action—1 private 18th Bengal Infantry; (*c*) died of wounds—1 private 11th Bengal Infantry; (*d*) Wounded—2 privates 7th Bombay Infantry, 1 private 27th Punjab Infantry, 1 private 16th Madras Infantry.

Invalided during the campaign. The numbers of all ranks that have been invalided during the Burmah campaign up to 28th August 1886, are as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| British Officers | - | - | - | - | 39 |
| Native Officers | - | - | - | - | Nil. |
| British Non-Commissioned Officers and men | | | | - | 510 |
| Native | „ | „ | „ | - | 410 |

Movements of Chief Commissioner. The Chief Commissioner of Burmah left Mandalay for Bhamo on the 27th of August.

Weekly reports. The weekly telegraphic reports from Upper and Lower Burma, dated respectively the 29th and 30th of August are appended.

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TELEGRAM, 29th August 1886 (5.41 p.m.), from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Mandalay, to HOME SECRETARY, Simla.

29th. Weekly report. No news of special importance. Commissioner, Northern Division, has visited all his districts; reports division generally quiet and in good order; authority of local officers and revenue collections being gradually extended.

Dacoit leaders in Shwébo show disposition to give up their arms and submit.

Mandalay town very quiet. Flood appears to have done little actual damage. No real distress. Measures have been taken to give food to people who have suffered loss. Over 3,000 persons, chiefly women and children, have received relief during past 14 days.

Cultivation going on everywhere in division, and crops generally looking well.

Commissioner, Central Division, has visited Ava and Sagaing; reports that the people in those disrricts are gradually settling down. Ploughing going on steadily in Kyauksé.

Two small expeditions have been sent out successfully, and one notable leader has been taken.

Yeu district is fairly quiet. Crop prospects are fair.

Four new posts are being established this week in Ava, Kyauksé, Shwébo, and Yeu districts, thus extending area of protection and of our influence.

Myingyan district has been much quieter during the past week.

Minbu reports western part of district in same state as before; other parts of district fairly quiet.

Ningyan and Yaméthen districts continue in unsettled state, but reports of their condition have been much exaggerated.

No recent news from Chindwin or Bhamo. The general outlook is promising.

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TELEGRAM from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Rangoon, to HOME SECRETARY, Simla, dated 30th August 1886.

Weekly report. Lower Burmah fairly quiet, but dacoits still frequent in Prome. Successful engagements with dacoits reported from Henzada and Toungoo. Cases of 135 prisoners disposed of; about 700 remain.

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NOMINAL LIST OF CASUALTIES, including Followers since last Return (including those of a prior Date not previously reported).

*Dated Mandalay, 21st August* 1886.

| Corps. | Regimental No. | Rank and Name. | Date of Casualty. | Action or Place. | Particulars showing whether killed, died of Wounds, wounded, &c., and the Nature of Wound or Disease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Died of Disease.* | | | |
| R. S. Fusiliers - | 171 | Private McCrae, P. - - | 8-7-86 | Toungdwingyi | Dysentery. |
| 43rd A. L. I. - | 1,839 | Sepoy Pursooram Thapa - | 29-7-86 | Choungwa - | Remittent fever. |
| R. W. Fusiliers - | 2,250 | Private Watson, G. - - | 31-7-86 | Katha - | Dysentery. |
| 26th P. I. - | 1,516 | Sepoy Nehala - - | 2-8-86 | ,, - | ,, |
| 3-1, S. D., R. A. | 41,873 | Ag. Bombr. Fitzgerald, J. - | 2-8-86 | Toungdwingyi | ,, |
| 12th M. I. - | 3,358 | Sepoy Shaik Boodeen - | 2-8-86 | Maddeah - | Remittent fever. |
| R. S. Fusiliers - | 554 | Private McShane, J. - | 7-8-86 | Toungdwingyi | Dysentery. |
| R. W. Fusiliers - | 2,028 | ,, Williams, W. - | 7-8-86 | Bhamo - | Enteric fever. |
| Somersetshire L. I. | 306 | ,, Hawkins, J. - | 8-8-86 | Myingyan - | ,, |
| R. W. Fusiliers - | 2,929 | ,, Pickering, F. - | 8-8-86 | Bhamo - | ,, |
| Somersetshire - | 400 | ,, Collins, Jesse - | 13-8-86 | Yewoon - | Fever. |
| R. S. Fusiliers - | 829 | ,, Oliver, A. - | 13-8-86 | Toungdwingyi | Hepatitis. |
| 7-1 N. D., R. A. | 32,851 | Gunner Waters, P. - - | 15-8-86 | Mimbu - | Cholera. |
| 26th P. I. - | 1,802 | Sepoy Bob Sing - - | 16-8-86 | Mandalay - | Diarrhœa. |
| Hampshire - | 225 | Private Lear, G. - - | 17-8-86 | ,, - | Ague. |
| 26th P. I. - | 1,459 | Sepoy Jaising - - | 17-8-86 | ,, - | Dysentery. |
| 25th M. I. - | 676 | Havildar Govind Sawmy - | 17-8-86 | ,, - | Ague and dysentery. |
| 18th B. I. - | 3,514 | Sepoy Ramcharran Sing - | 18-8-86 | ,, - | Diarrhœa. |
| Somersetshire - | 952 | Private Bullen - - | 18-8-86 | Kyouksé - | ,, |
| 23rd W. L. I. - | 1,101 | Sepoy Sumboopuckey - | 19-8-86 | Mandalay - | Dysentery. |
| 1st M. P. - | 500 | Naique Mohamed Ibrahim - | 19-8-86 | Kyouksé - | Drowned. |
| Somersetshire - | 446 | Private Cross, F. - - | 19-8-86 | ,, - | Cholera. |

ABSTRACT.

| Number killed, 0. | Died of wounds, 0. | Wounded, 0. | Missing, 0. | Died of disease, 22. |
|---|---|---|---|---|

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TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY, dated 6th September 1886.

Burmah. As there are many questions and complaints here as to administration of justice in Upper Burmah, I should be glad if you can send me statistical returns of crimes and punishments to date since annexation, and continue to send these returns monthly till further orders.

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NARRATIVE OF EVENTS IN BURMAH for the Week ending September 11th, 1886.

On the 1st of September Wandwin was occupied, and a post of 150 rifles established there. No resistance was offered.

On the 31st of August Lieutenant Fox, Somerset Light Infantry, with 70 rifles started from Myotha and attacked some dacoits in villages near Nabudaw, killing 6 and making 23 prisoners. Seven Enfield muskets were taken.

Captain Fullerton, R.E., attacked dacoits in a village south-west of Tounthamyo. Of the enemy, 3 were killed, 2 wounded, and 2 taken prisoners. Our loss, 1 private killed.

Captain Kellie, 23rd Bombay Light Infantry, with a portion of the Natogyi garrison, attacked village of Nabudaw. Thirty dacoits, including 2 Bohs, were killed.

On 1st September Captain Jackson, Liverpool Regiment, with 10 rifles Liverpool Regiment, 55 sepoys and 2 guns, moved out from Segu to attack rebels. He found the Ma creek, 3½ miles west of Segu, flooded and impassable. He engaged the enemy across the creek and compelled them to retire. The enemy's loss is estimated at between 70 and 80. Our loss, 3 sepoys wounded.

On the 2nd of September Captain Barrett, 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry, Commanding Lamaing post, captured a small stockade near Lamaing, on the road to the Shan hills. Captain Barrett wounded in left arm.

Hospital ship for Burmah Field Force.

The Government of India has sanctioned the steamship *Canning* being fitted out and employed as a hospital ship for sick and convalescent of the Burmah Field Force. The sick and convalescent will be taken on board at Calcutta and Rangoon, and the *Canning* will then proceed to sea for a month, at the expiration of which time it will return to Calcutta or Rangoon, and take in another batch for a sea voyage. Two hundred beds will be provided on board the *Canning*, and a combatant officer will be placed in charge of the details on board.

Report on flood at Mandalay.

The Secretary for Upper Burmah to the Chief Commissioner has sent to the Home Department of the Government of India the following description of the recent floods at Mandalay, dated 21st August 1886 :—

"August 18th.—The embankment at the north-west corner of the town broke at about half-past 6 on the evening of the 16th August. Report was made to the General at about 9 o'clock. Fears for the safety of that part of the *bund* had been entertained during the day, and the Public Works Department had put men on to do what could be done. On Sunday the *bund* had been inspected by the Deputy Commissioner and had seemed safe. It is certain that the breach was due to the force of the river, and was not the result of mischief. The Public Works people were present when the *bund* gave way. The Deputy Commissioner took measures to secure the safety of the King's bazaar. He was there all night, and working and inspecting till late next morning. The result was that nothing was plundered in the bazaar, and all the property that was worth saving was saved. I understand that the officers and men of the Government steamer and launches and of the Flotilla Company gave much help in moving people and property from houses threatened by the flood. There was no disturbance in the town on the night of the flood.

"A number of people have escaped from their houses and are living on the *bund*. Colonel Mathias (commanding at the shore) reported (17th) that it was necessary to arrange for feeding these people. General Low therefore agreed to let the Commissariat Officer give out rations of rice to people who were really destitute. But apparently only a few coolies get any rations. The rest of the people for the most part seem to have provisions with them enough to go on with. The Deputy Commissioner has, however, detailed a Burmese official to attend on Colonel Mathias, and ascertain whether there are any cases of real distress. Such cases Colonel Mathias will relieve by giving out rice to-day (18th) and to-morrow. But it is desirable to remove these people from the *bund*. The Deputy Commissioner has therefore arranged to take them off in boats and launches to the dry land. They have been told that they will not be allowed to stay where they are, and the issue of rice will be stopped after to-morrow.

"19th August.—A breach has been made by Mr. Richard, in consultation with Captain Dorward, towards the southern part of the *bund*, so as to allow the water to flow out as the river falls. A breach has also been made at the end of C road, to enable boats to come in from the river to take people people from the *bund*. Some of the large cargo boats belonging to the late Government are being used for this purpose.

"The Deputy Commissioner has arranged to relieve cases of real destitution which may be reported to him. I agreed that this must be done; but we do not think much relief will be needed.

"Mr. Carter has enquired very carefully about cases of drowning. Up to the present time he has only heard of one case, that of a *mahout*, who was drunk. He was washed away, and resisted efforts made to save him. The Shwé-daik Atwin Wun tells me that he saw at mid-day yesterday the bodies of a woman and a little boy who had been drowned. Yesterday morning at the Arakan Pagoda I was told that two people had been drowned there. I think very likely this is not true.

"The river is to-day six inches higher than it was yesterday. The flood is two feet above the flood of 1877, which is said to have been the highest flood on record at Mandalay. Lower down the river at Prome we have had careful records of flood levels for nearly 20 years, and there the 1877 flood is the highest known.

"21st August.—At Bhamo, where the Chief Commissioner was when the embankment broke, the flood was said to be the highest known since 1853. The rise of the river there ceased on the night of Friday, the 13th instant, and the water began to fall in the forenoon of Saturday, the 14th. By the evening of Tuesday, the 17th, the water had fallen six feet. It may be expected therefore that the water will soon fall here, and that by the middle of next week it will have gone down six or eight feet."

Garrison at Tammu.

The strength of the garrison at Tammu on 1st August was—

4th Regiment Bengal Infantry—
1 European officer,
169 all native ranks (effective 140, sick 29).

42nd Goorkha Light Infantry—
3 European officers,
184 all native ranks (effective 150, sick 34).

Manipuri troops—
300 sepoys and gunners,
2 7-pr. mountain guns.

The garrison at Manipur on that date consisted of 5 British officers and 215 of all native ranks of the 4th British Infantry, a few details 42nd and 44th Goorkha Light Infantry; and a Transport establishment of 1 British officer, 1 Sergeant, 188 drivers, &c., 109 coolies, 3 elephants, 209 bullocks, 87 ponies, and 10 mules.

Nominal list of casualties, including followers, since last return (including those of a prior date not previously reported).

Casualty return.

Mandalay, 28th August 1886.

| Corps. | Regimental No. | Rank and Name. | Date of Casualty. | Action or Place. | Particulars—showing whether killed, died of Wounds, wounded, &c., and the Nature of Wound or Disease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Killed.* | | | |
| 16th M. I. - | 1,782 | Private Appulsawmy - | 11-8-86 | Near Piakone | Killed in action. |
| Transport Dept. - | 2,376 | Driver Morad - - | 18-8-86 | Near Seh - | „ „ |
| | | *Died of Wounds.* | | | |
| 11th B. I. - | 3,013* | Private Jurawur Sing - | 22-8-86 | Pagan - | Died of wound received near Schow on 18th instant. |
| | | *Wounded.* | | | |
| 27th P. I. - | 1,603 | Private Narain Dass - | 9-7-86 | Pwaybway - | Wound, severe. |
| Somerset - | 210 | „ Norley, E. - - | 12-8-86 | Near Kanla - | „ slight. |
| 16th M. I. - | — | Lieutenant Rynd, F. C. - | 16-8-86 | Near Thayetgone. | „ severe. |
| Hants - - | 308 | Private Jones, T. - - | 18-8-86 | Samoon - | „ „ |
| „ - - - | 1,500 | „ Chaldwin, H. - | 18-8-86 | „ - | „ „ |
| | | *Died of Disease.* | | | |
| Somerset L. I. - | 269 | Private Sirl, I. - - | 15-7-86 | Yeméthen - | Dysentery. |
| „ - | 366 | „ Batton, F. - - | 16-7-86 | „ - | Cholera. |
| 26th P. I. - | 1,354 | Naik Buggut Ram - - | 9-8-86 | Katha - | Remittent fever. |
| 13th B. I. - | 1,648 | Lee-Naik Likum Sing - | 11-8-86 | Myingyan - | Cholera. |
| R. S. Fusrs. - | 333 | Private Splane, C. - - | 11-8-86 | Ningyan - | Remittent fever. |
| Somerset - | 247 | „ Petheram, G. - | 12-8-86 | Myotha - | Abscess of liver. |
| 26th P. I. - | 2,579 | „ Sada Sing - - | 12-8-86 | Bhamo - | Ague. |
| „ - | 2,750 | „ Mokarah - - | 13-8-86 | „ - | Dysentery. |
| R. W. Fusrs. - | 51 | „ Lloyd - - | 15-8-86 | „ - | Remittent fever. |
| 26th P. I. - | 994 | Naik Lall Sing - - | 16-8-86 | „ - | Diarrhœa. |
| R. W. Fusrs. - | 2,490 | Private Brown, G. - - | 16-8-86 | Katha - | Remittent fever. |
| 7-1 N. D., R. A. | 115 | Dr. Nyaz Ali - - | 18-8-86 | Mimbu - | Cholera. |
| „ - | 102 | „ Madad Khan - - | 18-8-86 | „ - | „ |
| 27th P. I. - | 2,280 | „ Nawab - - - | 18-7-86 | Yeméthen - | „ |
| 43rd A. L. I. - | 2,238 | „ Mimbir Thapa - - | 19-8-86 | Mandalay - | Enteric fever. |
| „ - | 1,179 | „ Runjeet Chettrie - | 13-8-86 | „ - | Dysentery. |
| „ - | 1,841 | „ Chundrobir Thapa - | 20-8-86 | „ - | Enteric fever. |
| 23rd W. L. I. - | 1,567 | Lce-N. Goodoocandaloo - | 20-8-86 | Aloun - | Remittent fever. |
| 21st M. I. - | 797 | Naique Moonesawmy - | 20-8-86 | Mandalay - | General debility. |
| Liverpool - | 294 | L. Cpl. Murphy, W. - | 20-8-86 | Mimbu - | Diarrhœa. |
| „ - | 802 | Private Anderson - - | 20-8-86 | Segu - | Cholera. |
| 26th P. I. - | 2,152 | „ Deesea Sing - | 20-8-86 | Bhamo - | Diarrhœa. |
| 9-1 C. P., R. A. - | — | Carpenter Mistry Rooda Sing | 21-8-86 | Kyauksai - | Dysentery. |
| Hants - - | 774 | Corpl. Collins - - | 21-8-86 | Membu - | Diarrhœa. |
| Liverpool - | 779 | Private Malley - - | 21-8-86 | „ - | Remittent fever and diarrhœa. |
| 21st M. I. - | 1,443 | „ Mahomed Ali - | 22-8-86 | Mandalay - | Diarrhœa. |
| 27th P. I. - | 2,383 | „ Alph - - | 22-7-86 | Yeméthen - | Cholera. |
| „ - | 2,352 | „ Fusul - - | 22-7-86 | Yendaw - | „ |
| Commissariat - | 481 | Cooley Daniel - - | 22-8-86 | Kyauksai - | „ |
| 1st M. I. - | — | Subadar Mahomed Oosman - | 22-8-86 | Mandalay - | Choleraic diarrhœa. |
| 7-1 N. D. - | 47,975 | Gunr. Brown - - | 22-7-86 | Pagan - | Cholera. |
| „ - | 37,244 | „ Lynn, T. - - | 23-8-86 | Segu - - | Ague. |
| 27th P. I. - | 2,381 | Private Oomur - - | 23-7-86 | Yendaw - | Apoplexy. |
| 26th P. I. - | 1,481 | „ Surdoo - - | 23-8-86 | Mandalay - | Debility and diarrhœa. |
| Hants - - | 231 | „ Wakerly, H. - | 25-8-86 | „ - | Dysentery. |
| 16th M. I. - | 1,650 | „ Ramasawmy - | 25-8-86 | Ningyan - | Pneumonia. |
| Somerset - | 705 | Sergt. Edwards, I. - - | 25-8-85 | Mandalay - | Hepatitis. |
| 18th B. I. - | 3,847 | Private Gokul - - | 25-8-86 | „ - | Diarrhœa. |
| 27th P. I. - | 2,497 | „ Shahmut - - | 26-7-86 | Yendaw - | Cholera. |

* Same man telegraphed twice same day.

ABSTRACT.

| Number—Killed, 2 | Died of wounds, 1 | Wounded, 6 | Missing, 0 | Died of disease, 39. |
|---|---|---|---|---|

The following is a complete list of the losses in action and by disease at Tammu from the date of it occupation up to the 1st of August :—

Casualties at Tamuu.

*4th Bengal Infantry.*

*Killed.*—1 havildar, 2 sepoys, 1 follower.
*Died of Wounds.*—1 naik, 3 sepoys.
*Wounded.*—Major W. Hailes, Subebar Maharaj Ajudia, and 12 sepoys.
*Missing.*—1 sepoy.
*Died of disease.*—Lieutenant G. C. G. Beaver, Subedar Soorjballi Singh, 2 havildars, 2 naiks, 33 sepoys, 1 bunnia, 1 *bhistie*, 1 sweeper.

*Political Agency.*

*Died of Wounds.*—Major W. H. Trotter, Political Agent, 1 chuprasi.
*Killed.*—1 chuprasi and 1 *mahout.*
*Wounded.*—1 interpreter, 1 *mahout.*

*42nd Ghoorkha Light Infantry.*

*Died of Wounds.*—1 sepoy.
*Wounded.*—1 naik, 8 sepoys.
*Died of disease.*—Jemadar Drig Sing Thappa, 1 havildar, 1 naik, and 30 sepoys.

*Manipuri Army.*

*Killed.*—1 subedar, 2 sepoys.
*Wounded.*—1 havildar, 3 sepoys.

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TELEGRAM from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Mandalay, to HOME SECRETARY, Simla, dated 5th September 1886.

Fifth. Weekly report. Northern Division, including Bhamo, Katha, Shéwbo, and Mandalay, generally quiet. Some gathering of dacoits reported from north of Shwébo. Troops have gone to establish new post at Tantabin in that direction. Two or three unimportant dacoities in Mandalay town during the week. Flood water subsiding. Relief continues to be afforded to sufferers from flood. In Mandalay district the stoppage of supplies to disaffected villages reported in weekly telegram of 8th August seems to be taking effect, and to be driving bands down in search of food. Steps have been taken to deal with these gangs. Some bands have dispersed, and their leaders have disappeared.

Active measures are being taken against river pirates, who have harassed trading boats on Irrawaddy north of Mandalay.

A party from the Lamaing garrison captured a small stockade on the 2nd. Captain Barrett slightly wounded.

Throughout the division crops generally believed to be doing well.

Central Division. Ava and Sagaing fairly quiet. Encounter with dacoits on borders of Ava and Myingyan districts resulted in capture of 20 prisoners. Enemy's loss 12 killed.

Kyausé district quiet. Report of Myinzain Prince's death confirmed and believed to be true.

From Chindwin report received of fight at Budalin between police levy and strong body of dacoits—belong to Hla Us' gang. Dacoits defeated with loss estimated at 50 killed. One Burmese policeman killed our side. Loyal Wun of Kani defeated a body of dacoits and killed nine of them.

Southern Division. Pagan reports that several bodies of dacoits have sent in their submission. Villagers have in several instances resisted dacoits. Shwé-aing, an important leader, has been killed. Crop prospects good. Revenue coming in. No news of importance from Myingyan. From Mimbu report received of engagement between part of Sagu garrison and dacoits on Ma stream. Troops one side of stream; enemy other side. Troops could not cross stream, which was in flood. Enemy's loss estimated at 70 or 80; our loss 3 wounded.

Eastern Division. Wundwin, the only post on proposed railway line not hitherto held, was occupied on 1st without resistance, and on the same day an important dacoit leader was captured near there.

Yaméthin district becoming more settled, but large dacoit gangs are still about.

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TELEGRAM from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Rangoon, to HOME SECRETARY, Simla, dated 5th September 1886.

Weekly report. Lower Burmah generally quiet, but a few small gangs of dacoits are still at large. Successful engagements reported from Toungoo and Thayetmyo with Upper Burmah rebels. Progress of jail delivery slow; some 70 cases disposed of; nearly 700 remain; but some cases with large number of accused are now before the courts.

A. C. YATE, Lieutenant,
Attaché, Intelligence Branch,
Simla, 11th September 1886. Quartermaster-General's Dept. in India.

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EXTRACT, TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY, dated 14th September 1886.

Burmah Railway. Send official recommendation with views of Bernard and Macpherson.

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NARRATIVE OF EVENTS IN BURMAH for Week ending 18th September 1886.

THE Director General of Telegraphs gives the following account of the state and progress of the telegraph lines in Burmah.

Memorandum, dated 14th August 1886.

The first object after the taking of Mandalay was to maintain communication between that city and Rangoon, and between the various military posts along the river; and, in spite of difficulties arising from the disturbed state of the country, the want of escorts, and frequent malicious destruction of the lines, communication has been maintained, and a reliable line now exists between our former frontier and Mandalay.

230 miles of wire.

From Mandalay to Myingyan the wire has been doubled to provide for the numerous military stations in that section.

60 miles of wire.

On the Tongoo frontier a line was erected as far as Yemethen, with offices at Gyolim, Ningyan, and Yemethen. In this direction the line as far as Ningyan was for a long time undisturbed, and communication was maintained without difficulty; but for several weeks the districts between Gyolim and Yemethen have been in an excited state, and, owing to the want of troops, all efforts to reconstruct the line (which is reported to have been in great part destroyed) have been in vain.

129 miles of wire.

It was proposed to connect Yemethin with Myingyan by a line across country. This line was not commenced until the 22nd May owing to the want of escort, but between 40 and 50 miles have been completed from Myingyan, and an office opened at Mahline.

108 miles of wire.

North of Mandalay a line has been erected for about 50 miles, and will be continued to Bhamo. This work, which was delayed for escorts, is now in progress. At a place called Napiye, about 40 miles north of Mandalay, a cable was laid across the Irrawaddy, and a line erected through Shwebo (Mountshobo) to Yeu on the Mu River.

250 miles of wire.

47 miles of wire.

Lines were also made from Minhla to Toungdwingyee and from Ningyan to Saithewa, and another from Mandalay to Kyouksai was partially erected. As soon as the weather permits, and if protection to the working parties can be afforded, a second wire will be erected from Rangoon to Myingyan. An additional wire will also be erected from Mandalay northwards to Napiye, so as to provide independent direct communication between that place and Yeu and Bhamo respectively; and a line will be constructed from Assam to Manipur, which will no doubt be ultimately extended to Upper Burmah.

28, 7, and 18 miles of wire respectively.

430 miles of wire.

100 miles of wire.

The telegraphic communication between Mandalay and Rangoon, which was temporarily interrupted on and after the 16th August, owing to the bursting of the *bund* at Mandalay, was very soon re-established. At the time the country was all inundated as far south as Prome, and in many places the line was inaccessible. At Mandalay the superintendent of telegraphs arranged to open "bank offices." The floods there did most serious damage to the telegraph lines in the neighbourhood.

The following new posts have been established:—

New detached posts.
Telegram from General White, dated 17th September 1886.

Gwazon, 25 miles west of Ava on the left bank of the Irrawaddy.
Tantabin, 22 miles north of Shwébo.
Kyaunhyat, 35 miles north of Kyaukmyaung on the left bank of the Irrawaddy.
Tongbo, 12 miles south-east of Mandalay.
Kyidaungan, 12 miles north of Ningyan.
Lewe, 10 miles south-west of Ningyan.

The Government of India has, at the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner in Burmah in consultation with Major General White, ordered the preparation of the following river craft for use in Upper Burmah.

Steam launches, &c. for Burmah.

Two stern-wheelers, mean draft when loaded 22 inches, speed 10 miles, boilers to burn wood or coal, to carry 150 men and 50 ponies, and to have a raised tower for a machine-gun. These have been ordered from England through the Secretary of State for India. They are to be sent in pieces to Rangoon and put together there.

Two launches, each to carry 20 men, speed not less than 8 miles, maximum draft under full load 30 inches, less if possible, cost not to exceed Rs. 10,000 each, and to be tested as to draft under load. To be sent with driver and crew complete to Rangoon. The Director of Indian Marine was instructed on 13th September to purchase these without delay.

One composite stern-wheeler, iron frame, wooden skim, 80 feet long by 16 feet beam, to carry one Gardiner gun on raised platform, with a draught of 12 inches unloaded and one inch more for every 2½ tons of coal, passengers, or baggage; guaranteed to tug a flat of her own size against the current of the Chindwin River; to be ready afloat in Rangoon in December. Price Rs. 32,760, and the flat Rs. 14,800. The Chief Commissioner in Burmah has been directed to have this stern wheeler and flat prepared in Rangoon, as well as two more composite stern wheelers of the same type, size, and draft, price not to exceed Rs. 33,000 each.

Weekly reports.

The following weekly telegraphic reports have been received from Upper and Lower Burmah.

TELEGRAM from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Mandalay, to HOME SECRETARY, dated September 12, 1886.

12th. Weekly report. Bhamo quiet, Katha quiet, but some trouble reported between Wuntho Sawbwa and people on his borders; not expected to extend to Katha district, but garrison has been strengthened as a precaution.

Shwebo in good order. On 6th party from new post at Tantabin, north of Shwebo, surprised dacoits' outpost, killing six and taking four prisoners.

Mandalay town quiet. Some ordinary dacoity. Detection of dacoits very good. In Mandalay district some unimportant dacoity. Police levy at Kywethnapa working actively against hill bands. Military post established at Tongbo.

Reports from Sagaing and Yeu satisfactory; no large gangs about.

Report from Kyaukse states that villagers have combined and driven off Minpo, a noted dacoit leader; and quiet measures being taken to disperse band of dacoits in east of district.

State of affairs Myingyan district unchanged.

Some dacoity reported from Pagan. In two cases dacoited property was recovered. Mahlaing and Pindate somewhat disturbed. District seems to be settling down.

No reports Yemethin, Ningyan, and Mimbu.

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TELEGRAM from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Rangoon, to HOME SECRETARY, dated September 12th, 1886.

Weekly report. Lower Burmah quiet, but dacoits still prevalent in parts of Prome. Cases of 91 men disposed of, 663 remain.

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TELEGRAM from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Mandalay, to HOME SECRETARY, dated September 13th, 1886.

13th. Continuation of weekly report of 12th. Northern part of Yamethin district becoming more settled. Lower part still much disturbed and full of dacoits.

A. C. YATE, Lieut.,
Attaché, Intelligence Branch,
Quartermaster-General's
Department in India.

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EXTRACT LETTER from the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated Simla, September 20th, 1886. No. 148 Railway.

MY LORD,

IN paragaph 6 of his Despatch, No. 52 of 10th June 1886,* Lord Kimberley desired to be furnished with fuller information as to the grounds on which we deemed it a matter of the utmost importance to commence at a very early date the construction of the railway from Toungoo to Mandalay, and his Lordship suggested, for our consideration, the question whether, at any rate until the finances of the province are in a better condition, the attention of the Government might not be more advantageously devoted to making good roads, passable at all seasons, between the various principal stations.

On the 16th July last we replied by telegram, quoted in the margin, giving in outline the arguments put forward by Sir Charles Bernard for giving the preference to a railway which appears to us to be conclusive in favour of his proposal. We have now the honour to forward the fuller statement promised in our telegram, together with copies of two memoranda submitted

* See P
mah, N
(1886),

Telegram, dated 16th July 1886, from Viceroy, Simla, to Secretary of State, London.

Your Despatch, No. 52 of 10th June, paragraph 6. Having requested Bernard to send me his opinion on (the) question of road *versus* railway he has replied.

Trunk road without bridges over six or seven big streams would cost for construction about 30 lakhs, and for maintenance yearly 1¼ lakhs, and it would not serve purpose of railway in respect of trade, because native produce could not bear expense of transport over such great distances. Cost of moving troops and supplies would be five times as great, and time occupied ten times as long.

In short, railway would be far more effectual in pacifying country, promoting trade, and strengthening outer positions, in military, political, and administrative sense.

Method of first constructing road and afterwards laying rails upon it is condemned by all Indian experience as expensive, inconvenient, and unsatisfactory.

Bernard's arguments, of which (the) above is (a) bare outline, appear to us conclusive in favour of railway. Fuller statement of question will be forwarded in due course.

by the Chief Commissioner reviewing exhaustively the military, political, and financial aspects of the question, to which we invite your Lordship's particular attention. We send also copy of a note prepared in our Public Works Department analysing the various proposals we have received for the construction of the extension to Mandalay through the agency of private enterprise.

Your Lordship will perceive from a perusal of Sir Charles Bernard's notes that the construction of the proposed railway is practically an administrative necessity, owing to the physical configuration of the country, by which the entire eastern section of the province is cut off from communication with the great arterial line of the Irrawaddy River, which serves as the highway of trade and base of military operations for the Western and Central districts. A well devised system of comparatively short and cheap roads to connect the more inland towns and villages of these naturally favoured districts with those on the banks of the main stream or of its navigable affluents will suffice to give easy access to them at all seasons and afford every necessary administrative and commercial facility for many years to come. The transport by cart of bulky country produce is always costly, but short leads to points where water carriage is available add but little to the aggregate cost of conveyance from the place of production to final destination, and under no conditions are they ever altogether avoidable. Military operations of which the scope does not extend much above an ordinary day's march from a river base can moreover always be executed with rapidity and they entail no embarrassment on account of land transport for the carriage of supplies, &c.

The case of the Eastern districts lying between the Shan hills and the Pegu Yoma range is however quite different. This extensive tract, about 150 miles long with an average breadth of about 50 miles, is for all practical purposes land-locked and possesses no natural line of through communication or outlet for its produce. A considerable portion of it is fairly populous and well cultivated, and the only bar to the extension of cultivation is the difficulty of carrying the produce to a profitable market. The cart tracks across the broken upland country which separates it from the Irrawaddy are few and bad, and the distance to be traversed before water carriage can be obtained varies from 80 to 100 miles. Owing to the long land march required to gain access to the heart of this tract, whichever way it is approached, the movement of troops is a costly and tedious matter, and the position of our garrisons on the Shan border, cut off as they are from all possibility of speedy reinforcement in case of emergency, a source of anxiety. The difficulty of access, and the slowness with which military movements have necessarily to be executed, are moreover calculated to dispose the people to turbulence, and as a consequence to seriously retard the work of pacification.

Whether we connect these isolated districts with the great highway of the Irrawaddy at three or more points by cross roads perpendicular to the general course of that river, or with the river on the north at Mandalay and with the railway on the south at Toungoo by a trunk road traversing it from end to end, the cost will practically be the same, viz., about 30 lakhs in either case without bridges over the principal streams. But to effectually open out the tract by roads alone, so far as it can be opened by means of roads only, would in our opinion require the construction of both the cross and the longitudinal roads, involving an outlay of not less than 60 lakhs, and for this sum we should obtain about 500 miles of road, with the principal streams unbridged. Some sections of the cross roads would necessarily have to run through wild and rugged country involving stiff inclines and heavy haulage. With the help of such a system of longitudinal and transverse roads reinforcements and supplies could probably be made to reach Yemethen, the heart of these districts, in about 10 days after despatch, from either extremity of the trunk line or from a point on the river base along one of the transverse routes, provided the necessary transport could be immediately collected and made available for the use of the expeditionary troops. But with the help of a railway the time required to reach Yemethen would be scarcely as many hours, and no delays need be apprehended on the score of transport.

We must, however, explain that the above figures are Sir C. Bernard's, on the basis of an average of Rs. 12,000 per mile, which appears to us to be very low.

As regards the development of trade and agriculture, which we look upon as a most important factor for the success of any scheme for the early settlement of the province, we have no hesitation in accepting Sir C. Bernard's views as to the inadequacy of roads alone to produce any marked effect upon either, so far as the Eastern districts are concerned. In a country so naturally fertile as Burmah it requires but little effort

to obtain from the soil sufficient food for the needs of the people, and the stimulus of a ready and remunerative market for the products of its labour is necessary to induce a pleasure loving race, not too prone to physical exertion, though keen traders where a fair profit is attainable, to settle down to the peaceful occupations of agriculture and commerce.

A railway while under construction would provide ample employment for the labouring classes, and the influx of money into the district would give an impetus to production and trade, which the facilities afforded by it on opening would subsequently foster and enlarge.

Sir Charles Bernard shows conclusively to our minds that no system of road communication which it is possible for us to make will bring the districts along the Shan border within reach of a profitable market for their produce. The distances to be traversed and consequently the cost of transport by cart will be too great to allow of the necessary margin for profit in competition with the produce of more favoured localities. The State cannot find continuous employment for a population which has no incentive to work in its own interests, and, lacking employment of a sufficiently lucrative character to keep the masses occupied and content, civil administration would we fear be impossible without the constant presence and support of a large military garrison scattered in strong detachments over the face of the country and maintained at a cost far beyond the capabilities of the provincial finances to bear.

A railway to connect Mandalay with Toungoo may therefore, on the grounds above set forth, be looked upon as a necessity of economical administration; that its construction would greatly contribute to the strength of our military position in the province, and more especially in its eastern and least accessible districts, we have already pointed out; and we may also add that from a political point of view the effect of opening a railway to Mandalay cannot fail to be most important both on Upper Burmah and on the Shan States bordering it, by removing conclusively all doubts as to the conquest of the country and as to its having been finally annexed, facts which have not yet been fully realised by a considerable proportion of the people. That as a commercial undertaking it would ultimately prove a decided success, we have the experience of the railways already made and working in this province, under almost precisely similar conditions, to justify us in confidently predicting. The initial cost of a railway would, indeed, be from six to seven times as great as that of a trunk road of the same length or from three to four times that of a combination of cross and trunk lines of road, but the capital sunk in its construction would in a short time give a return exceeding the interest charges on it; whereas the mere maintenance expenses of a road system would represent a capitalised sum fully 50 per cent. greater than its first cost. The traffic thrown by the extension on the Tounghoo Rangoon Section would also be a source of considerable revenue with which the extension may fairly be credited as indirect profits. The railway would thus not only be self-sustaining, but contribute from its excess profits towards the up-keep of the roads, which must hereafter be made to supplement and feed it, besides being an instrument for the pacification and development of the districts it will serve incomparably superior to any system of roads however perfect.

We have not yet received any detail project for the railway, but the note by the Chief Commissioner, dated 10th June 1886, describes clearly the route the proposed railway would follow northwards from Tounghoo to Mandalay. Some time ago we sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,64,000 for the survey of the line, and the preparation of the necessary estimates. The section between Tounghoo and Ningyan, a distance of 59 miles, has now been carefully surveyed and the line located. A detailed survey of the part south from Mandalay to the crossing of the Panlaung river beyond Kyaukse, a distance of 44 miles, has also been made, and we are assured that the estimates for these sections will be submitted in time to allow construction to begin in October should sanction be accorded to the project. It has not yet been possible to make detailed surveys along the intervening section, but the part between Ningyan and Yemethen is well known, and the remainder has recently been reconnoitered by our railway officers. We are therefore in possession of sufficient knowledge of the physical features and of the obligatory points on the route to establish the fact that the country is easily practicable for a line of railway.

Until the line is located throughout it cannot be said what its exact length will be; but the Chief Commissioner now places it at about 240 miles. Assuming that the

distance is under-estimated and that it may eventually amount to 250 miles, and allowing a mileage rate of Rs. 87,000, which has been the average cost of the existing railways in Burmah after correction for loss by exchange, the extension from Tounghoo to Mandalay may be expected to cost at the most not more than Rs. 225 lakhs in round numbers. It will be observed that this estimate is higher than that of Sir C. Bernard, which seems over-sanguine, and also omits exchange.

In the beginning of the next working season, say 1st November, we expect to be in a position to commence work on about 103 miles of line, 59 at the southern end and 44 at the northern end. In the interval we shall have had full time to consider and pass orders on the detailed plans and estimates of those two sections. If therefore we are able to utilise the approaching working season to the utmost, and to prosecute the work with energy, these two sections should be completed for traffic by the beginning of the year 1888; indeed Sir C. Bernard considers that with an early commencement it would be possible to open the southern section as far as Yemethin by April 1888, and the line throughout by March 1889. We shall have no difficulty in providing an efficient staff for the whole work from our regular establishment. We would invite your Lordship's attention to paragraphs 14, 15, and 16 of the Chief Commissioner's note of the 10th June, in which the questions of traffic prospects, local labour, and the great desirability of starting work as early as possible, are fully stated.

We will now proceed to consider the question of the agency that it is desirable to employ for making the extension. Apart from financial considerations, very strong reasons exist for retaining the entire control of the operations in the hands of the Government.

In the tract through which the railway will pass the villages have been much disturbed by dacoits and rebels, and special measures may be necessary for some time to come for the protection of the works; in fact, the various station buildings may not improbably have to take in the first instance the form of small fortified posts. In the event of the country remaining for any length of time in an unsettled state, such as to impede work, we should undoubtedly have to meet troublesome claims from any company prosecuting the works under any form of Government guarantee. Moreover, we should not have the complete control in the event of war which it was thought so important to retain in the case of the railways on the North-western Frontier.

As regards the mere agency of construction we have already pointed out that our existing establishment is sufficient to undertake the work, and experience has abundantly shown that, under normal circumstances, progress under the State compares not unfavourably with that under guaranteed or private companies, provided that a steady supply of funds can be relied upon. Such a supply, it may be admitted, is assured by the employment of private companies, but it is an advantage for which we may be called upon to pay too heavily; and the various proposals that have already come before us for consideration seem to be all more or less exorbitant, in one case at least unsound.

Assuming that Government retains the existing lines in its own hands, and carries out the extension from loans raised at 3½ per cent.; assuming also that work is started in November next, the financial results would probably be somewhat as under:—

| | Capital Expenditure on the Extension. | Increased Interest Charge. | Increased Revenue.* | Net Additional Charge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1886–87 | 20,00,000 | 25,000 | — | 35,000 |
| 1887–88 | 1,00,00,000 | 2,45,000 | 1,50,000 | 95,000 |
| 1888–89 | 80,00,000 | 5,60,000 | 3,00,000 | 2,60,000 |
| 1889–90 | 25,00,000 | 7,43,750 | 4,50,000 | 2,93,750 |
| 1890–91 | — | 7,87,500 | 7,50,000 | 37,500 |
| 1891–92 | — | 7,87,500 | 10,50,000 | —2,62,500 |
| 1892–93 | — | 7,87,500 | 11,90,000 | —4,02,500 |

* NOTE.—This item necessarily includes increase on existing lines due to expansion of local traffic, as well as to traffic brought on them by the extension.

It may be mentioned that this forecast assumes that the entire system will be earning 4 per cent. on its capital in the year 1892–93; a further development may be reasonably expected in subsequent years.

If your Lordship accepts our conclusion that the early construction of the proposed line of railway is indispensable for the speedy settlement of the country and the subsequent development of its trade and great natural resources, and that no system of roads will as effectually or as speedily serve the same end, we trust that we shall receive by telegraph your Lordship's sanction to allow work to be commenced on the sections of the line for which we may receive complete projects, as soon as the season will permit, and the necessary funds can be provided.

We have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.
F. S. ROBERTS.
C. P. ILBERT
T. C. HOPE.
A. COLVIN.
G. CHESNEY.

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Enclosures to foregoing Letter from GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MEMORANDUM on the RAILWAY to MANDALAY by the CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BURMAH, dated June 10th, 1886.

ON more than one occasion recommendations have been made to the Government of India that a railway should be made through Her Majesty's new dominion of Upper Burmah to Mandalay and eventually to Bhamo, which latter place is close to the border of Western China. The Government of India have fully recognised the importance of the matter, and have authorised the detailed survey of the proposed railway line as far as Mandalay at an estimated cost of about 1½ lakhs of rupees for the survey alone. The work is in progress. By September next we shall have 100 miles of the line surveyed, aligned, staked out, ready for prosecution, with detailed plans and estimates, and we shall also have a reconnaissance by railway officers of 40 to 60 miles more. The whole length from Toungoo, the present terminus of the Lower Burmah line, to Mandalay will be, approximately, 220 miles, and the total cost of the extension to Mandalay will be about 16½ lakhs of rupees, or 1,260,000*l.* at 1*s.* 6*d.* per rupee.

The railway onwards from Mandalay to Bhamo will be a heavier undertaking than, and may be kept apart from, the Mandalay railway scheme. It is proposed now to discuss the Mandalay project only, and to dwell specially on—

(i.) the need for such a railway;
(ii.) the best route for the line;
(iii.) the political, military, and commercial advantages that would result;
(iv.) the probable traffic that would come to the line;
(v.) the labour available for the work.

2. Mandalay is a city of about 100,000 inhabitants; it is the only place in Upper Burmah that contains more than 12,000 or 15,000 people; it has by far the largest trade in Upper Burmah; it is the source whence districts containing about 1,500,000 of Burmans, and, perhaps, 2,000,000 of Shans draw their supplies of piece-goods, yarn, hardware, crockery, salt, salt-fish, and other imported products. It is also the entrepôt whence is despatched about one-half of the exports from Upper Burmah southward. The total value of the exports and imports passing between Upper and Lower Burmah during recent years has been about 400 lakhs of rupees yearly; and rather less than half of this total is either consigned to, or despatched from, Mandalay. The bulk (more than 80 per cent.) of this traffic is carried by steamers and flats belonging to the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company. This Company run two steamers a week each way between Rangoon and Mandalay; they take 10 to 12 days on the upward and 7 to 10 days on the downward journey; they also run once a week each way between Prome and Mandalay a single-handed steamer, by which mails and passengers, taking the railway as far as Prome, make the journey from Rangoon to Mandalay in 3½ days.

3. If the proposed railway served Mandalay only, it might be questionable whether new means of through communication were really necessary, when we have an excellent highway in the River Irrawaddy and first-rate steamers plying thereon. Still, even for the Mandalay trade alone, it will be a very great advantage to the country and to the people to have an alternative and more rapid means of communication. Tens of thousands of field labourers come down yearly from Upper Burmah to the rice-lands of the delta, returning home after the harvest. The journey to and fro between Mandalay and Rangoon now occupies 8 or 10 days, even when immigrants use (as they generally do) the railway as far as Prome. By railway the journey would take two days, and the wages (at Rs. 4 per week) of the extra days would go far towards paying a labourer's downward railway fare. So with costly merchandise, like piece-goods or silk fabrics, the saving of time in transit would be a distinct gain. The existence of an alternative means of conveyance would serve the public by introducing a healthy competition. The Flotilla Company having defeated all competing steamers, and having nearly run native boats off the river so far as through traffic is concerned, have now a practical monopoly of the river trade; they make large (not to say excessive) profits, and their charges are high for water carriage. For instance, the fare for a deck passenger without food from Rangoon to Mandalay is Rs. 12-8-0 and from Prome (the railway terminus) to Mandalay is Rs. 10, whereas the railway will carry 3rd class passengers from Rangoon to Mandalay for Rs. 6, at a rate of three pies per mile for 384 miles.

There is little reason to fear that the opening of a railway to Mandalay, though it might bring down steamer fares and rates, would seriously injure the Flotilla Company, who have done much for, and deserve well of, the country. When the Lower Burmah Railway opened to Prome in 1877, it was predicted by some that the Flotilla Company would be ruined, for Prome was one of their chief trading stations on the river; but the business of the company is now larger than ever, and their trade has increased more rapidly during the past few years than it did before the railway was opened to Prome.

4. But Mandalay is by no means the only place which will be served by the proposed railway. The line will run through a land-locked country, far from the Irrawaddy River; it will skirt the base of the Shan hills, through which a large trade debouches into the plains by passes opposite Ningyan, Yamethin, Hlaingdet, and Kyaukse; it will carry cotton from fields about Hlaingdet and Wundwin to Mandalay; it will serve the considerable rice trade now existing between Ningyan and Yamethin; and it will convey rice from the irrigated lands of Kyaukse, the granary of Upper Burmah, to the Mandalay market. Carts now ply on these routes by devious tracts across rice-fields, through jungles, over stony uplands, and through muddy streams. But the tracts are so rough and difficult, that cart-hire in those regions comes to six and seven annas per ton per mile during the five months for which the tracks are passable. During seven months the tracks are nearly impassable; carts, if they ply at all, carry light loads; and the cost of carriages comes to something over one rupee per ton per mile. No doubt these rates would be reduced if good metalled and bridged roads were made; but such roads would cost about Rs. 12,000 a mile, and even then cart hire would come to about four annas per ton per mile. Water carriage over any of the routes from Ningyan to Kyaukse is quite impossible, save after great outlay on the canals, locks, and reservoirs. Along the line of the proposed railway there are vast expanses of culturable waste, besides considerable areas which yield a surplus of rice, oil-seeds, cotton, and pulse, beyond the wants of the local population. It is manifest that great additional value would be given to the cultivated lands and much impetus would be given to the clearing of waste land if the cost of carrying surplus produce to market were reduced from an average of eight annas to an average of one anna per ton per mile.

5. Some years back, when the railway was first made to Prome, it was intended to carry the line on to Allanmyo, and it was expected that the railway of the future to Mandalay would be carried up the Irrawaddy valley; but we have now learnt more of the country beyond Toungoo, and we have ascertained that the hill range known as the Pegu Yoma sinks almost to nothing about Yamethin. For some time most people acquainted with Burmah have been satisfied that the Mandalay Railway ought to start from Toungoo rather than from Prome. The arguments in favour of the Toungoo route are briefly as follows:—The distance from Toungoo to Mandalay is probably from 60 to 80 miles less than from Prome to Mandalay; the country and the marts along the Irrawaddy valley are adequately served by the Irrawaddy River with its steamers and boats, whereas the tract from Ningyan to Kyauksè and Mandalay is absolutely without any means of through

communication whatever; it is much better to carry a railway through land-locked tract without communications than to put it down alongside a fine navigable river; the Toungoo route serves the passes and caravan paths into the Shan States; some of the stations will be within a dozen miles or so of the mouths of the Shan passes, whereas the Irrawaddy Valley route would be scores of miles from the nearest of the passes into the Shan hills; the Toungoo route is more likely to go near coal* sources than the Prome route. For these reasons it seems clear that we are right in preferring the Toungoo route to the Prome and Irrawaddy Valley route.

6. Beyond Toungoo the first obligatory point is Ningyan, a town of about 12,000 inhabitants, a place of considerable timber trade, and a mart to which Shan caravans much resort. The line from Toungoo to Ningyan has been surveyed and aligned by the railway engineers. The distance is 59 miles; the levels show a rise of 140 feet between Toungoo and Ningyan; the only large stream is the Swa, which will perhaps require 350 feet of waterway with two openings of 100 feet. Beyond Ningyan the line must go up the valley at places barely 15 miles broad, between the Shan hills on the east and the Pegu Yoma range on the west. This valley leads straight to Yamethin, which is the largest trade mart between Ningyan and towns on the Irrawaddy River. Yamethin is at the water-parting† between the Irrawaddy and Sittang Rivers. Yamethin is, probably, the highest point on the line to Mandalay; according to barometrical readings it is about 300 feet above rail-level at Ningyan, or 440 feet above Toungoo. This section, from Ningyan to Yamethin, is about 55 miles in length; it crosses two considerable streams, the Ngaleik, close to Ningyan, and the Sinthè, which will require respectively about 600 and 1,000 feet of waterway. The railway engineers, Messrs. Beeston and Guinness, are now (second week of June) reconnoitring the line and making a traverse from Ningyan to Yamethin, in order that we may know approximately, where stations will be placed; but the line will not be surveyed or staked out till November and December next.

7. North of Yamethin the line will take the best and straightest route for Kyauksè. Notes taken from the mouths of natives who know this route seem to show that the line would go to Pyawbwè, Nyaungyon, Wundwin, to a point on the Panlaung River near Myittha, whence it would run straight into Kyauksè. We have as yet no reconnaissance of the route from Pyawbè to the Panlaung River; but it seems fairly certain that no high grounds will be encountered. This section from Yamethin to the Panlaung, may be about 55 miles; it will have to cross the Samôn River, and may have to cross it twice. The Panlaung bridge will not be a formidable affair. The section from the Panlaung River to Mandalay is about 50 miles. Mr. Gordon is surveying this length from Mandalay to Kyauksè, and he has selected the site for the bridge over the Myitngè. He will have full sections and estimates ready as far as Kyauksè by September; he will have reconnoitred the length from Kyauksè to the Panlaung River, and he will have selected the site for crossing that river.

8. The several sections stand thus:—

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| I.—Toungoo to Ningyan, already surveyed - - - | 59 |
| II.—Ningyan to Yamethin, being reconnoitred, well known - - | 55 |
| III.—Yamethin to Panlaung River, not yet reconnoitred or aligned, about - - - - - - | 50 |
| IV.—Panlaung River to Mandalay, will have been surveyed and reconnoitred by September - - - - - | 50 |
| Add for possible under-estimate or deflections - - - | 6 |
| Total - - - - - - | 220 |

* *Note.*—It is not possible to be confident about coal sources until they have been examined and tested by competent professional men. Circumstantial reports have been made by Burmese and Shan informants of coal in the Shan States about 40 miles from Yamethin, and of coal on the River Panlaung within three or four miles of the proposed railway alignment. The truth of these reports will be investigated as soon as possible. A Shan Sawbwa and a Burmese Thugyi both declared to the Chief Commissioner at Yamethin, on the 28th May, that they saw large specimens of coal taken from a pit on the Panlaung River and carried to Mandalay in the time of King Mindôn Min.

† *Note.*—The spill from a tank on the north of the Yamethin rampart goes into the Irrawaddy *viâ* the Samôns, the Panlaung, and the Myitngè Rivers, while the spill from a large tank under the southern rampart of Yamethin makes its way into the Sittang *viâ* the Sinthè River.

Thus we shall have full surveys and working plans for Section I. and for the greater part of Section IV. by September next; the railway officers will have reconnoitred and practically aligned the railway for Section II., and the remainder of Section IV. by the same date; we ought to have surveys for the whole of Sections II. and IV. by January; we shall have reconnoitred and aligned the line throughout Section III. by the same time. Ningyan, Yamethin, Kyauksè, and the crossing over the Panlaung will be obligatory points. Mr. Beeston reports that over his section the line has been very carefully chosen, and is not likely to be changed. So far as he has gone, he looks upon the country as easier for a railway than the greater part of the Rangoon and Toungoo line; and he found the foundation for his bridges favourable and cheap.

9. If Mr. Mathews, the experienced Chief Engineer,* after examining the plans, grading and bridge projects, and after inspecting doubtful or critical parts of the line, is able to approve the alignment and estimates, it is hoped that work may be begun at Toungoo, on both sides of Ningyan, and at the Mandalay end in November next, and that orders may be sent home for the ironwork of the Swa, Ngaleik, Sinthè, Myitngè, and a few other large bridges. If orders to begin work are received in November, and if funds can be made available as they are required, there is no reason why the earthwork from Toungoo to Yamethin should not be completed, and much progress made with the brickwork before June next. If the bank is ready before the rainy season of 1887, ballast and rails could be laid after December of that year, and there is no reason why we should not open from Toungoo to Yamethin, and from Mandalay to the Panlaung, by March 1888. Delay may be caused by the masonry and ironwork of the big bridges. But if orders to begin work come in November 1886, the kilns will begin to turn out bricks by the end of January 1887, and work ought to go on rapidly during the open season of that year. If this can be done, and if funds are available, we ought to be able to open through to Mandalay by March 1889, or within two and a half years of turning the first sod.

10. Concerning the advantages that would result to trade and agriculture in Upper Burmah, something has been said in the foregoing paragraphs. It is not only the through traffic that would be benefitted, but the local traffic would be indefinitely improved and extended, if only cheap, certain, and rapid means of communication existed. For instance, the country around Wundwin produces cotton, millet, and pulse, but no rice; it gets its rice at great cost from Ningyan or Yamethin. Kyauksè grows no cotton or pulse, but has an immense surplus of rice. With carriage at one anna a ton, instead of eight annas a ton, the transport of these staples would be greatly facilitated and extended. But the greatest service which the railway would do for trade would be the development of traffic with the Shan States. The Shans are an industrious, lightly taxed people, with a strong turn for trading of all kinds. They are the chief customers for the large trade in English goods to Mandalay. The population of the Shan country is not known, but it would be safe to say that 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 of Shans would draw their supplies from, and send their exportable goods to, stations on the Mandalay railway. The four chief passes from the Shan plateau have their mouths within 10 or 35 miles from the proposed line of railway. At present all the Shan trade comes to the Irrawaddy or to the Toungoo railway station on pack-bullocks; and the Mandalay railway would reduce the length of pack-bullock transport for all the Shan trade by about 100 miles on the average. Hereafter we shall, doubtless, be able to make a cart-road on to the Shan plateau by one or other of the passes. Already carts ply on the Shan plateau for 40 or 50 miles on each side of Nyaungywe and Inlewya; and it is said that in past years a few carts, lightly laden with salt, have made their way to the Shan plateau by the Pyindet pass opposite Hlaingdet. By this pass, Inleywa, the chief mart of the cis-Salween Shan plateau, will be distant about 25 miles from the nearest railway station on the proposed line.

11. The political results of the opening of the railway at Mandalay would be most important both on Upper Burmah and on the Shan States. In Upper Burmah great numbers of the people hardly believe that the British have conquered the country and have occupied Mandalay, while many more do not realise that we intend to stay and govern the country in behalf of the Queen Empress. The effect of opening a State railway to Mandalay on doubts of this kind would be conclusive. Then the employment and wages given on the railway would have an excellent effect in pacifying the country and

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* *Note.*—Mr. Mathews has successfully aligned and constructed railways in other parts of the world, besides aligning and construcing the Tongoo Railway in Burmah. He is thoroughly conversant with the requirements and behaviour of Burmah watercourses.

reconciling the people to English rule. In the tract through which the railway will pass, the villages have been harried by dacoits and rebels, and the people generally have been upset and disturbed by the anarchy of the past year. From November till March last there was practically no government at all in the region from Ningyan to Kyauksè; and even now our troops and civil officers have not made themselves felt in the tracts around the upper part of Section III. of the proposed line. The immediate effect on the people of having properly guarded and protected railway works opened over a considerable section of country would be very great; the people would have work to do in the slack season; money would be spent upon them; and they would see material evidence of the interest taken in their country by the British Government. Of course these effects of the railway works would be only temporary, but they would come at a time when the presence of such influences is most desirable, for our present object is to get the people of these tracts to settle down, to find scope for their energies, and to get a living for their families by quiet work. The lasting effects of opening the railway on the people would be that they would travel to and fro; they would understand the British power, the British system, and the British Government's carefulness for the good of the people; and gradually they might become willing subjects of Her Gracious Majesty.

On the Shan States and the Shan population the effect of the railway would be to reconcile them to British supremacy by opening their country and trade to the outer world, and by bringing them in contact with British officers from whom they would learn that the Government does not wish to subvert their autonomy, to burden them with taxation, or to trouble them with regulations. The conduct of the Shan States and Shan people is an unknown and an important factor in the Upper Burmah problem. Hitherto they have as a nation kept aloof from Burmese pretenders, Burmese rebels, and Burmese dacoits, though occasional parties of Shan marauders have been in the ranks against us; and the Shan Chiefs (Sawbwas) have sent letters expressive of friendliness to the British Government. But if the Shans were to take active part against us, or to support any of the Burmese pretenders, they would be a formidable addition to our foes, for the Shans are a braver race and more amenable to discipline than the Burmese. Moreover, any Shan force that was defeated in the plains could take refuge in the fastnesses of their hills, whither it would be an arduous and costly business to follow them. So far as the proposed railway may help in keeping the Shans friendly and in promoting our communications with them, it will do much political good.

12. The existence of the proposed railway will strengthen greatly our military position in the region traversed. We have now about 20 military posts in that tract, although at present the country between Hlaingdet and Yewun (near Kyauksè), a stretch of over 50 miles, is wholly without troops. For five or six months of the year communications between these posts is difficult, and loaded carts cannot pass. The cost of sending supplies of all kinds to these posts, which are now provisioned for the next six months, has been about 17 annas per mile, besides requiring large numbers of troops for convoys. For any supplies sent forward during the rainy season from Ningyan the cartmen say they must charge Rs. 3 per ton per mile. When the railway is made, with defensible railway stations, we shall be able to reduce the number of posts by one half; it will be possible to send succour promptly to a threatened post at any time of the year; the cost of moving troops and supplies will be about one-fifteenth of what it is now; and the military position will be in every way immensely strengthened. As against possible trouble with the Shans, the railway from Toungoo to Mandalay would be a great addition to our military strength. If attack from that direction were likely, we should under present circumstances have to strengthen some posts and call in others, because of the extreme difficulty of communicating and sending reinforcements in the present state of the roads or tracks. With a railway, information and communications would be prompt and certain; any threatened post could be reinforced within a few hours at small expense.

13. Regarding the probable traffic that will come upon the line, it is not possible to give precise statistics, nor would it be any good attempting to count carts at particular points. Some general account has been given in the foregoing paragraphs of the traffic the line may be expected to draw and to foster. There will certainly be a good through traffic in goods and passengers with Mandalay; and the Shan traffic towards Mandalay and towards the seaboard will be large and ought to grow indefinitely. The local interchange of produce and goods is likely to be much larger on the Mandalay line

than it is at present on the lines in Lower Burmah, for the railway will find considerable existing traffic ready to hand between such towns as—

| | |
|---|---|
| Toungoo, | Wundwin, |
| Ningyan, | Kyauksè, |
| Yamethin, | Nyaungyan, |
| Pyawbwè, | Mandalay, |

all of which are on the line, and with places like—

| | |
|---|---|
| Inleywa, | Nyaungywe, |
| Hlaingdet, | Mahlaing, |
| Meiktila, | Minzaing, |
| Yindaw, | Yenaung, |

which are a few miles off the line. The two old lines in Lower Burmah, though they connected important places like Prome and Toungoo with Rangoon, passed no towns, except perhaps Paungdè and Shwegyin, at all corresponding in size and importance to the places mentioned above.

14. From Toungoo to Ningyan and from Ningyan to Yamethin the tracts along the line are sparsely peopled and contain few large villages. But beyond Yamethin the railway will pass through cultivated country and will touch many towns and large villages. All the traffic in this tract must come on the railway, for between Ningyan and Mandalay there is no alternative waterway, and very little of the traffic can make its way across to the Irrawaddy. The local traffic and the through traffic already existing on this line is certainly greater per mile over all the country beyond Yamethin than it was originally on either of the lines in Lower Burmah. We know that the Prome Railway earned 5½ per cent. net within eight years of opening; and it seems safe to predict that, notwithstanding the comparatively uncultivated section from Toungoo to Yamethin, the line to Mandalay will earn not less than 4 per cent. net within six years of its opening through to Mandalay. This prediction, it will be observed, rests not on any accurate return of present traffic, but on the experience gained by our railways in Lower Burmah and on such general information as we possess concerning the present traffic on the route.

15. Regarding the labour available for the work, enquiries have been made along about 140 miles of the route. It is probable that the earthwork may average five feet in height throughout the line. The native officials in Upper Burmah say that the people will gladly undertake earthwork, brick-burning, ballast-breaking, and carting. There are plenty of carts in the country. We know that much of the earthwork on the Irrawaddy embankments and on the Toungoo line was done by immigrant labourers from Upper Burmah. For the sparsely peopled section between Toungoo and Yamethin, labour will come from above and below, and perhaps on the banks nearest Toungoo labourers may have to go from Lower Burmah. There are plenty of carpenters in Ningyan; other carpenters, bricklayers, and quarrymen can soon be taught, and Burmese are apt enough at such work. For platelaying and rivetting, skilled hands will have to be brought up from Rangoon; but over nearly the whole line unskilled labour will be furnished locally, and the villagers will be glad enough to get employment. The wages of labour about Yamethin range lower than about Rangoon or Toungoo; but the rate of cart-hire is high.

16. In conclusion, special attention is solicited to the desirability of early orders being issued regarding the undertaking, so that brick-making may be promptly set going at the principal bridges; that bridgework and rails may be ordered from home as soon as possible; and that contracts may be made for the cutting and delivery of sleepers. It may be mentioned that the existence of fairly cheap* river carriage to Mandalay makes it possible to begin the line at both ends at once. When the project is sanctioned, it will be very desirable that work should at once begin from Toungoo, from Mandalay, and from both sides of Ningyan. When the surveys for Section II. are ready and the plans approved, that section could be begun. In this way we could make sure of finishing the earthen banks from Toungoo to Yamethin and from Mandalay to the Panlaung River by June 1887.

Rangoon, 10th June 1886. C. BERNARD.

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* *Note.*—The Flotilla Company would carry material from Rangoon to Mandalay for Rs. 15 a ton, and perhaps they might be got to accept even a lower rate.

SUPPLEMENTARY MEMORANDUM on the RAILWAY to MANDALAY by the CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BURMAH, dated the 31st July 1886.

LAST month I submitted a memorandum regarding the projected railway from Toungoo, the northern terminus of the Lower Burmah railway system, to Mandalay, and I strove to show how greatly this railway was needed on commercial, political, military, and administrative grounds. I need not go over that ground again, but it may be well to annex to the present paper extracts (paragraphs 7 and 19) from a recent account of the measures taken to consolidate British power in Upper Burmah. These extracts show how very important a part the proposed railway will play in restoring and maintaining peace over the eastern districts of the country.

2. It has been pointed out that a railway is a very costly affair, that neither India nor Burmah can afford a rupee of avoidable expenditure, that in most countries roads precede railways, and that there are no roads in Upper Burmah. And it is suggested that it would be better to spend such moderate funds as may be available on cross roads to the chief centres of trade, and on a trunk road that might hereafter be converted into a railway. There can be no doubt but that the Government are, under present financial circumstances, bound not to embark on costly work that can be avoided or postponed. But I believe that no system of roads that can be constructed within the next 30 years, and that no trunk road under any circumstances can confer on the province the commercial, political, military, and administrative advantages that will be produced by the proposed railway. And I venture to hope that within 10 years the proposed railway will, instead of being a burden, be a direct source of revenue to the province such as no system of roads, or trunk road, can ever be.

3. It is quite true that roads are greatly needed in Upper Burmah. Outside a few towns and villages there is not a mile of made-road or a single bridge. But the roads that are wanted are cross roads to the Irrawaddy River, or to some other main line of communication, whereby produce can be carried to the seaboard and English goods can be transported into the interior. For the central and western districts the Irrawaddy river constitutes an excellent commercial artery. But along the base of the Shan hills there is a great land-locked tract, distant 100 to 60 miles from the Irrawaddy, and separated from that river by the broken, upland country which forms the continuation of the Pegu Yoma hills, and which culminates in the Popa peak, over 4,000 feet above the sea. At present very little surplus produce gets across to the river from this tract, and vast areas of fertile land that might be cultivated are left untilled because there is no outlet for the produce. Goods for, and a small quantity of costly produce from, the Shan States find their way to Mandalay on the north or to Toungoo on the south, whence there is good water or land communication to the seaboard. Hardly any Shan trade in piece goods, salt, or hardware, finds its way through the passes that debouch opposite Yamèthin, Hlaingdet, and Wundwin, because there is no means of reaching the Irrawaddy from these passes. Even if three or four cross roads to the Irrawaddy were made from the foot of the Shan hills, the road transport would be so costly and so tedious that no surplus produce could be carried by them from Yemèthin or Meiktila and probably very little of the Shan trade would ever take to such cross roads. These roads would be 80 to 100 miles long, and would cost 8 to 10 lakhs each. They would not effectually open up the country, because the cost of transport to the river would be so great.

4. A trunk road from Toungoo along the foot of the Shan hills to Mandalay would be a great boon to the country; and it would make the work of administration easier. But such a road (about 240 miles long) would cost about 30 lakhs* of rupees; and it would not be finished, by annual grant from revenue, under six or eight years. Even then such a road would leave about seven† large streams unbridged. Experience in India shows us that bridges over broad streams are never made for mere roads, though of course they have to be made for railways. The presence of unbridged streams on every section of the road would tend to make the road practically impassable for wheeled traffic sometimes for days together. Some of these streams, notably the Sinthe, the Swa, and the Samôn, are such that ferries can hardly take the place of bridges. The occurrence of broad, sandy, river beds, even in the dry season, at intervals along a

* Two hundred and forty miles, at Rs. 10,000 a mile, is 24 lakhs; and 25 per cent. for establishments brings the total up to 30 lakhs.

† The unbridged rivers would probably be—

| | |
|---|---|
| The Swa, | The Sinthe, |
| The Yeni, | The Samôn, |
| The Ngalaik, | The Panlaung, |
| | The Myitngè. |

The waterway required for bridges over these streams ranges from 150 to about 1,200 feet.

trunk road regulates the weight carried by each cart, and operates greatly to enhance the cost of carriage by reducing the weight that can be put behind each bullock. Practically a trunk road of this kind would get no through traffic at all, though it would be of great use to trade on the sections near Toungoo and Mandalay, and would serve a good deal of intermediate traffic from place to place. The cost of carrying produce along such a road would be about four or five annas per ton per mile, which would effectually prevent bulky produce from moving more than 50 or 60 miles by such a route. For purposes of military defence such a trunk road could not compare with a railway; for troops and supplies would take ten times as long to travel and would cost five times as much as by railway. With a road it would take 10 days at least to send succour from Mandalay or Toungoo to Yemèthin and a great number of carts would be required; whereas by rail troops and supplies could be sent in six or eight hours. Similarly, Kyauksè could be reinforced by rail from Mandalay in a couple of hours; whereas by road troops could cover the distance in about three days, if they had plenty of carriage and provided ample store of boats were collected at the Myitngé ferry.

5. If a trunk road instead of a railway were begun from Toungoo to Mandalay, the work would not, for four or five years at any rate, have any appreciable effect upon the the commerce, or on the military and administrative arrangements of the country. Whereas if a railway is begun, it could be opened from Toungoo to Yemethin and from Mandalay to Kyauksè, within 18 months of our turning the first sod, and the effect on the commerce of the country, as well as on military and administrative arrangements, would be felt within a month of the opening.

6. It may be allowable to cite instances in support of the view that a long trunk road in Burmah will get no through traffic, and that a railway makes itself felt at once. A metalled and bridged road was made for 54 miles south of Moulmein and was opened in 1868; it has never yet attracted a through traffic at all. The old correspondence of 1853–56 is full of congratulations on the trunk road that had been carried from Arakan to Prome across the Toungoo pass. But so far as is known, the through traffic on this road amounts to about two carts, 50 pack-animals, and a few hundred foot-passengers per annum. In the fine weather of 1882, I took about five days to pass over this road, and met one small party of Chins only on the whole length. The road to Prome from Rangoon was only partially bridged before the railway was made; it attracted no through traffic, and very little local traffic, except on the section from Paungdè to Prome. A railway has now been opened for eight years on that route; it has attracted a large traffic, it has caused the occupation and cultivation of great areas, and it has earned a dividend of 5½ per cent. net. The Toungoo trunk road was only partially bridged, it never got any through traffic at all, and, except on the length from Rangoon to Pegu, it got very little local traffic either. This trunk road had to compete with water carriage by the Pegu and Sittang Rivers, and, though this latter river is a most unsatisfactory stream, still it was navigable. A railway has now been opened between Rangoon and Toungoo. Though the Sittang River had the advantage over the trunk road, yet the superiority of the railway over the river may be gauged from the fact that the relief of the Toungoo garrison in 1881 by river occupied 25 days and cost Rs. 49,000; whereas the relief of the same garrison (strength unaltered) by rail in 1885 occupied two days and cost Rs. 9,000. Before the railway opened, paddy (rice in husk) never came from Toungoo by road, but it sometimes came by river at a freight of Rs. 12 or Rs. 13 per ton. A considerable and increasing quantity of paddy now comes from Toungoo by railway at a freight of Rs. 2–8–0 a ton.

7. It is unnecessary to go again over the ground taken in the June memorandum on the railway scheme, or in the extracts annexed to the present paper. But I venture to think it is abundantly clear that no system of cross-roads and no trunk road can ever have one quarter of the effect on the commercial and administrative progress of Upper Burmah that the proposed railway is certain to exercise; also, that is to say, within 18 months of our turning the first sod, the very much smaller effect of the road will not be felt for the next five or six years.

8. It has sometimes been said that a trunk road is a first step towards a railway, which can be laid at leisure on the road. But experience in India has, I am told, proved it to be a mistake to attempt to utilise a road for a railway. At any rate Mr. Mathews, our chief engineer, who has made railways in Peru, in Spain, in England, and in Burmah, and who has seen the result of laying the Prome Railway on the Prome road, very strongly advises against taking up a road for a railway, and against making a road with the idea of converting it afterwards into a railway. On the Lahore and Peshawar road a railway was laid for many miles some years ago, but the rails were taken up and laid

elsewhere before the line could be opened. Road bridges can never be suited to carry a railway, and if road curves and gradients are made to suit a railway, the road immediately becomes very costly. At the very best, a road costing Rs. 10,000 a mile could hardly, on the route under discussion, make a difference of Rs. 3,000 a mile in the cost of a future railway, even if the road were wholly taken up for the railway. If we made a trunk road from Toungoo to Mandalay in eight years at a cost of 30 lakhs, the fact of such a great outlay having been incurred would of itself deter the Government from spending money on a railway in the same territory. And I believe that such a trunk road, instead of paving the way for a railway, would in reality put off indefinitely the beginning of a railway between Lower and Upper Burmah.

9. The financial merits of the two projects stand somewhat thus. A trunk road from Toungoo to Mandalay, with the larger rivers unbridged, might be finished in eight years at a cost of 30 lakhs. At the end of eight years the road would have cost—

| | Lakhs. |
|---|---|
| Construction and establishment | 30 |
| Interest on 30 lakhs for four years at four per cent | $4\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Upkeep at one and two-fifths lakhs a year for four years | $5\frac{3}{5}$ |
| Total (say) | 40 |

Thereafter the road would cost yearly $1\frac{2}{5}$ lakhs for upkeep and $1\frac{1}{5}$ lakhs for interest on the 30 lakhs, or say $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs a year in all. The road would yield no revenue; and the indirect benefit to the country, to the people, and to the Government would be confessedly less than one quarter of the indirect benefits conferred by the railway.

10. At the end of eight years the railway would have cost—

| | Lakhs. |
|---|---|
| Capital cost at three fourths of a lakh a mile for 240 miles | 180 |
| Interest on two-thirds of that sum, at four per cent. during three years of construction | $14\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Interest on 180 lakhs, less by net earnings, estimated at four per cent. the first year after opening, three, two, one and a quarter, and three fourths per cent. in the following years, or 11 per cent. in all | $19\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Total | $214\frac{1}{4}$ |

At the end of the eighth year the railway, which would have been open throughout for five years, would be paying its way, and would not be costing the country a penny. It would have been conferring the fullest indirect benefits on the country for five years; and after the eighth year it would be earning a gradually increasing surplus revenue. Further, by bringing on the Lower Burmah line an immensely increased traffic, the Mandalay Railway would contribute to swell the surplus yield of the old line.

11. Thus at the end of eight years the trunk road would be costing $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs a year to the Treasury; while at the end of the same period the railway would be costing the treasury nothing, but would be beginning to yield a surplus revenue. The railway would have been conferring full benefits on the country for five years; while the road would be only beginning to confer full benefits; at the same time the full benefits conferred by the road are confessedly less than one quarter of those conferred by the railway.

It may be said that interest ought to be charged against the railway on the $34\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of interest that accrued before the line paid its way. If so, then a similar charge should be made against the road on the 10 lakhs for interest and upkeep to the end of the eighth year; and as the road never yields any revenue, the charge under this head would go on accumulating and increasing while the surplus earnings of the railway would in a few years wipe off this item. So any charge of this kind would tell against the road and in favour of the railway.

Again, it may be said that a road can be finished, in three years at least, as easily as a railway. Perhaps it could; but it is certain that a road is never made with borrowed capital but by grants from revenue. No trunk road of similar length or difficulty in India has ever been made in three years. Look at the Mirzapore and Jubbulpore road,

243 miles; the Lahore and Peshawar road, 244 miles; the Jubbulpore and Nagpore road, 156 miles; the Nagpore and Raipore road, about 150 miles. All these roads were emergent works, greatly needed, urged on by energetic proconsuls, and constructed by talented engineers; yet, so far as my memory goes, not one of them was finished under eight years, and each of them has still one or more unbridged* rivers at the present moment. On the other hand, Mr. Mathews, our experienced chief engineer, tells us that if he gets orders to begin the railway by November, he can open to Yamethin within two years and to Mandalay within three years of turning the first sod. I confidently rely on Mr. Mathews to fulfil his engagement in this matter if funds are granted as fast as they are required. And I am emboldened to give this confidence because I saw, about 1866, the Jubbulpore extension of the East Indian Railway, about 231† miles, completed within three years of the engineer's breaking ground.

* A bridge of boats maintained during the dry season only is not really a bridge.

† I have been obliged to quote the mileage of this railway and of the roads above mentioned from memory, for the library at Mandalay is not rich in official books of reference. But I believe the mileages given in the text will be found approximately correct.

12. I submit that in respect of—

(*a*) the extent and value of benefits conferred upon the country and upon the Government;

(*b*) the promptitude with which these benefits will be conferred;

(*c*) the eventual loss or gain to the public Treasury;

the proposed railway from Toungoo to Mandalay can show greatly superior claims on, and recommendations to, the consideration of the Government of India than the suggested trunk road along the same route.

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EXTRACT from a MEMORANDUM by the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burmah, dated the 15th July 1886.

One very weak point of our present position on the Shan border in this direction is the difficulty of communications. This border is, for 130 miles in length, from 60 to 120 miles distant from the Irrawaddy River, which is at present our only line of military and commercial communication through Upper Burmah. The cart-tracks leading from the Irrawaddy to the Shan border are few; they are unmetalled and unbridged; and in the rainy season they are impractically impassable for wheeled traffic for days together. The cost of sending supplies and munitions of war over these tracks has been hitherto about Re. 1 per ton per mile in the dry season; and the rate at which reinforcements or supplies can travel is about 12 miles a day. During the rainy season the cost and the time occupied in moving troops and supplies may often be twice or three times the above rates. Thus, until the Mandalay Railway is opened through this land-locked tract, the safety of the country and the position of our garrisons on the Shan border will be matter of anxiety, and any movement of troops in that direction must be very costly and tedious. When the railway is opened, the political and military position will be very much safer; reinforcements can be promptly and cheaply sent from Mandalay or from Lower Burmah wherever they may be wanted; and it will be possible to hold the border and to control that part of the country with much smaller and fewer garrisons than are under present circumstances required.

But in Ningyan and Yamethin, in which latter district the rebel bands have never yet been dispersed, I do not see hope of complete pacification until better means of communication exist. About 800 additional troops, besides 200 military police are, at the present time of writing, on the way to these two districts; and the 3rd (or railway) levy will be employed there in the first instance. But until we get the railway into this land-locked tract, there seems little certainty of a thorough change for the better. There are five or six military posts on the 57 miles from Yamethin to Ningyan, yet the Commissioner telegraphed yesterday that he had only then got a letter through from Yamethin after a three weeks' interval. Besides these difficulties of communications, there overhangs these districts the risk of incursions from the Shan States, against which we cannot adequately guard save by excessive increase of the garrisons. If the beginning of the railway were permitted in November next, we might reckon with confidence on the line being opened to Yamethin by February 1888.

## TELEGRAM from VICEROY to the SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 23rd September 1886.

Following received from Bernard, dated 22nd September:—To-day, when gate of compound, within which relief was being distributed, was opened, crowd rushed in, and 12 or 14 people were trampled to death, and six more injured. Number of persons receiving relief, 5,000.

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## EXTRACT TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 24th September 1886.

Your Public Despatch 52, dated 10th June. Tounghoo extension towards Mandalay. A Despatch has been posted explaining at length superiority of railway over roads for commercial, political, and military reasons. Estimated length from Tounghoo to Mandalay, 240 miles.

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## NARRATIVE OF EVENTS IN BURMAH for Week ending 25th September 1886.

Engagement with dacoits near Taingdah. Major Auchinleck killed.

On the 13th of September a force consisting of 25 rifles Royal Scots Fusiliers, 45 rifles South Wales Borderers, under Major Clements, Surgeon Burke, Mr. Baines, Inspector of Police, and two policemen, the whole under the command of Major Auchinleck, Royal Scots Fusiliers, encountered some six miles north of Taingdah (on right bank of Irrawaddy, south 20 miles of Membo), a party of rebels estimated at 200 strong. Major Auchinleck was severely wounded and died on the 15th at Taingdah. Major Clements and Mr. Baines were slightly wounded. Two privates South Wales Borderers were killed, and one sergeant and two privates of that regiment severely wounded. The enemy's losses are not known. The force returned to Taingdah without having effected its objects, which was to open communication with Thabyadin. At the request of Major Clements, the Officer Commanding at Thayetmyo, despatched from Allanmyo a company of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, under Captain Browne, as a reinforcement. The enemy encountered was probably Bo-Shwé and his gang, who have doubtless been emboldened by the withdrawal of the Napé detachment, a step that was necessitated by the extreme unhealthiness of that neighbourhood. Segu is now our most advanced post in that direction.

Telegram from Sir Herbert Macpherson, dated Mandalay, 20th September.

Operations against Bo-Shwé.

* It is stated in the telegram quoted above that Bo-Shwé had only about 200 men. It seems incredible that so small a number could both blockade Major Meacham's force and hold in check that under Auchinleck.—A. C. Y.

The object of the advance under Major Auchinlech was to re-establish communications with Major Meacham, who is entrenched at Thabyadin (or Thaybyabin) with 52 rifles South Wales Borderers, 86 rifles 16th Bengal Infantry, and 31 rifles 26th Madras Infantry. Bo-Shwé appeared in force * and occupied a position on the road between Thabyadin and Taingdah, from which Major Auchinleck's force failed to dislodge him. It is reported that Major Meacham's force at Thabyadin, though its communications are cut off, is sufficiently provisioned.

A moveable column under the command of Colonel Winsloe will shortly advance against Bo-Shwé and to relieve Thabyadin. Brigadier-General Low left Mandalay for Membo on the 21st instant with a view to co-operating from there with Colonel Winsloe's column. It is not, however, proposed to commence active operations against Bo-Shwé until the climate is more healthy.

Operations against the Waloung gang.

On the 20th September Sir Herbert Macpherson reported that the Waloung gang of rebels was out in strength, and that a column under Colonel Gatacre, of the 23rd Bombay Infantry, had gone out after them.

The Kemendine (or Kyimyindaing) Prince, and Buda Kaza.

In the Pagan district a column from Métela was on the 20th instant reported to be in pursuit of the Kemendine Prince and Buda Kaza. The former is said to have taken refuge in Mount Popa, in the Yeu district.

Operations near Yeu.

On the 13th September Colonel Middleton with a detachment of his regiment, the 23rd Madras Infantry, left Yeu for the double purpose of selecting a new post near Tézé, and of driving out or capturing Prince Moung. On the 15th September he came up with the Prince's band and dispersed them, capturing and restoring to the villagers 100 carts full of looted property. He then pursued the Prince up the western bank of the Mú River, surprised two of his outposts at Mockwá and Koanlay (two villages about 20 miles north of Yeu) and killed or wounded 30 of his band, while they were endeavouring to escape across the river in boats The Prince himself escaped into the Shwébo district. Our side sustained no casualties.

Commands allotted to Brigadier-Generals.

Brigadier-General East has assumed command of the Mandalay Brigade. Brigadier-General Lockhart was to take up the command at Myingyan, and Major-General Gordon to proceed from Rangoon to Thayetmyo, there to communicate with General Low about concerted action against Bo-Shwé.

Further reports on the Mandalay floods.

In continuation of previous information regarding the bursting of the *bund* at Mandalay on 16th August, and the consequent idundation (*see* Reports for weeks ending 28th August, page 1, and 11th September, pages 2, 3), it is now stated that only 12 deaths are known to have resulted therefrom, and of these cases most are believed to be due to accidental drowning subsequently, and not to have been caused by the first inrush of water. At 4.30 p.m. on the 16th August a slight leak was reported to the overseer in charge. Every effort was made to stop it, but at 7.15 p.m. about 60 feet of bank was suddenly carried away. The breach occurred about two miles north of the town proper, at the northern portion of the *bund*, which runs at right angles to the river. The chief losers by this flood are the merchants and traders who had stores and granaries near the shore, and whose stocks have been damaged or destroyed. Otherwise very little loss and destitution has been suffered by the poorer classes, who as a rule succeeded in saving their moveable property. The small loss of life and property is due to the fact that the Thengaza stream for some time absorbed the water pouring through the breach, and that this water had a clear flow of 4 miles before it was checked by the southern *bund*. The river is said to have risen 3 feet higher than it has ever risen since the *bund* was built. Between 17th and 27th August gratuitous relief in rice and money was afforded to 3,168 persons. No dead bodies of cattle have been found. The inhabitants of the inundated villages say that they have lost nothing but a certain amount of paddy in their granaries. It is proposed to employ the destitute who are willing to work in road-making and on the works at the new jail.

Weekly telegraphic reports.

The following weekly reports have been received from Upper and Lower Burmah.

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TELEGRAM from SECRETARY, Upper Burmah, Mandalay, to PRIVATE SECRETARY TO VICEROY, Simla, dated September 20th, 1886.

19th. Weekly report. Mandalay town quiet; in district, Shan dacoits from hills have made repeated incursions; in one case a Myook was carried off, and is reported to have been killed; in one township villagers successfully resisted dacoits.

Shwébo in good order; establishment of Tantabin post has quieted neighbourhood.

Dacoits have burnt some villages in south of Katha district. Wuntho Sawbwa has sustained reverse at Mawnaing beyond limits of Katha district. Bhamo quiet.

In Ava two villages have successfully resisted dacoits. No news of importance from Sagaing; district generally quiet. Kyauksè district quiet, except at Gwe towards south, where there is a small dacoit gang. Lower part of Chindwin district becoming fairly settled. North of Kendat a friendly Wun has been carried off and forced to join rebels. Yeu fairly quiet, except for dacoits near Tézé. No rain has fallen during week in Ava and Kyauksé; slight rain in Yeu.

In Myingyan, expedition has gone out against a large gang of dacoits which has been harassing southern part of district. In Pagan, Myook of Kyaukpadaung, with villagers and Burmese Police, beat off considerable body of dacoits under well-known leader Bo

Cho. Six dacoits killed, including one chief. Villagers' loss four killed. Rain wanted in Pagan and Myingyan, where little has fallen during the week.

Yaméthen district still much disturbed, especially by Kyimyindaing Prince. Yindaw twice attacked and part of suburbs burnt. Five or six dacoits while retreating shot by troops. On the 13th village of Kokkogon, near Yindaw, attacked and partly burnt. Troops burnt some dacoit villages after nearly surprising Prince's camp. Wuodwin in north of district fairly quiet. No news from Ningyan or Minbu.

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TELEGRAM from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Rangoon, to HOME SECRETARY, Simla, dated 20th September 1886.

DACOITS showing renewed activity in tract near hills at north-west corner Bassein district. A gang of 60 armed men from Upper Burmah reported to have entered Shavele township of Prome districts. Dacoits still frequent Prome; otherwise Lower Burmah is fairly quiet. Cases of 119 prisoners disposed of; about 640 remain under trial.

Simla, September 25 1886.

A. C. YATE, Lieut.,
Attaché, Intelligence Branch,
Quartermaster-General's Dept. in India.

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EXTRACT LETTER from GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to the SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 27th September 1886, No. 144 Military.

See Burma No. 3 (18 page 109.

LETTER from the Adjutant-General in India marginally noted, regarding the military operations to be undertaken in Upper and Lower Burmah. [*In continuation of Despatch No.* 117, *dated the* 13*th August* 1886.]

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Enclosure referred to in foregoing Letter.

From Major-General T. D. BAKER, K.C.B., Adjutant-General in India, to His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir HERBERT MACPHERSON, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C., Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army, No. 4030-A, "Field Operations," dated Simla, 27th August 1886.—(Confidential.)

WITH reference to Military Department Letter, No. 954-A-S, dated 7th August 1886, appointing you to the command of the troops in Upper and Lower Burmah, I am directed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India to inform you that this has been done with the object of placing the troops in both these provinces under one commander, who will thus be in a position to carry out vigorous and combined offensive operations throughout the several disturbed districts.

2. To enable you to carry out the required operations, the Government has sanctioned a considerable increase to the force now in Upper Burmah, and has appointed three additional Brigadier-Generals, one of Cavalry and two of Infantry, each with a staff of a Brigade-Major and a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General. You will thus have under your immediate command in Burmah two Major-Generals commanding divisions and six Brigadier-Generals, with a force amounting to about 31,000 men (as per statement herewith showing strength and detail of staff).

3. It is understood that you propose to leave Madras for Burmah on the 2nd September. On arrival at Rangoon you should make all arrangements for the reception and despatch of the troops from India to Upper Burmah, and then proceed yourself to Mandalay, where, in communication with Sir Charles Bernard and Major-General White, whose local experience will be of the greatest assistance to you, you will arrange all preliminary details for the cold weather operations. The time at your disposal for this service may be said to be from about 15th November next to the middle or end of April 1887, and I am to impress upon your Excellency the great importance of all preparations being vigorously pushed forward on your arrival at Mandalay, in order that the troops may take the field as soon as the weather will admit of their doing so.

4. With regard to the nature of the operations to be undertaken, I am instructed to inform you that the Government of India desire to see dacoity completely stamped out, and the authority of the civil power firmly established throughout Burmah.

5. In order to attain this object, the Commander-in-Chief considers that, instead of a few movements with one or two comparatively large forces, it would be preferable to carry on a series of minor operations by a number of small flying columns, under carefully selected leaders, acting under the orders of the several Brigadier-Generals commanding. It is desirable that the aim of the Government of India should be carefully explained to these officers, and that the utmost latitude of movement should then be given to them. The strength of the columns must depend on the nature of the country and the amount of opposition to be expected; but it is essential that each party should be able to move rapidly and to follow up the enemy, who always endeavour to escape into the jungles as soon as our troops approach the position they may have taken up.

6. As a general rule, his Excellency considers that each of the smaller columns might appropriately be composed of two mountain guns, about 30 mounted infantry, from 50 to 100 British infantry, and from 100 to 200 Native infantry, with as many cavalry as can be made available, and that these should all work in unison from a number of different points, in order, if possible, to hem in the dacoits, and to ensure every part of the country being visited. When any serious resistance is anticipated, or when the enemy have taken up a difficult position, it is most desirable that guns should be used before infantry are committed to the attack; and, whenever practicable, the cavalry should be sent to a flank, and endeavour to fall upon the enemy and follow them up as they retreat from their stockades. The troops should make their presence felt everywhere, and should remain long enough in all the principal places to enable the civil power to establish the administration on a firm basis, and to give the people of the country a feeling of confidence in the stability of our rule, and relieve them from the fear of being harassed by dacoits.

7. Speaking generally, the operations should extend from our old frontier northwards to the Shan hills on the east and the Kubo valley on the west, and movements will probably have to be made from Lower Burmah on Nyapee and Toungdwingyi, and in a westerly direction from Membu, Salen, Pagan, and Myingyan respectively. The Yan country will have to be dominated and the district temporarily occupied, while further north a force will have to be sent up the Chindwin valley. In an easterly direction small columns should be despatched from the valley of the Irrawaddy towards Yemethen and Myingyan, and a strong force to the ruby mines. A convenient base for the latter expedition will, it is understood, be found at Khair Nyah, on the Irrawaddy, about 100 miles above Mandalay. Posts will have to be established between the base and the mines, and every care taken that the communication is kept open throughout. Operations will also have to be undertaken about Bhamo, so as to ensure our complete supremacy in that part.

8. Hereafter a large force may possibly have to be sent in to the Shan country, but the Commander-in-Chief considers it very desirable that for the present operations should be confined to the plains of Burmah; a settlement with the Shan tribes does not appear to be pressing, and it is not advisable to get ourselves mixed up in the difficult mountains which surround Upper Burmah on the north and east until peace and order have been established throughout the lower country.

9. The reinforcements and reliefs from India will be arriving at Rangoon shortly after your Excellency's head-quarters have been established in Burmah. For some reasons Sir Frederick Roberts would wish that the date of their arrival could have been deferred, as the month of October is more or less sickly, and, unless the season is exceptionally dry, extended movements may be difficult before the middle or end of November; but on account of the heavy monsoon weather which may be expected in the Bay of Bengal between the middle of October and the end of the year, it is considered advisable that sea voyages should be completed by the 10th October, and it is also thought that the presence of these additional troops in Burmah may help in some degree to settle the country.

10. His Excellency feels sure that it is needless to request that the utmost attention be paid to the comfort and health of the troops, and that they should not be subjected to any unnecessary exposure until the operations commence. All available shelter at Rangoon, Shwaygeen, Tounghoo, Thayetmyo, Allanmyo, &c., should be made use of in the first instance, and until you may consider it advisable for the troops to take the field.

11. While your Excellency is temporarily in Burmah, the ordinary duties of the Madras Command will be conducted in the same manner as if you were on tour; but as regards the military operations in Burmah, you will act under the direct orders of the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India, and will forward your reports to Army Head-quarters in India.

12. Your Excellency will take with you to Burmah such officers of your head-quarters staff as you may consider necessary.

13. The several Brigadier-Generals proceeding from India to Burmah have been directed to arrive at Rangoon on or before the 15th proximo, and have been informed that orders from your Excellency regarding their destination will await them on arrival at Rangoon.

14. Sir Frederick Roberts has every confidence in your ability to carry to a successful issue the important duty for which you have been selected by the Government of India, and his Excellency feels certain that the operations under your direction will be conducted with vigour, energy, and expedition.

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LIST OF STAFF OFFICERS WITH UPPER BURMAH FIELD FORCE.

*Staff.*

Major-General G. S. White, C.B., V.C., Commanding.
Lieutenant Q. G. K. Agnew, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Aide-de-Camp.
Lieutenant-Colonel M. Protheroe, C.S.I., M.S.C., Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.
Captain G. Henry, R.E., Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.
Captain J. Sherston, Rifle Brigade, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.
Colonel W. Carey, R.A., Commanding Royal Artillery.
Captain C. M. Haggard, R.A., Brigade Major, Royal Artillery.
Colonel J. Hill, C.B., Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, Commanding Royal Engineers.
Captain F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., Brigade Major, Royal Engineers.
Major C. H. Sheppard, 11th Madras Infantry, Deputy Judge Advocate.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Laughton, M.S.C., Principal Commissariat Officer.
Captain T. P. Cather, R.E., Director of Transport.
Lieutenant G. N. Caulfield, M.S.C., Superintendent of Army Signalling.
Deputy Surgeon-General G. Farrell, C.B., V.H.S., I.M.S., Principal Medical Officer.
Lieutenant H. F. S. Ramsden, M.S.C., Field Paymaster.

*First Brigade—Head-quarters, Mandalay.*

Brigadier-General C. J. East, Commanding.
Major G. Simpson, 11th Madras Infantry, Brigade Major.
Captain S. A. E. Hickson, R.E., Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

*Second Brigade—Head-quarters, Bhamo.*

Brigadier-General A. T. Cox, M.S.C., Commanding.
Captain V. A. Schalch, 11th Bengal Infantry, Brigade Major.
Captain R. L. Milne, Liverpool Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

*Third Brigade—Head-quarters, Ningyan.*

Brigadier-General H. S. Anderson, Bo. Sc., Commanding.
Captain C. S. Shepherd, Royal Lancaster Regiment, Brigade Major.
Captain A. A. Pearson, 24th Bombay Infantry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

*Fourth Brigade—Head-quarters, Myingyan.*

Brigadier-General W. S. A. Lockhart, C.B., Commanding.
Major P. D. Jeffreys, Connaught Rangers, Brigade Major.
Captain A. W. L. Bayly, 21st Bombay Infantry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

*Fifth Brigade—Head-quarters, Shwebo.*

Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart, A.D.C., Madras Cavalry, Commanding.
Captain A. B. Fenton, 4th Madras Light Cavalry, Brigade Major.
Major N. F. F. Chamberlain, 2nd Central India Horse, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

*Sixth Brigade—Head-quarters, Membu.*

Brigadier-General R. C. Low, C.B., Bengal Cavalry, Commanding.
Captain A. G. B. Ternan, 44th Goorkha Light Infantry, Brigade Major.
Captain B. E. Spragge, South Yorkshire Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

NOTE.—The above does not include the present staff in the Burmah Division, nor the staff which will accompany his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir H. Macpherson, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C.

STATEMENT showing the STRENGTH of the TROOPS in BURMAH after 20th October 1886.

| | | British Officers. | Non-commissioned officers and men. |
|---|---|---|---|
| UPPER BURMAH. | | | |
| Royal Artillery, 1st July 1886 | | 22 | 404 |
| Add 1–1 East Division | 5—97 | | |
| „ 9–1 Northern Division | 4—112 | | |
| | 9—209 | | |
| Deduct 15 per cent. for sick, &c. | 30 | 9 | 179 |
| Total Royal Artillery | | 31 | 583 |
| British Infantry, 1st July 1886 | | 81 | 3,170 |
| Add 2nd Queen's Regiment | 24—1,026 | | |
| „ 1st South Yorkshire Regiment | 19—1,026 | | |
| „ 1st Rifle Brigate | 22—874 | | |
| „ 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers | 25—1,010 | | |
| | 90—3,936 | | |
| Deduct 15 per cent. for sick, &c. | 590 | 90 | 3,346 |
| Total British Infantry | | 171 | 6,516 |
| Native Artillery, 1st July 1886 | | 8 | 452 |
| Native Cavalry, 1st July 1886 | | 12 | 329 |
| Add one regiment, Madras Lancers | 9—476 | | |
| „ „ „ Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry* | 8—625 | | |
| „ „ „ Bombay Lancers | 8—625 | | |
| „ „ „ Bengal Cavalry | 8—625 | | |
| | 33—2,351 | | |
| Deduct 15 per cent. for sick, &c. | 349 | 33 | 2,002 |
| | | 45 | 2,331 |
| Less 2nd Madras Cavalry to be relieved | | 12 | 329 |
| Total Native Cavalry | | 33 | 2,002 |
| Native Infantry and Sappers and Miners, 1st July | | 132 | 10,410 |
| Add three regiments en route† | | 26 | 1,921 |
| „ 1st Bengal Infantry | 8—800 | | |
| „ 5th Bengal Infantry | 8—800 | | |
| „ one regiment Madras Infantry | 8—830 | | |
| „ 1st Belooch Regiment | 8—830 | | |
| „ one regiment Hyderabad Contingent Infantry | 8—830 | | |
| | 40—4,090 | | |
| Deduct 15 per cent. for sick, &c. | 615 | 40 | 3,475 |
| | | 198 | 15,806 |
| Less 3rd Madras Infantry to be relieved | | 8 | 663 |
| Total Native Infantry and Sappers and Miners | | 190 | 15,143 |

* Made up to eight troops.

† 3rd Goorkhas, 16th Madras Infantry, 23rd Bombay Infantry.

| —— | British Officers. | Native Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men. |
|---|---|---|
| LOWER BURMAH. | | |
| Royal Artillery, 1st August* | 9 | 203 |
| Less 3–1 South Irish Division, Royal Artillery, to be relieved | 5 | 99 |
| Total Royal Artillery | 4 | 104 |
| British Infantry, 1st August | 29 | 1,641 |
| Native Infantry, 1st August | 52 | 4,694 |

* Made up to eight troops.

## RECAPITULATION.

| Detail. | UPPER BURMAH. British Officers. | UPPER BURMAH. Native Officers, British and Native Non-commissioned Officers and Men. | LOWER BURMAH. British Officers. | LOWER BURMAH. Native Officers, British and Native Non-commissioned Officers and Men. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Royal Artillery | 31 | 583 | 4 | 104 |
| Infantry | 171 | 6,516 | 29 | 1,641 |
| Total British Troops | 202 | 7,099 | 33 | 1,745 |
| Artillery | 8 | 452 | — | — |
| Cavalry | 33 | 2,002 | — | — |
| Infantry and Sappers and Miners | 190 | 15,143 | 52 | 4,694 |
| Total Native Troops | 231 | 17,597 | 52 | 4,694 |
| Grand Total | 433 | 24,696 | 85 | 6,439 |

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### TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 29th September 1886.

Bernard is anxious to begin the earthworks on Mandalay section of the railway as a relief work. Should the alignment by which he proposes the railway should enter Mandalay be sanctioned by the Public Works Department, would you be disposed to acquiesce in Bernard's proposal ?

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### TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 30th September 1886.

Macpherson telegraphs urgently in favour of construction of Mandalay railway as chief, cheapest, and most immediate mode of pacifying country.

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NARRATIVE OF EVENTS IN BURMAH for the Week ending 2nd October 1886.

Casualties.

The deaths of 1 private, Somerset Light Infantry, and 8 sepoys of the 16th Madras Infantry of cholera between the 22nd August and 7th September, and of 3 privates and 5 sepoys of the Burmah Field Force from various causes are reported. 14 sepoys 4th Bengal Infantry, 1 sepoy 42nd Goorkha Light Infantry, and 1 transport kahar, died in August at Manipur and Tammu. Of these 16 deaths, 15 were due to diarrhœa and dysentery.

Comparison of the settlement of Pegu in 1852–55, and of Upper Burmah in 1886.

Mr. H. T. White, Secretary for Upper Burmah to the Chief Commissioner of Burmah, points out in a memorandum dated Mandalay, 31st July 1886, that the pacification of the province of Pegu in the years 1852-55 was less successfully carried out than the pacification of Upper and Lower Burmah in 1886, and that in spite of many disadvantages, the condition of the latter in July 1886 compares favourably with that of the former in July 1853.

Weekly reports.

The following weekly telegraphic reports from Upper and Lower Burmah, dated 26th September, have been received.

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TELEGRAM from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Mandalay, to HOME SECRETARY, Simla, dated September 26th, 1886.

26th. Weekly report. Mandalay town very quiet. Accident occurred at distribution of relief, which resulted in 16 deaths. Shan dacoits from hills have committed several raids in Mandalay district; one band was met by Punjabi Police under Lieutenant Gastrell; police killed two dacoits and took three jingals. Bhamo and Shwebo quiet. Wuntho Sawbwa reported to have been threatening outlying villages of Mawleik on borders of Katha district. Precautionary measures have been taken.

Yeu reports result of expedition to northern part of district between 14th and 19th instant. Prince Maung Hmat forced to retreat; dacoits encountered three times; Deputy Commissioner estimates that 50 of them were killed. New post north of Yeu has been established and northern part of the district is quiet. Five leading men in southern part of district have tendered submission. Ava and Kyaukse quiet. Sagaing reports large gathering of dacoits in Myinmu subdivision under noted leaders Hla U and Min O; measures being taken to disperse them.

Myingyan district quiet, except Pakhangyi, on west of river, which is reported to have been reoccupied by dacoits. A little rain has fallen; more wanted. In Pagan, villagers have beaten off dacoits; rain wanted. No news from Minbu.

In Yamthin, troops killed six or eight of Kyimyindaing Prince's force near Yanaung. In Ningyan, dacoits under Budah Yaza are strong to east of Sintha and Sittang streams. Launch with Deputy Commissioner and Punjabi Police on way to Sinthewa, the place on the river nearest to Ningyan, was attacked; one policeman killed and seven wounded. On 18th, while troops were attacking dacoits on Sinthewa road, 200 dacoits attacked Ningyan, but were driven off with loss of five killed.

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TELEGRAM from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Rangoon, to HOME SECRETARY, Simla, dated September 26th, 1886.

Weekly report. Dacoits continue frequent in Prome. Small band successfully engaged by Burmese Assistant Commissioner Hanzada. Rest of Lower Burmah fairly quiet. Gaol delivery—cases of 127 prisoners disposed of, 647 remain under trial.

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## DISTRIBUTION OF THE BURMAH FIELD FORCE ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 1886.

Major-General G. S. WHITE, V.C., C.B., Commanding.

2ND BRIGADE—BRIGADIER-GENERAL GRIFFITH.

*Corrected by latest Returns.*

*At Bhamo—Brigadier-General Griffith, Commanding.*

5–1st Southern Division, R. A., one division.
Mounted Infantry, 2 rifles.
R. W. Fusiliers, Head-quarters and 189 rifles.
Hazara Mountain Battery, Head-quarters and two divisions.
No. 4 Company, B. S. and M., 96 rifles.
26th P. I., Head-quarters and 371 rifles.

*At Shwe-ke-gu—Lieutenant Ravenshaw, 26th P. I., Commanding,*

26th P. I., 44 rifles.

*At Katha—Captain Hastings, 25th M. I., Commanding.*

R. W. Fusiliers, 76 rifles.
26th P. I., 34 rifles.
25th M. I., 93 rifles.

*At Nahakodung.*

26th P.I., 53 rifles.

1ST BRIGADE—BRIGADIER-GENERAL LOW, C.B.

*Corrected up to the 31st August 1886.*

*Yeu Command—At Yeu—Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, 21st M. I., Commanding.*

R. W. Fusiliers, 64 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, 15 lances.
21st M. I., 150 rifles.

*Shwebo Command—At Shwebo—Major Aitken, R. A., Commanding.*

9–1st Cinque Ports Division, R. A., one division.
R. W. Fusiliers, 92 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, 16 lances.
21st M. I., 154 rifles.
5th Bo. L. I., 132 rifles.

*At Kyoukmyoung—Lieutenant Gayer, 21st M. I., Commanding.*

R. W. Fusiliers, 48 rifles.
21st M. I., 72 rifles.

*At Napeah.*

Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 22 rifles.
21st M. I., 50 rifles.

*At Mandalay—Brigadier-General Low, Commanding.*

5–1st Southern Division, R. A., Head-quarters and two divisions.
9–1st Cinque Ports Division, R. A., Head-quarters and one division.
Somersetshire Light Infantry, Head-quarters and 172 rifles.
Hampshire Regiment, Head-quarters and 540 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, Head-quarters and 146 lances.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 124 rifles.
43rd Assam L. I., Head-quarters and 414 rifles.
1st Madras Pioneers, Head-quarters and 512 rifles.
12th M. I., Head-quarters and 353 rifles.
21st M. I., 148 rifles.
23rd W.L.I., Head-quarters and 439 rifles.
25th M.I., Head-quarters and 235 rifles (including Telegraph line party).
25th Bo. L. I., 43 rifles.
5th Bo. L. I., 20 rifles.

*At Yankeentoun—Lieutenant Wilson, 12th M. I., Commanding.*

12th M. I., 105 rifles.
21st M. I., 3 rifles.

*At Maddeah—Lieutenant Hudson, 12th M. I., Commanding.*

12th M. I., 96 rifles.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 35 rifles.

*At Lamaing—Captain Barrett, 43rd A. L. I. Commanding.*

12th M. I., 53 rifles.
43rd Assam L. I., 102 rifles.

*At Paleik—Lieutenant Carnegy, 25th Bo. L. I., Commanding.*

Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 13 rifles.
25th Bo. L. I., 97 rifles.

*Ava Command—At Ava—Major Perssé, Somersetshire L. I., Commanding.*

Somersetshire L. I., 35 rifles.
Hampshire Regiment, 3 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, 25 lances.
23rd W. L. I., 31 rifles.
25th M. I., 122 rifles.

*At Minthay—Lieutenant Campbell, 25th M. I., Commanding.*

25th M. I., 131 rifles.

*At Myotha—Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton, 25th M. I., Commanding.*

Somersetshire L. I., 40 rifles.
25th M. I., 115 rifles.

*At Choungwa—Major Skene, 43rd A. L. I., Commanding.*

43rd Assam L.I., 152 rifles.

*Sagaing Command—At Sagaing — Lieutenant-Colonel Poole, 5th Bo. L. I., Commanding.*

Hampshire Regiment, 96 rifles.
5th Bo. L. I., Head-quarters and 179 rifles.

*At Myinmoo—Major Hennel, 5th Bo. L. I. Commanding.*

5th Bo. L. I., 139 rifles.

*At Shemaga—Captain Nicholetts, 5th Bo. L. I., Commanding.*

5th Bo. L. I., 135 rifles.

*Kyouksai Command—At Kyouksai—Lieutenant-Colonel Pemberton, 25th Bo. L. I., Commanding.*

Somersetshire L. I., 89 rifles.
25th Bo. L. I., Head-quarters and 135 rifles.

*At Talukso—Lieutenant Colomb, 25th Bo. L. I., Commanding.*

Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 10 rifles.
25th Bo. L. I., 75 rifles.

*At Yewn—Major Madden, Somersetshire L. I., Commanding.*

Somersetshire L. I., 89 rifles.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 49 rifles.
25th Bo. L. I., 108 rifles.
91st (Cinque Ports Division) R. A., one division.
Mounted Infantry, 20 rifles.

*At Kume—Major Price, 25th Bo. L. I., Commanding.*

2nd Madras Lancers, 32 lances.
25th Bo. L. I., 197 rifles.
Sappers and Miners, 36 rifles.

*Chindwin Command—Lieutenant-Colonel Toker, 18th B. I., Commanding.*

*At Kendat—Lieutenant-Colonel Toker, Commanding.*

Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 70 rifles.
18th B. I., Head-quarters and 294 rifles.

*At Mingin—Major Rennick, Commanding.*

18th B. I., 192 rifles.

*At Kalewa—Lieutenant Fryer, 18th B. I., Commanding.*

18th B. I., 50 rifles.

*At Aloun—Lieutenant Tisdale, R. A., Commanding.*

No. 1 Mountain Battery, one division.
18th B. I., 105 rifles.
23rd W. L. I., 28 rifles.
25th B. I., 60 rifles.

*Myingyan Command—At Myingyan—Lieutenant-Colonel Gatacre, 23rd Bo. L. I., Commanding.*

No. 1 Mountain Battery, Head-quarters and one division.
Liverpool Regiment, Head-quarters and 165 rifles.
Somersetshire L. I., 48 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, 26 lances.
Bombay Sappers and Miners, 60 rifles.
11th B. I., 56 rifles.
23rd Bombay L. I., Head-quarters and 162 rifles.

*At Natogyee—Captain Kellie, 23rd Bo. L. I., Commanding.*

Liverpool Regiment, 20 rifles.
23rd Bombay L. I., 104 rifles.

*At Samaitkyon.*

11th B. I., 55 rifles.

*At Taunthamyo, Lieutenant Harris, 11th B. I., Commanding.*

Bombay Sappers and Miners, 30 rifles.
11th B. I., 56 rifles.

*At Yetagyo—Lieutenant Couran, 23rd Bo. L. I., Commanding.*

23rd Bombay L. I., 104 rifles.

*Pagán Command—At Pagan—Major Stead, 11th B. I., Commanding.*

7-1st N. D. R. A., Head-quarters and one division.
Liverpool Regiment, 24 rifles.
Bengal Sappers and Miners, 38 rifles.
11th B. I., Head-quarters and 292 rifles.
1st M. Pioneers, 40 rifles.
3rd Goorkhas, 412 rifles.

*At Pakoko—Major Egan, 11th B. I., Commanding.*

11th B. I., 110 rifles.

*"On Flying Column."*

3rd Goorkhas, 200 rifles.

*"En route to Popa."*

Liverpool Regiment, 10 rifles.
11th B. I., 52 rifles.

*At Popa—Lieutenant Dodgson, 2nd B. L. Commanding.*

Liverpool Regiment, 65 rifles.
2nd B. I., 48 rifles. (To be relieved.)

*At Singoo—Subadar Rugonath Tewary, 11th B. I., Commanding.*

11th B. I., 41 rifles.

*At Mitchee—Jemadar Kumhai Dube, 11th B. I., Commanding.*

11th B. I., 41 rifles.

*At Se—Lieutenant Clay, 43rd A. L. I., Commanding.*

43rd Assam L. I., 100 rifles.

*Memboo Command — At Memboo— Lieutenant-Colonel Ommaney, 11th B. I. Commanding.*

7-1st N. D. R. A., one division.
Liverpool Regiment, 145 rifles.
2nd B. I., 209 rifles.
Bengal Sappers, 31 rifles.
23rd W. L.I.., 82 rifles.

*At Minhla—Lieutenant Murray, 2nd B. I., Commanding*

2nd B. I., 136 rifles.
26th M. I., 9 rifles.

*At Salemyo—Major Black, 23rd Bo. L. I., Commanding.*

Liverpool Regiment, 52 rifles.
Bengal Sappers and Miners, 8 rifles.
2nd B. I., 82 rifles.
23rd W. L. I., 51 rifles.
23rd Bombay L. I., 96 rifles.

*At Simbyujun.*

2nd B. I., 32 rifles.
23rd Bombay L. I., 49 rifles.

*At Segoo—Captain Rolland, 26th M. I., Commanding.*

7-1st N. D. R. A., one division.
Liverpool Regiment, 49 rifles.
Bengal Sappers and Miners, 6 rifles.
26th M. I., 104 rifles.

*At Thazee.*

2nd B. I., 20 rifles.

*At Magwè.*

2nd B. I., 20 rifles.

*At Pyeloungyaw.*

2nd B. I., 40 rifles.
23rd Bombay L. I., 100 rifles.

*At Yenangyaung.*

2nd B. I., 39 rifles.

*At Simboungweh—Jemadar Kandbay Pattuck, 2nd B. I., Commanding.*

2nd B. I., 47 rifles.

3RD BRIGADE—BRIGADIER-GENERAL ANDERSON.

*Corrected by latest Returns.*

*Mahline Command—At Mahline—Lieutenant Burn, 27th P. I. Commanding.*

Liverpool Regiment, 25 rifles.
Bombay Sapper and Miners, 15 rifles.
27th P. I., Head-quarters and 143 rifles.

*On Wundwin Expedition (from Mahline and Matela Commands).*

No. 1 Mountain Battery, one division.
Liverpool Regiment, 40 rifles.
Sappers and Miners, 17 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, 10 lances.
27th P. I., 182 rifles.

*Matela Command—At Matela—Brigadier-General Anderson, Commanding.*

Liverpool Regiment, 27 rifles.
Madras Lancers, 15 lances.
Sappers and Miners, 17 rifles.
27th P. I., 31 rifles.
1st Grenadiers, 120 rifles.

*At Yendaw—Captain Vyse, 27th P. I., Commanding.*

Somersetshire L. I., 54 rifles.
27th P. I., 30 rifles.

*Hlinedet Command—At Hlinedet, Major Egerton, Liverpool Regiment, Commanding.*

Liverpool Regiment, 53 rifles.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 14 rifles.
Madras Lancers, 10 lances.
27th P. I., 83 rifles.

*Yemethin Command—At Yemethin—Colonel Dicken, 3rd P. L. I., Commanding.*

8-1st L. D. R. A., one division.
Mounted Infantry, 17 rifles.
Somersetshire L. I., 46 rifles.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 43 rifles.
27th P. I., 6 rifles.
3rd M. I., Head-quarters and 298 rifles.

*At Bawhline.*

3rd P. L. I., 23 rifles.

*At Thayetpin.*

3rd P. L. I., 22 rifles.

*At Nyoungyne.*

3rd P. L. I., 22 rifles.

*At Myohla.*

3rd P. L. I., 37 rifles.

*At Nyoungloon.*

Mounted Infantry, 3 rifles.
3rd P. L. I., 35 rifles.

*At Yaynoung.*

27th P. I., 42 rifles.

*At Swenounboo.*

Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 21 rifles.
27th P. I., 78 rifles.

*At Pwebwe.*

27th P. I., 44 rifles.

*Ningyan Command—At Ningyan.*

8-1st L. D. R. A., one division.
Mounted Infantry, 27 rifles.
2nd Somertshire L. I., 176 rifles.
Royal Scots Fusiliers, 31 rifles.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 14 rifles.
3rd P. L. I., 75 rifles.
16th M. I., 473 rifles.
1st Bo. Grenadiers, 144 rifles.

*At Aylah.*

3rd P. L. I., 30 rifles.
16th M. I., 25 rifles.

*At Sinthawah.*

16th M. I., 30 rifles.

*At Thayatgone.*

16th M. I., 40 rifles.
1st Bo. Grenadiers, 40 rifles.

*At Piakone.*

3rd P. L. I., 51 rifles.

*At Gwebin.*

3rd P. L. I., 52 rifles.

*At Shwemyo.*

3rd P. L. I., 30 rifles.

*On Convoys and Escorts.*

3rd P. L. I., 5 rifles.
16th M. I., 63 rifles.

STATION NOT INCLUDED IN ANY BRIGADE.

*Corrected up to 31st August.*

*At Toungdwingyee—Major Law, R. S. F., Commanding.*

3-1st S. D. R. A., one division.
Royal Scots Fusiliers, 147 rifles.
26th M. I., 180 rifles.

*On Command, Lieutenant Mercer, 26th M. I., Commanding.*

26th M. I., 50 rifles.

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DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS IN THE BURMAH DIVISION.

Assistant Quartermaster-General's Office, Rangoon the 1st September 1886.

*Under Divisional Head-quarters.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rangoon head-quarters, 6-1 Southern Division R. A. | 2 officers | | 59 men |
| Rangoon head-quarters, South Wales Borderers | 10 „ | | 524 „ |
| Rangoon, Q. O. Sappers and Miners | 1 officer | 1 Native officer | 47 „ |
| Rangoon, 16th Bengal Infantry | | | 12 „ |
| Rangoon head-quarters, 5th Madras Infantry | 7 officers | 13 Native officers | 593 „ |
| Thongwa, 5th Madras Infantry | | 1 Native officer | 45 „ |
| Prome, 5th Madras Infantry | 1 officer | 1 „ „ | 101 „ |

*Toungoo District, Colonel Lloyd, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, Commanding.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Toungoo, 6-1 Southern Division R. A. | 1 officer | | 25 men |
| Toungoo, Royal Scots Fusiliers | 6 officers | | 311 „ |
| Toungoo, 3rd P. L. I. Depôt | | 1 Native officer | 18 „ |
| Toungoo, 1st Bombay Grenadiers | 7 officers | 8 „ officers | 400 „ |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gyobin, 1st Bombay Grenadiers | | 1 Native officer | 50 men |
| Opyat, 1st Bombay Grenadiers | | 1 „ „ | 48 „ |
| Toungoo, 8-1 London Division R. A. | | | ordered in. 15 „ |

*Thayetmyo District, Colonel Winsloe, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Commanding.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thayetmo head-quarters, 3-1 S. I. Division R. A. | 1 officer | | 34 men |
| Thayetmyo, 6-1 S. Division R. A. | | | 29 „ |
| Thayetmyo head-quarters, Royal Scots Fusiliers | 7 officers | | 338 „ |
| Movable column, Royal Scots Fusiliers | 2 „ | | 54 „ |
| Thayetmyo head-quarters, 26th Madras Infantry | 4 „ | 5 Native officers | 310 „ |
| Allanmyó, 26th Madras Infantry | | | 3 „ |
| Movable Column, 3-1 S. I. Division R.A. | 3 officers | | 25 „ |
| Movable Column, South Wales Borderers | 2 officers | | 112 „ |
| Movable Column, South Wales Borderers | 2 officers | | 111 „ |

*Tharrawaddy and Prome Districts, Colonel Minto, 16th B. I., Commanding.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tharrawaddy head-quarters, 16th Bengal Infantry | 4 officers | 4 Native officers | 168 men |
| Taukkyan, 16th Bengal Infantry | | 1 Native officer | 29 „ |
| Zigôn, 16th Bengal Infantry | | 1 „ „ | 50 „ |
| Paungdè, 16th Bengal Infantry | 1 officer | 2 Native officers | 87 „ |
| Kodôk,* 16th Bengal Infantry | | | 14 „ |
| Thègôn, 16th Bengal Infantry | | 1 Native officer | 29 „ |
| Monyo, 16th Bengal Infantry | 1 officer | 1 „ „ | 50 „ |
| Thumbu,* 16th Bengal Infantry | | 1 „ „ | 31 „ |
| Shwedaung,* 16th Bengal Infantry | | | 31 „ |
| Paukkaung,* 16th Bengal Infantry | | 1 Native officer | 45 „ |
| Prome, 16th Bengal Infantry | | | 15 „ |
| Kyethe,* 16th Bengal Infantry | | | 20 „ |
| Thayetmyo, 16th Bengal Infantry | 2 officers | 3 Native officers | 152 „ |

*Irrawaddy Division, Colonel Sturt, 7th Bombay Infantry, Commanding.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Henzada head-quarters, 7th Bombay Infantry | 3 officers | 2 Native officers | 156 men |
| Allaumyo, 7th Bombay Infantry | 1 officer | 2 „ „ | 94 „ |
| Thambula, 7th Bombay Infantry | 1 „ | 1 Native officer | 74 „ |
| Rassein, 7th Bombay Infantry | 1 „ | 2 Native officers | 97 „ |
| Myanaung, 7th Bombay Infantry | 1 „ | 2 „ „ | 66 „ |
| Kanaung,* 7th Bombay Infantry | | | 18 „ |
| Kyangin,* 7th Bombay Infantry | | | 20 „ |
| Payè,* 7th Bombay Infantry | | 1 Native officer | 35 „ |
| Yandoon, 7th Bombay Infantry | 1 officer | 1 „ „ | 44 „ |
| Pantanaw,* 7th Bombay Infantry | | | 20 „ |
| Ngathainggyaung, 7th Bombay Infantry | 1 officer | 1 Native officer | 47 „ |
| Lemyethna,* 7th Bombay Infantry | | | 33 „ |
| Okpo,* 7th Bombay Infantry | | 1 Native officer | 20 „ |
| Mataungda,* 7th Bombay Infantry | | 1 „ „ | 29 „ |
| Kwingauk,* 7th Bombay Infantry | | 1 „ „ | 29 „ |

*Shwegyin District, Lieut.-Colonel Bayley, 30th Madras Infantry, Commanding.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shwegyin head-quarters, 30th Madras Infantry | 4 officers | 5 Native officers | 229 men |
| Sittang, 30th Madras Infantry | | 1 „ officer | 49 „ |

* Temporary detachment.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kyaikto, 30th Madras Infantry | - | 1 Native officer | - 39 men |
| Kaykata, 30th Madras Infantry | - | - | - 10 „ |
| Bilin, 30th Madras Infantry | - 1 officer | - 1 Native officer | - 75 „ |
| Hmôn, 30th Madras Infantry | - | - 1 „ „ | - 50 „ |
| | | | ordered in. |

*Pegu District, Lieut.-Colonel Bayley, 30th Madras Infantry, Commanding.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pegu, 30th Madras Infantry | - 1 officer | - 3 Native officers | - 125 men |
| Pyuntaza, 30th Madras Infantry | - | - 1 Native officer | - 49 „ |
| Kamun, 30th Madras Infantry | - | - 1 „ „ | - 50 „ |

*Moulmein District, Lieut.-Colonel Wroughton, 9th M. I., Commanding.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Moulmein, 9th Madras Infantry | - 2 officers | - 6 Native officers | - 325 men |
| Thatôn, 9th Madras Infantry | - | - 1 Native officer | - 47 „ |

*Port Blair and Nicobars, Lieut.-Colonel Richmond, 9th M. I., Commanding.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Port Blair, South Wales Borderers | - 3 officers | - | - 133 men |
| Port Blair head-quarters, 9th Madras Infantry | 4 „ | - 6 Native officers | - 411 „ |

*In Upper Burmah.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Royal Artillery, 3-1 S.I. Division R. A. | - 1 officer | - | - 25 men |
| Royal Scots Fusiliers | - 5 officers | - | - 235 „ |
| 1st Bombay Grenadiers | - 2 „ | - 5 Native officers | - 273 „ |
| 5th Madras Infantry | - | - | - 4 „ |
| 26th Madras Infantry | - 4 officers | - 7 Native officers | - 458 „ |

The troops in the Manipur-Tammu command were thus distributed on the 1st September 1886:—

*At Tammu.*

Captain Stevens, Commanding.

4th Bengal Infantry, 2 British officers, and 179 of all native ranks.
42nd Goorkha Light Infantry, 3 British officers, and 190 of all native ranks.
Manipur Army, 260 of all ranks, with two 7-pr. guns.

*At Manipur.*

Colonel H. E. Eliot, Commanding.

4th Native Infantry, 5 British officers, and 199 of all native ranks.
42nd and 44th Goorkha Light Infantry details 10. Government Transport Establishment, 1 officer, 1 sergeant, and 211 native followers.
Transport, 129 coolies, 2 elephants, 204 bullocks, 86 ponies, 6 mules.

A. C. Yate, Lieut.,
Attaché, Intelligence Branch,
Quartermaster-General's
Department of India.

Simla, 2nd October 1886.

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TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY,
dated 6th October 1886.

Yours, 24th and 29th September. Mandalay railways. Your Despatch will be awaited before decision is passed. Meantime, earthworks on Mandalay section can be commenced as a relief work.

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TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE, to VICEROY,
dated 9th October 1886.

Mandalay railway. When may we expect Despatch?

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## NARRATIVE OF EVENTS IN BURMAH for Week ending 9th October 1886.

TELEGRAM from GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Shillong, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Simla.

981. Shillong, October 4th. Following information received regarding Manipuri rebels. On 2nd October, a havildar's patrol near Jhirighât, two marches out from Silchar, on Manipur Road, was attacked by 200 Manipuris, under Barachanchar, pretender to Manipur. One sepoy shot and speared, arms carried off, body recovered, mail bag found open on road, one elephant belonging to detachment 44th Goorkhas, proceeding to Jummoo, carried off by rebels. This detachment with 25 Frontier Police proceeded on 3rd to next stage.

Chief is believed to have left 200 men to block road, and gone on with 200; has probably 200 rifles smuggled from Calcutta.

Colonel Eliot at Manipur is aware of disturbances on road; has informed me that Kowpoon, half-way on Cachar Road, has been attacked and burnt. The detachment 44th is 53 strong. Officer Commanding Silchar has been directed to aid Frontier Police in pursuing rebels.

Lieutenant Harris, 4th Bengal Infantry, has gone in pursuit. Please inform Quartermaster-General.

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TELEGRAM, dated 3rd October 1886 (6.20 p.m.), from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Mandalay, to HOME SECRETARY, Simla.

2nd Weekly Report. Mandalay town very orderly. Relief works have been organised and gratuitous distribution of food proportionately reduced. District has been quieter during past week. Bhamo reports arrival of Chinese merchants with goods, and generally satisfactory state of frontier.

At Magaung the Burmese officials have resisted and killed a pretender to the Governorship.

Situation at Katha unchanged.

Post established Kyanhuyat on river bank, as base of expedition to ruby mines.

Ava and Kyaukse quiet, where plentiful rain has fallen.

Sagaing continues to be disturbed by dacoit bands under noted leaders Hla U and Min O. Troops are in that district ready to take the field when matters are ripe for beginning operations. A somewhat important dacoit leader has been captured in Sagaing and another in Yeu. Upper part of Chindwin district continues disturbed.

Three expeditions went out from Kindat against dacoits about 16th and 19th September. The dacoits were dispersed on each occasion with no loss on our side; loss of enemy not ascertained. The loyal Wun who had been seized by the dacoits has been rescued.

Plentiful rain has fallen in Minbu, Pagan, and to a less extent Myingyan district, by which crops have benefited. A loyal Thugyi in Pikangyi has been murdered by dacoits; the murderers are being pursued. Expedition has gone out against noted leader Bo Cho, who holds out in Pagan. Situation in Minbu district unchanged.

No recent news from Yamethen and Ningyan.

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TELEGRAM, dated 4th October 1886, from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Rangoon, to HOME SECRETARY, Simla.

Weekly Report. Tharrawaddy has been reduced to order, but dacoits still frequent in Prome. Rest of Lower Burmah fairly quiet. Gaol delivery 142 prisoners disposed of, 565 remain.

JOHN F. C. THATCHER, Captain,
Attaché, Intelligence Branch,
Quartermaster-General's
Department in India.

The 9th October 1886.

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## TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 10th October 1886.

Yours of 9th October. Mandalay railway. Despatch sent home by mail which left Bombay, 24th September.

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## NARRATIVE OF EVENTS IN BURMAH for Week ending 16th October 1886.

*Journal of Events which took place in the Burmah Field Force from 1st to 31st July* 1886.

1st July 1886.—Major C. McD. Skene, 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry, left Choungwa, his post, on this date with a party as per margin, and proceeded in pursuit of the Choungwa Princes, whom he hunted through the villages of Tantalone and Meshu, and nearly succeeded in capturing. He returned to Choungwa on the 5th instant.

2nd Madras Lancers, 20 lances.
Goorkha Light Infantry, 100 rifles.

3rd instant.—Lieutenant Dobbie, 26th Madras Infantry, who had left Toungdwingyi on the 26th June in pursuit of dacoit bands, proceeded from Maggigyo with 24 rifles, Royal Scots Fusiliers, and 45 rifles, 26th Madras Infantry, and surprised and dispersed Nga nim Young's gang, destroying their stronghold in the jungles three miles east of Seetha, and capturing the whole of their property, including many arms and much ammunition. No casualties on our side; enemy's loss unknown.

On the same date Major Sorrell, R.A., commanding a force which had been sent from Yemethen on the 1st instant, attacked and destroyed Budda Yaza's stockade at Luzan in the forests to the west of Imbetgene; he pursued the enemy on the 4th and 5th but had to return to Yemethen owing to sickness and want of rations. Budda Yaza and his followers were dispersed, and their place of rendezvous burned. Casualties on our side, one private, Somersetshire Light Infantry, dangerously wounded; enemy's loss unknown.

4th.—This morning, at 10 o'clock, Jamadar Iman Khan, of 26th Madras Infantry, in command of a party of 30 rifles, 26th Madras Infantry, proceeding on escort duty from Toungdwingyi to Minhla, was attacked at Thityagouk by 200 dacoits, of whom 70 were Shans. Having had previous intimation of the probability of an attack, the Jamadar had made his disposition, and after an hour's fighting the dacoits were driven off with a loss of 16 killed and 33 wounded. No casualties our side.

On this day Lieutenant Gough, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who had been sent from Ye-u with a force as per margin to disperse some dacoits in the neighbourhood of Tezé, came upon a band at the village of Lekse. The dacoits fled on the approach of our troops. The cavalry and mounted infantry killed 12 of their number. No casualties our side.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 15 rifles (mounted on ponies).
2nd Madras Lancers, 12 lances.
21st Madras Infantry, 50 rifles.
Police, 30 rifles.

7th.—Colonel LeMesurier, commanding at Myingyan, attacked and carried a position on Sekkynadoung, six miles north-east of Natogyi and 20 miles east of Myingyan, held by the rebels.

The attacking column was as per margin. The enemy fled on the advance of the troops, making but slight show of opposition. Their defences on the hill were destroyed, and the force returned to Myingyan.

Sappers and Miners, 15 rifles.
2nd Liverpool Regiment, 64 rifles.
11th Bengal Infantry, 128 rifles.

Lieutenant Gayer, 21st Madras Infantry, who had been sent to the village Pya with the detail as per margin to co-operate with Colonel LeMesurier, and cut off the retreat of the enemy, was attacked by rebels on the 6th instant, the day before Colonel LeMesurier delivered his attack, and compelled to fall back on Myingyan with a loss of one Burman policeman killed, one private, 21st Madras Infantry, and two followers slightly wounded. Two boxes of snider ammunition in charge of the police were lost here, the animals carrying them having been frightened by firing, and having broken away from their syces and bolted into the jungle.

21st Madras Infantry, 31 rifles.
Military Police, 50 rifles.
Burmah Police, 5 men.

8th.—Captain A. A. Pearson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, 3rd Brigade, with 40 rifles under Lieutenant Boileau, 27th Punjaub Infantry, proceeded on this date from Meiktela to Yuatha, a village about 12 miles distant, a little off the Meiktela-Mahlaing new road, to disperse a gathering of dacoits, who however heard of his approach, and scattered before his arrival at the village. Three prisoners and a few guns taken.

9th.—Lieutenant-Colonel Baker, 3rd Palamcotta Light Infantry, with a force as per margin, proceeded from Mingyan to Wahnayone or Layway, a village about 10 miles to the south-west of Mingyan, which was occupied by a guard of 75 rifles, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, who were reported to be hard pressed by dacoits. The detachment arrived at Wahnayone about 1 p.m., to find that the Myôke and guard had two hours previously evacuated the village, which was in flames.

8-1 L. Division Royal Artillery, 2 guns.
Somersetshire Light Infantry and Royal Scots Fusiliers, 50 rifles.
3rd Madras Light Infantry and 1st Bombay Grenadiers, 40 rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel Baker attacked and drove off the dacoits, who were stated to be about 700 in number, and returned to Mingyan *viâ* Aylah, a fort about 10 miles to the south of that station, and where the surrounding country was apparently quiet.

11th.—Jamadar Imam-ud-din Khan, 18th Bengal Infantry, proceeded up the Chindwin from Kendat with 50 rifles, 18th Bengal Infantry, and attacked some rebels in a stockade about 8 miles from the station. He killed four and took eight prisoners. No casualties reported on our side.

On this date a party of about 120 dacoits was found intrenched about 600 yards from the military post at Seh, Pagan district. They were at once dispersed by the detachment of 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry under Lieutenant Clay. No casualties our side. Two of the enemy were reported as being wounded.

14th.—Military post at Yindawmyo, between Yemethen and Meiktela, established this day. Garrison—Somersetshire Light Infantry, 55 rifles; 27th Punjab Infantry, 25 rifles.

Lieutenant King, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, in command of a column as per margin, from Shwebo, attacked and after two hours' fighting dispersed a body of dacoits about 800 strong who had occupied the walled town of Yuathamyo. Enemy's ascertained loss 26 killed; casualties our side, one sepoy, Military Police, severely, and 2 sepoys, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, slightly wounded. This was a very dashing affair. The town of Yuathamyo was protected with a heavy embankment, well provided with firing places, and defended with abattis and other obstacles, and the garrison, a strong one, held out until the place was carried by the bayonet.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers (Mounted Infantry), 20 rifles.
5th Bombay Light Infantry, 50 rifles.
Military Police, 50 rifles.

17th.—Lieutenant-Colonel Baker, 2nd Hants Regiment, with a force as per margin, proceeded from Lamaing and destroyed the Shan villages of Kyabin, Nyoungbuitha and Zeebyobin, the inhabitants of which had recently attacked our military post of Lamaing. Considerable opposition was met with. The villages and road leading to them, being in dense jungle, greatly favoured our opponents, who kept up a continual fire on the force without exposing themselves, our men having to fire at the puffs of smoke, and the smoke hanging in these forests to such an extent as to obscure the view. After the destruction of the above villages, the troops returned to Lamaing. Casualties on our side; killed, one private, 5th Bombay Light Infantry; died of his wounds, one bheestie, 12th Madras Infantry; wounded, one sergeant, 2nd Hants Regiment, nine non-commissioned officers, R. and F. Bombay Light Infantry; enemy's loss unknown, but two dead bodies were found outside the village of Zeebyobin.

9-1 Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery, 1 gun.
2nd Hants Regiment, 50 rifles.
5th Bombay Light Infantry, 50 rifles.
43rd Goorkha Light Infantry, 100 rifles.
12th Madras Infantry, 50 rifles.

20th.—A reconnoitring party from Ningyan, strength as per margin, under command of Major Lynch, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, dispersed a gang of dacoits collected at the village of Gynls, about three miles to the south-west of Mingyan. No casualties our side; enemy's loss not reported.

8-1 L. Division, Royal Artillery, 2 guns.
Somersetshire Light Infantry, 50 rifles.
1st Bombay Grenadiers, 100 rifles.

21st.—Major Lynch, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, with a force as per margin, moved out from Ningyan and destroyed the villages of Gaybiah, Indinetha, and Rankla, all occupied by rebels, who made considerable opposition before they were driven off. Casualties our side, two British soldiers killed and one wounded, 2 privates, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, wounded; enemy's loss unknown. Having performed this duty the troops returned to camp.

8-1 L. Division, Royal Artillery, 2 guns.
Mounted Infantry, 15 rifles.
1st Bombay Grenadiers, 100 rifles.

23rd.—Major Sorrell, R.A., with a force as per margin, from Ningyan attacked about 700 dacoits and rebels who had again collected in the village of Gynls, driving them out of the village of Sawyadm three miles further on. Our casualties, 3 sepoys wounded; enemy's loss, 4 killed, 5 prisoners.

8-1 L. Division, Royal Artillery, 2 guns.
Mounted Infantry, 18 rifles.
1st Bombay Grenadiers, 200 rifles.

Lieutenant Huggins, with a force as per margin, attacked and dispersed an outpost about 200 strong of the dacoit leader Hla Oo at Ragan Lekto, about 13 miles from Ye-u, killing 25 of their number.

21st Madras Infantry, 80 rifles.
Police, 66 rifles.
Mounted Infantry, 10 rifles.

24th.—Arrangements were made for the occupation of Kume, 6 miles to the south of Yudoon, near Kyouksai, as a temporary post.

Lieutenant Rainey, 1st Madras Pioneers, commanding at Mitchee, opposite to Pagan, dislodged several dacoits from positions they had taken up in jungles and at a pagoda. Enemy's loss, 3 dead bodies found, captured 3 jingals, some arms, 2 ponies, and 5 prisoners; no casualties on our side.

26th.—On this date Lieutenant-Colonel Toker, 18th Bengal Infantry, accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner, Chindwin District, and a party of troops from Kendat as per margin, arrived at Thoungdoot, when the T'saw-bwa was disposed to be friendly, but stated he was quite capable of protecting his own territory, and expressed a hope that no post would be formed of British troops at Thoungdoot.

1st Bombay Mountain Battery, 2 guns.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 30 rifles.
18th Bengal Infantry, 150 rifles.

On this date Mr. Munford, Assistant Superintendent of Police, with 114 Mounted Police and friendlies, supported by a small force under Lieutenant Huggins, 21st Madras Infantry, surprised a gang of about 500 dacoits who were engaged in burning the village of Kanleya, about 16 miles south-west of Ye-u, and killed over 150 of them. No casualties on our side. Subsequently the force occupied the dacoit leader Hla Oo's village Megyork, about 20 miles south of Ye-u, near which two Bohs were killed and one taken prisoner by the Burmah Police. Hla Oo escaped into thick jungle, where it was impracticable to follow him with troops with any prospect of catching him. The force therefore returned to Ye-u.

28th.—Major Collins, 2nd Hants Regiment, with the troops as per margin, proceeded in the I. G. S. "Irradwaddy" and four launches to the Island of Aingdaing above Shemaga, on which it was reported large numbers of dacoits resided, and from which several dacoities were said to have been recently committed. The island was surrounded by the launches, and the troops landed and searched the villages. No resistance was made. Most of the male inhabitants appeared to be away, and as from the inquiries of the civil officer there appeared to be no doubt that the villages of Shwegyaban and Aingdaing were engaged in dacoity, and the reception of stolen goods, they were destroyed and eight prisoners were taken. The island and the west bank of the river were searched for war boats, or such as were likely to be used for dacoity, of which four were found and brought back to Mandalay.

2nd Hants Regiment, 50 rifles.
43rd Goorkha Light Infantry, 60 rifles.

Major J. A. D. Gordon, Queen's Own 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, with part of the garrison of Salim in the Membu district, attacked and dislodged from their positions two large bands of rebels which were threatening Salim, but he was not strong enough to break them up and disperse them, and accordingly applied for reinforcements, which were duly sent to him.

On this date Major Dudely Perssé, 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry, commanding at Ava, and Lieutenant Campbell, 25th Madras Infantry, commanding at Minthe, made a successful combined attack on the notorious dacoit village of Magyi in the Ava District, surprising the inhabitants, who made resistance, and killing 13 rebels, amongst whom were three chiefs. Two dacoit leaders and 33 others were taken prisoners. Casualties on our side, one trooper, Madras Lancers, wounded.

30th.—Major Lynch, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, with a force as per margin, proceeded to-day to Kanhla, four miles from Ningyan, and found it re-occupied by the rebels since the last occasion of its being attacked on the 21st instant. The village and stockade were destroyed, no opposition being offered beyond a few shots fired at the rearguard on return to Ningyan. No casualties.

8-1 L. Division, 2 guns.
Somersetshire Light Infantry, 60 rifles.
1st Bombay Grenadiers, 60 rifles.
27th Punjab Infantry, 33 rifles.
Mounted Infantry, 14 rifles.

31st.—Major J. A. D. Gordon, commanding at Salenmyo, described himself as surrounded by and engaged with the enemy night and day since the morning of the 30th; ammunition running short, and suburbs of the town burned down.

On this day, reinforcements of 50 rifles, 2nd Hants, and 100 rifles, 21st Madras Infantry, under command of Captain Atkinson, 2nd Hants Regiment, arrived at Salim, and drove off the rebels with great slaughter, their bodies being taken away in cartloads. Casualties our side, killed, Captain Atkinson, 2nd Hants Regiment, commanding relieving force, who was struck in the head by a jingal ball near the end of the engagement and when within 40 yards of town wall; enemy's loss unknown.

Weekly telegraphic reports, as under, have come in.

TELEGRAM, dated 10th October 1886 (6.7 p.m.), from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Mandalay, to HOME SECRETARY, Simla.

Tenth weekly report. Two dacoities of no great importance were committed in Mandalay Town on 29th September and 2nd October respectively. Five somewhat serious dacoities reported from the district since 1st October. The village of Kywethanapa, where there is a military police post, has been burnt by dacoits. The post has been strengthened and the dacoits have disappeared.

Number of people relieved by free distribution of rice in Mandalay on 8th instant, 592. Number daily employed in relief works, 5,815.

Situation in Katha district and attitude of Wunthu Sawbwa unchanged; village of Sheinmaga in Shwebo district in neighbourhood of military post burnt by dacoits on 2nd October. No news from Bhamo.

Kyaukse and Ava district quiet. Dacoits collecting near Rume, south of Kyaukse, will be dealt with. A new post is being established between Ava and Kyaukse.

Sagaing disturbed by dacoits under Hla Oo. New post is being established there; loyal villagers in Ye-u district also threatened by him.

Steps being taken from Ye-u to protect them; several villages which had hitherto held out have submitted; no news of importance from Chindwin.

Eastern Myingyan district quiet. In western part of district troops from Yetagyo dispersed dacoit bands, inflicting slight loss and capturing a few muskets and jingals. Disarmament of district progressing; 800 muskets already collected.

Crop prospects in Myingyan good; no rain. Pagan reports three petty dacoities, and presence of one considerable band, which is to be dealt with. Rain wanted. Western part of Mimbu district still dominated by dacoits. Crop prospects good.

Small party of Muktila police surprised band of dacoits, killing 10 and capturing four.

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TELEGRAM, dated 11th October 1886, from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Rangoon, to HOME SECRETARY, Simla.

Weekly report. Lower Burmah quiet, but dacoities still frequent Prome district. Gaol delivery—96 prisoners disposed of, 516 remain.

**Return of the Troops serving in the Burmese Field Force under the Command of Major-General G. S. White, C.B., V.C., dated at Mandalay, September 20th, 1886.**

# Return of the Troops serving in the Burmah Field Force under the Command of

| Separate Column of Brigade Formation, when such exist—giving the Head-quarter Station of each. | Batteries, Regiments, or Detachments (a Line for each). | Camp Post or Station of each. | Date of Corps Returns here embodied. | EUROPEANS. Effective. Officers. | Warrant Officers, N.-C. O., and Men. | Total. | Sick or Wounded. Officers. | Warrant Officers, N.-C. O., and Men. | Total. | Total Europeans. | Native Officers, and N.-C. Officers and Men. Effective. | Sick or Wounded. | Total. | General Total of Europeans and Natives. | Public Followers. | Private Followers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Brigade | 5-1 R. A. | Bhamo | 31st July 1883. | 2 | 17 | 19 | .. | 9 | 9 | 28 | .. | .. | .. | 28 | 8 | 5 |
| | Hazara Mountain Battery. | | | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 136 | 36 | 172 | 174 | 67 | .. |
| | No. 4 Company B. Sappers. | | | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 84 | 12 | 96 | 103 | 21 | 9 |
| | R. W. Fusiliers | | | 8 | 142 | 150 | 1 | 36 | 37 | 187 | .. | .. | .. | 187 | 25 | 16 |
| | Mounted Infantry | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 1 |
| Bhamo | 26th P. I. | | | 5 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 350 | 61 | 411 | 416 | 50 | 23 |
| | 26th P. I. | Shwekjee | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 42 | .. | 42 | 43 | 8 | 2 |
| | R. W. Fusiliers | Katha | | 1 | 41 | 42 | .. | 16 | 16 | 58 | .. | .. | .. | 58 | 7 | 1 |
| | 25th M. I. | | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 94 | 5 | 99 | 100 | 10 | 1 |
| | 26th P. I. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 54 | 14 | 68 | 68 | 7 | .. |
| 1st Brigade | 21st M. I. | Yeu | | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 129 | 25 | 154 | 156 | 5 | 10 |
| | 2nd M. L. | | | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | 15 | 15 | 12 | .. |
| | R. W. Fusiliers | | | 1 | 50 | 51 | .. | 15 | 66 | 56 | .. | .. | .. | 66 | .. | .. |
| | Q. O. S. and M. | | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 25 | .. | 25 | 26 | .. | .. |
| | 9-1 C. P. R. A. | Shwebo | | 2 | 22 | 24 | .. | 5 | 5 | 29 | 48 | .. | 48 | 77 | 17 | 4 |
| | R. W. Fusiliers | | | 2 | 112 | 114 | .. | 9 | 9 | 123 | .. | .. | .. | 123 | .. | .. |
| | 2nd M. L. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 47 | .. | 47 | 47 | 24 | .. |
| Mandalay | 5th Bo. L. I. | | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 123 | 5 | 128 | 129 | 5 | 4 |
| | 12th M. I. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | R. W. Fusiliers | Kyoukmoung | | 1 | 59 | 60 | .. | 9 | 9 | 69 | .. | .. | .. | 69 | .. | .. |
| | 5th Bo. L. I. | | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 17 | 23 | 24 | 3 | 3 |
| | R. W. Fusiliers | Napeah | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 5th Bo. L. I. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 | .. | 40 | 40 | .. | .. |
| | 5th Bo. L. I. | Semaga | | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 135 | 3 | 138 | 140 | 6 | .. |
| | 5-1 S. D. R. A. | Mandalay | | 2 | 55 | 57 | 1 | 12 | 13 | 70 | 8 | .. | 8 | 78 | .. | .. |
| | 9-1 C. P. R. A. | | | 2 | 35 | 37 | .. | 13 | 13 | 50 | 50 | 14 | 64 | 114 | 39 | 3 |
| | Somerset | | | 4 | 140 | 144 | .. | 29 | 29 | 173 | .. | .. | .. | 173 | 60 | 8 |
| | Hants | | | 14 | 363 | 377 | .. | 63 | 63 | 440 | .. | .. | .. | 440 | 37 | 15 |
| | 2nd M. Lancers | | | 4 | .. | 4 | 1 | .. | 1 | 5 | 105 | 10 | 115 | 120 | 129 | 20 |
| | Q. O. S. and M. | | | 2 | 3 | 5 | .. | 1 | 1 | 6 | 127 | 14 | 141 | 147 | 30 | 5 |
| | 43rd A. L. I. | | | 6 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 402 | 57 | 459 | 465 | 46 | 17 |
| | 1st M. I. | | | 7 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 484 | 30 | 514 | 521 | .. | .. |
| | 12th M. I. | | | 3 | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | 4 | 309 | 40 | 349 | 353 | 12 | 36 |
| | 21st M. I. | | | 3 | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | 2 | 5 | 378 | 35 | 413 | 418 | 41 | 36 |
| | 23rd W. L. I. | | | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 394 | 46 | 440 | 444 | 38 | 37 |
| | 25th M. I. | | | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 181 | 24 | 205 | 208 | 38 | 6 |
| | 25th Bo. L. I. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 16 | 28 | 28 | .. | .. |
| | Hants | Ava | | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Somerset | | | 1 | 44 | 45 | .. | .. | .. | 45 | .. | .. | .. | 45 | 5 | 9 |
| | 2nd M. L. | | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 28 | .. | 28 | 29 | 17 | 2 |
| | 23rd W. L. I. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31 | .. | 31 | 34 | 6 | 2 |
| | 25th M. I. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 163 | .. | 163 | 163 | 8 | 1 |
| | Q. O. S. and M. | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 15 | .. | 15 | 17 | .. | .. |
| | Hants | Sagaing | | 2 | 96 | 98 | .. | 9 | 9 | 107 | .. | .. | .. | 107 | 15 | 2 |
| | 5th Bo. L. I. | | | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 62 | .. | 62 | 64 | 16 | 13 |
| | 5th Bo. L. I. | Myinmoo | | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 137 | 4 | 141 | 143 | 5 | 7 |
| | 43rd A. L. I. | Choungwa | | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 118 | 41 | 159 | 161 | 3 | 3 |
| | Somerset | Myotha | | 1 | 39 | 40 | .. | 5 | 5 | 45 | .. | .. | .. | 45 | 2 | 3 |
| | 25th M. I. | | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 75 | 15 | 90 | 91 | 5 | 1 |
| | 25th M. I. | Minthay | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 111 | 12 | 123 | 124 | 5 | 1 |
| | 21st M. I. | Yankeentown | | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 98 | 7 | 105 | 107 | 7 | 7 |
| | 12th M. I. | Maddeah | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 86 | 16 | 102 | 103 | 3 | 9 |
| | Q. O. S. and M. | Lamaing | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 4 | 14 | 14 | .. | .. |
| | 12th M. I. | | | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 134 | 24 | 158 | 160 | 8 | 2 |

## Major-General G. S. White, C.B., V.C., dated at Mandalay, 20th September 1886.

| Riding or Draught Animals (not Baggage). | | | | Ordnance. | | | | | Total Rounds of Ammunition in Regimental Possession. | | | | Tents | | | | | | | | | | | | Carriage for Baggage, &c. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | In Possession. | | | | | | | Require to complete. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Horses. | Mules. | Bullocks. | Elephants. | (a) 25 Pr. | (a) 7 Pr. | Ammunition Waggons. | 6·3" Howitzers. | 5" Mortars. | (b) Shot. | (b) Shell. | (b) Case. | Reserve small Arms. | European Privates. | Staff Sergeants. | Sepoys of two Pals. | Hill. | Bell. | Lascar Pals. | | European Privates. | Staff Sergeants. | Sepoys of two Pals. | Hill. | Bell. | Lascar Pals. | | Coolies. | Elephants. | Camels. | Bullocks. | Ponies. | Mules. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 2 | 6 | 46 | 2,325 | .. | 4,937 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | 110 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 738 | 72 | 1,457 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10,845 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55,701 | 44 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,050 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 97,187 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,870 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13,960 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24,060 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14,330 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13,250 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 50 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 252 | 36 | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 89 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 39 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,406 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48,934 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 336 | 48 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,280 | 31 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80,120 | 47 | .. | 6 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 111 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21,777 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22,784 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 70,409 | .. | .. | .. | 72 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,15,918 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 39 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 83,011 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,12,210 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 90,835 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,18,297 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 920 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,320 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13,868 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13,600 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18,924 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21,935 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 950 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,944 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,761 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,441 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25,107 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| Separate Column of Brigade Formation, when such exist—giving the Head-quarter Station of each. | Batteries, Regiments, or Detachments (a Line for each). | Camp Post or Station of each. | Date of Corps Returns here embodied. | EUROPEANS. Effective. Officers. | Effective. Warrant Officers, N.-C. O., and Men. | Effective. Total. | Sick or Wounded. Officers. | Sick or Wounded. Warrant Officers, N.-C. O., and Men. | Sick or Wounded. Total. | Total Europeans. | Native Officers, N.-C. Officers and Men. Effective. | Native Officers, N.-C. Officers and Men. Sick or Wounded. | Native Officers, N.-C. Officers and Men. Total. | General Total of Europeans and Natives. | Public Followers. | Private Followers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Brigade—*cont.* | Q. O. S. and M. | Paleik | 31st July 1886—*cont.* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | 13 | 13 | .. | .. |
| | 25th Bo. L. I. | Paleik | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 86 | 10 | 96 | 97 | .. | .. |
| | Somerset | Kynoskè | | 1 | 96 | 97 | .. | .. | .. | 97 | .. | .. | .. | 97 | 3 | 5 |
| | 23rd W. L. I. | Kynoskè | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 4 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | 25th Bo. L. I. | Kynoskè | | 2 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | 3 | 124 | 10 | 134 | 137 | .. | .. |
| | Hants | Kynoskè | | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| | 25th Bo. L. I. | Talukso | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 76 | 3 | 79 | 80 | .. | .. |
| | Q. O. S. and M. | Talukso | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 12 | .. | 12 | 13 | .. | .. |
| | Somerset | Yewoon | | 1 | 91 | 92 | .. | .. | .. | 92 | .. | .. | .. | 92 | 3 | 6 |
| | Q. O. S. and M. | Yewoon | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 34 | .. | 34 | 35 | 2 | 2 |
| | 25th Bo. L. I. | Yewoon | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 110 | .. | 110 | 111 | .. | .. |
| | 1st M. P. | Yewoon | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | 9-1 C. P. R. I. | Yewoon | | 1 | 22 | 23 | .. | .. | .. | 23 | 37 | 3 | 40 | 63 | 20 | 2 |
| | Mounted Infantry | Yewoon | | 1 | 22 | 23 | .. | .. | .. | 23 | .. | .. | .. | 23 | .. | .. |
| | 2nd M.L. | Yewoon | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 34 | .. | 34 | 35 | 19 | 2 |
| | 21st M. I. | Yewoon | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Q. O. S. and M. | Kume | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 16 | .. | 16 | 17 | .. | .. |
| | 25th Bo. L. I. | Kume | | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 200 | .. | 200 | 202 | .. | .. |
| | 23rd M. I. | Alon | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 40 | .. | 40 | 41 | 1 | 3 |
| | No. 1. M. Batty. | Alon | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 66 | .. | 66 | 67 | 7 | 1 |
| | 18th B. I. | Mingin | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 212 | 30 | 242 | 243 | 24 | 8 |
| | Q. O. S. and M. | Kendat | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 72 | .. | 72 | 72 | .. | .. |
| | 18th B. I. | Kendat | | 7 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 372 | 24 | 396 | 403 | 63 | 41 |
| | No. 1. M. Battery | Myingyan | | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 71 | 6 | 77 | 79 | 20 | 4 |
| | Liverpool | Myingyan | | 2 | 144 | 146 | .. | .. | .. | 148 | .. | .. | .. | 146 | .. | .. |
| | Somerset | Myingyan | | 1 | 50 | 51 | .. | .. | .. | 51 | .. | .. | .. | 51 | .. | .. |
| | 2nd M. L. | Myingyan | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 23 | .. | 23 | 24 | 20 | 4 |
| | Bo. S. and M. | Myingyan | | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 24 | .. | 24 | 26 | .. | .. |
| | 11th B. I. | Myingyan | | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 164 | 22 | 186 | 190 | 31 | 28 |
| | Liverpool | Natogyi | | .. | 20 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. |
| | Bo. S. and M. | Natogyi | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 4 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | 11th B. I. | Natogyi | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 86 | .. | 86 | 86 | 5 | 4 |
| | 11th B. I. | Samaitkyon | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 56 | .. | 56 | 56 | .. | 2 |
| | 11th B. I. | Tounthamyo | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 55 | .. | 55 | 56 | .. | 5 |
| | 11th B. I. | Yetagyo | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 | .. | 60 | 60 | .. | 4 |
| | 18th B. I. | Yetagyo | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 52 | 1 | 53 | 54 | 2 | 5 |
| | 7-1 N. D. R. A. | Pagan | | 3 | 29 | 32 | .. | 6 | 6 | 38 | 51 | 4 | 54 | 93 | 33 | 23 |
| | Liverpool | Pagan | | 2 | 33 | 35 | .. | .. | 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35 | .. | .. |
| | Hants | Pagan | | 1 | 34 | 65 | .. | 5 | 5 | 70 | .. | .. | .. | 70 | 5 | 1 |
| | B. S. and M. | Pagan | | 2 | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 46 | 3 | 49 | 53 | 10 | 4 |
| | 11th B. I. | Pagan | | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 79 | 8 | 87 | 89 | 11 | 6 |
| | 2nd B. I. | Pagan | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | 13 | 13 | .. | .. |
| | 1st M. P. | Pagan | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 88 | .. | 88 | 89 | .. | .. |
| | 43rd A. L. I. | Pagan | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 | 3 | 53 | 53 | 4 | 4 |
| | 11th B. I. | Pakoko | | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 110 | .. | 110 | 112 | 2 | 8 |
| | Liverpool | Popa | | 2 | 67 | 69 | .. | .. | .. | 69 | .. | .. | .. | 69 | .. | .. |
| | 2nd B. I. | Popa | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 48 | .. | 48 | 49 | .. | .. |
| | 11th B. I. | Singoo | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 7 | 7 | .. | .. |
| | 21st M. I. | Singoo | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 52 | .. | 52 | 52 | .. | .. |
| | 17th M. I. | Singoo | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 52 | .. | 52 | 52 | .. | .. |
| | 1st M. P. | Mitchee | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 22 | .. | 22 | 23 | .. | .. |
| | 11th B. I. | Mitchee | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43 | .. | 43 | 43 | .. | .. |
| | 2nd B. I. | Mitchee | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | 20 | 20 | .. | .. |
| | 43rd A. L. I. | Sè | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 100 | .. | 100 | 101 | .. | .. |
| | 7-1 N. D. R. A. | Membu | | 2 | 21 | 23 | .. | 12 | 12 | 35 | 36 | 9 | 45 | 80 | 18 | 3 |
| | O. O. S. & M. | Membu | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Liverpool | Membu | | 1 | 46 | 47 | .. | .. | .. | 47 | .. | .. | .. | 47 | .. | .. |

| Riding or Draught Animals (not Baggage). | | | | Ordnance. | | | | | Total Rounds of Ammunition in Regimental Possession. | | | | Tents | | | | | | | | | | | | Carriage for Baggage, &c. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | In Possession. | | | | | | Require to complete. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Horses. | Mules. | Bullocks. | Elephants. | (a) 25 Pr. | (a) 7 Pr. | Ammunition Waggons. | 6·3″ Howitzers. | 5½″ Mortars. | (b) Shot. | (b) Shell. | (b) Case. | Reserve small Arms. | European Privates. | Staff Sergeants. | Sepoys of two Pals. | Hill. | Bell. | Lascar Pals. | European Privates. | Staff Sergeants. | Sepoys of two Pals. | Hill. | Bell. | Lascar Pals. | Coolies. | Elephants. | Camels. | Bullocks. | Ponies. | Mules. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,180 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 180 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,750 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 30 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 168 | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,580 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,046 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | 36 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 246 | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | 40 | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 238 | 25 | 240 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 920 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,866 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18,848 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..

| Separate Column of Brigade Formation, when such exist—giving the Head-quarter Station of each. | Batteries, Regiments, or Detachments (a Line for each). | Camp Post or Station of each. | Date of Corps Returns here embodied. | EUROPEANS. Effective. Officers. | Effective. Warrant Officers, N.-C. O., and Men. | Effective. Total. | Sick or Wounded. Officers. | Sick or Wounded. Warrant Officers, N.-C. O., and Men. | Sick or Wounded. Total. | Total Europeans. | Native Officers, N.-C. Officers and Men. Effective. | Native Officers, N.-C. Officers and Men. Sick or Wounded. | Native Officers, N.-C. Officers and Men. Total. | General Total of Europeans and Natives. | Public Followers. | Private Followers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Brigade—*cont.* | 2nd B. I. | | | 2 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | 3 | 91 | 105 | 196 | 199 | .. | .. |
| | 23rd W. L. I. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 141 | .. | 141 | 141 | 2 | 2 |
| | B. S. and M. | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | .. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 46 | 3 | 49 | 53 | 10 | 4 |
| | 2nd B. I. | Minhla | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 79 | .. | 79 | 80 | .. | .. |
| | Liverpool | Salenmyo | | 1 | 53 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 54 | .. | .. | .. | 54 | .. | .. |
| | Hants | Salenmyo | | 1 | 49 | 50 | .. | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. |
| | 2nd B. I. | Salenmyo | | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 88 | .. | 88 | 90 | .. | .. |
| | 23rd W. L. I. | Salenmyo | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 | 50 | .. | 50 | 50 | .. | .. |
| | 2nd B. I. | Simbyujun | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 | .. | 30 | 30 | .. | .. |
| | 7-1 N. D. R. A. | Napeh | | 1 | 23 | 24 | .. | 5 | 5 | 29 | 58 | .. | 58 | 87 | 27 | 6 |
| | Liverpool | Napeh | | 1 | 71 | 72 | .. | 32 | 32 | 104 | .. | .. | .. | 104 | .. | .. |
| | 2nd B. I. | Napeh | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | 26th M. I. | Napeh | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 95 | 55 | 150 | 151 | .. | .. |
| | 2nd B. I. | Khazee | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | 20 | 20 | .. | .. |
| | 2nd B. I. | Magive | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | 20 | 20 | .. | .. |
| | 2nd B. I. | Pyoungyaw | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43 | .. | 43 | 43 | .. | .. |
| | 2nd B. I. | Yenangyoung | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 70 | .. | 70 | 70 | .. | .. |
| | 2nd B. I. | Simboungweh | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 | .. | 30 | 30 | .. | .. |
| | 12th M. I. | Telegraph Escort | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 75 | .. | 76 | 76 | 3 | 2 |
| 3rd Brigade | Liverpool | Maheine | | 1 | 44 | 45 | .. | 2 | 2 | 47 | .. | .. | .. | 47 | 4 | 1 |
| | Bo. S. and M. | Maheine | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | 15 | 15 | .. | .. |
| | 27th P. I. | Maheine | | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 190 | 11 | 201 | 205 | 29 | 19 |
| Ningyan | No. 1 M. Battery | Matela | 31st July 1886. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 66 | 3 | 69 | 70 | 12 | 2 |
| | Liverpool | Matela | | 2 | 41 | 43 | .. | 4 | 4 | 47 | .. | .. | .. | 47 | 6 | 6 |
| | 2nd M. Lancers | Matela | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 23 | 1 | 24 | 25 | 15 | 5 |
| | Bo. S. and M. | Matela | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 30 | .. | 30 | 31 | 3 | 1 |
| | 27th P. I. | Matela | | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | 170 | 9 | 179 | 181 | 16 | 8 |
| | Somerset | Yendaw | | 1 | 50 | 51 | .. | 3 | 3 | 54 | .. | .. | .. | 54 | 3 | .. |
| | 27th P. I. | Yendaw | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 28 | 2 | 30 | 31 | 6 | 2 |
| | 27th P. I. | Pwaybway | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 | .. | 50 | 50 | 1 | .. |
| | 27th P. I. | Yanoung | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 | .. | 42 | 42 | 3 | .. |
| | 27th P. I. | Swaymamboo | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46 | .. | 46 | 46 | 3 | .. |
| | Liverpool | Hlinedet | | 4 | 47 | 51 | .. | 7 | 7 | 58 | .. | .. | .. | 58 | 12 | 6 |
| | Bo. S. and M. | Hlinedet | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | 14 | 14 | 3 | .. |
| | 2nd M. L. | Hlinedet | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 10 | 10 | 8 | .. |
| | 27th P. I. | Hlinedet | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 91 | .. | 91 | 91 | 10 | .. |
| | 8-1 L. D. R. A. | Yemethen | | 2 | 20 | 22 | .. | 7 | 7 | 29 | 17 | 1 | 18 | 47 | 7 | 5 |
| | Mounted Infantry | Yemethen | | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | 4 | 4 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. |
| | Somerset | Yemethen | | 2 | 51 | 53 | .. | 9 | 9 | 62 | .. | .. | .. | 62 | 7 | 3 |
| | Q. O. S. and M. | Yemethen | | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 34 | 15 | 49 | 51 | 3 | 4 |
| | 27th P. I. | Yemethen | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 8 | 8 | .. | .. |
| | 3rd M. I. | Yemethen | | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 245 | 53 | 298 | 302 | 16 | 21 |
| | 8-1 L. D. R. A. | Ningyan | | 1 | 7 | 8 | .. | 8 | 8 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 8 | 5 |
| | Mounted Infantry | Ningyan | | .. | 5 | 5 | .. | 5 | 5 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 5 | 4 |
| | Somerset | Ningyan | | 1 | 92 | 93 | .. | 31 | 31 | 124 | .. | .. | .. | 124 | 4 | 11 |
| | R. S. Fusiliers | Ningyan | | 1 | 32 | 33 | .. | 6 | 6 | 39 | .. | .. | .. | 39 | 3 | 1 |
| | Q. O. S. and M. | Ningyan | | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 3 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | 3rd P. L. I. | Ningyan | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 89 | 16 | 105 | 106 | 11 | 22 |
| | 1st Bo. Grenadiers | Ningyan | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 69 | 25 | 94 | 95 | 7 | 10 |
| | 27th P. I. | At 6 small posts and on escort duty. | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Station not including Brigade, Tourgdwingyi. | 3rd P. L. I. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 173 | 6 | 179 | 179 | .. | 2 |
| | 3-1 S. D. R. A. | — | | 1 | 20 | 21 | .. | 3 | 3 | 24 | 40 | 7 | 47 | 71 | 13 | 8 |
| | R. S. Fusiliers | — | | 1 | 107 | 108 | 1 | 18 | 19 | 127 | .. | .. | .. | 117 | 4 | 12 |
| | 26th M. I. | — | | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 90 | 9 | 99 | 100 | 5 | 3 |
| | Q. R. Fusiliers | On convoy duty | | 1 | 20 | 21 | .. | .. | .. | 21 | .. | .. | .. | 21 | .. | .. |
| | 26th M. I. | On convoy duty | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 92 | .. | 92 | 92 | .. | .. |
| | | General total | | 224 | 2,677 | 2,901 | 12 | 401 | 412 | 3,313 | 10,456 | 1,049 | 11,505 | 14,818 | 1,510 | 592 |

| Riding or Draught Animals (not Baggage). | | | | Ordnance. | | | | | Total Rounds of Ammunition in Regimental Possession. | | | Tents | | | | | | | | | | | | Carriage for Baggage, &c. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | In Possession. | | | | | | Require to complete. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Horses. | Mules. | Bullocks. | Elephants. | (a) 25 Pr. | (a) 7 Pr. | Ammunition Waggons. | 6·3" Howitzers. | 5½" Mortars. | (b) Shot. | (b) Shell. | (b) Case. | Reserve small Arms. | European Privates. | Staff Sergeants. | Sepoys of two Pals. | Hill. | Bell. | Lascar Pals. | European Privates. | Staff Sergeants. | Sepoys of two Pals. | Hill. | Bell. | Lascar Pals. | Coolies. | Elephants. | Camels. | Bullocks. | Ponie | Mules. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8,440 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,172 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,360 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33,262 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | 36 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 236 | 33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15,964 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,836 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,600 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30,800 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,990 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21,810 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,100 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,500 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18,560 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 280 | 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 74,795 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27,890 | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 136,625 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,400 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 52,161 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,061 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,423 | .. | .. | 26 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40,883 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18,700 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 296 | 500 | .. | 7 | 14 | 21 | .. | 2 | 12 | 46 | 5,475 | 348 | 1,823,673 | 134 | 10 | 30 | 56 | .. | 390 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 113 | .. | 9 | .. | .. | 12 |

## List of Casualties since last Return (including those of a prior Date not previously reported).

| Corps. | Regimental No. | Rank and Names. | Date of Casualty. | Action or Place. | Particulars—showing whether killed, died of Wounds, wounded, &c., and the Nature of Wound or Disease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Killed.* | | | |
| Somresetshire L. I. - | — | Lieutenant Shubrick, H. T - | 24-6-86 | Thayagone - | Killed in action. |
| 12th M. I. - - | C 816 | Dhooly bearer Ramana - - | 27-6-86 | Lamaing - - | „ „ |
| „ - - | 84 | „ „ Elliah - - | 27-6-86 | „ - - | „ „ |
| „ - - | — | Jamadar Gopal Singh - - | 27-6-86 | „ - - | „ „ |
| „ - - | 3,505 | Private Abdool Curreem - | 27-6-86 | „ - - | „ „ |
| 5th Bo. L. I. - - | 2,419 | „ Itter Powar - - | 27-6-86 | „ - - | „ „ |
| 1st Bo. Grenadiers - | 2,220 | „ Marotti Pole - - | 9-7-86 | Wahnagone - | „ „ |
| 8-I L. D. R. A. - | 32,569 | Bombr. Chisholm, A. - - | 21-7-86 | Near Myingyan - | „ „ |
| Somersetshire L. I. - | 318 | L. C. Hawkins, W. - - | 21-7-86 | „ - | „ „ |
| | | *Died of Wounds.* | | | |
| B. S. and Miners - | 3,233 | Sapr. Kushyal Khan - - | 30-5-86 | Bhamo - - | Wounded 3-5-86. |
| Somersetshire L. I. - | 536 | Private Leatherby, Geo. - | 9-6-86 | Piazee - - | „ 16-5-86. |
| 3rd P. L. Infantry - | 1,296 | „ Veera Venkiah - | 30-6-86 | Yemethin - - | „ 10-6-86. |
| B. S. and Miners - | 3,194 | „ Japta Khan - - | 3-7-86 | Near Nagapeh - | „ 19-6-86 |
| 12th M. I. - - | — | Bhisti Churrum Dass - - | 17-7-86 | Lamaing - - | |
| Somersetshire L. I. - | — | Captain Wilbraham, A. G. - | 21-7-86 | Kumay - - | „ 23-6-86. |
| 11th B. I. - - | 3,002 | Private Sreedut Sookul - - | 28-7-86 | Myingyan - | „ 14-7-86. |
| | | *Wounded.* | | | |
| 23rd W. L. I. - - | 1,358 | Private Mahomed Yacoob - | 7-6-86 | Wadaw - - | Wounded dangerously. |
| „ - - | 12 | „ Mahomed Cassim - | 7-6-86 | „ - - | „ „ |
| 25th Bo. L. I. - - | 2,279 | „ Sakkaram Sunwar - | 7-6-86 | „ - - | „ „ |
| „ - - | 1,990 | „ Gunookohar - - | 7-6-86 | „ - - | „ severely. |
| „ - - | 2,025 | „ Yatoo Chavan - - | 7-6-86 | „ - - | „ dangerously. |
| „ - - | 1,879 | „ Jojsamat - - | 7-6-86 | „ - - | „ slightly. |
| „ - - | 2,725 | „ Vishnusamad - - | 7-6-86 | „ - - | „ „ |
| „ - - | 2,239 | „ Lutchman Kadeem - | 7-6-86 | „ - - | „ „ |
| „ - - | 2,474 | „ Kristnajeepoyaraka - | 7-6-86 | „ - - | „ „ |
| „ - - | 2,072 | Naiq Ramjee Booglai - - | 7-6-86 | „ - - | „ „ |
| 3rd P. L. I. - - | 1,297 | Private Veera Venkiah - - | 10-6-86 | Near Yemethen - | „ severely. |
| 25th Bo. L. I. - - | 1,939 | Havildar Chuskeeli Isreal - | 24-6-86 | Yewoon - - | „ „ |
| „ - - | 2,270 | Private Krishnatoopay - - | 24-6-86 | „ - - | „ „ |
| „ - - | 1,897 | „ Shaik Chared - - | 24-6-86 | „ - - | „ slightly. |

## Abstract.

| Numbers killed, 9 | Died of wounds, 7 | Wounded, 57 | Missing, 1 | Died of disease, 113. |
|---|---|---|---|---|

| Corps. | Number. | Rank and Name. | Date. | Place. | Particulars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Bo. L. I. | 2,034 | Private Isram Rowmoray | 24-6-86 | Yewoon | Wounded slightly. |
| „ | 23 | „ Rogo Kubum | 24-6-86 | „ | „ „ |
| Somersetshire L. I. | 1,568 | „ Evans, S. | 24-6-86 | „ | „ „ |
| „ „ | 1,669 | „ Board, W. | 24-6-86 | „ | „ „ |
| 13th M. I. | — | Captain Preston, Jenico E. | 27-6-86 | Lamaing | „ „ |
| 12th M. I. | 3,342 | Private Suggadavum | 27-6-86 | „ | „ severely. |
| 5th Bo. L. I. | — | Lieutenant Ayerst, W. | 29-6-86 | Near Mingoon | „ slightly. |
| „ | 2,801 | Private Sidhoo Kakray | 29-6-86 | „ | „ severely. |
| „ | — | Subadar Shaik Cassim | 29-6-86 | „ | „ slightly. |
| „ | 2,800 | Lance-Naik Ram Dyal Charbo | 29-6-86 | „ | „ „ |
| 3rd P. L. I. | 1,250 | Private Ram Dass | 30-6-86 | Near Yemethen | „ „ |
| „ | 334 | „ Karpanna | 30-6-86 | „ | „ „ |
| „ | 1,174 | „ Shaik Modina | 30-6-86 | „ | „ „ |
| 2nd M. Lancers | 1,509 | „ Syed Mir | 30-9-86 | Near Matela | „ „ |
| Somersetshire L. I. | 510 | „ Hunt, T. | 3-7-86 | Near Yemethen | „ dangerously. |
| 21st N. I. | 1,030 | „ Ugher Hoosain | 6-7-86 | Near Myingyan | „ severely. |
| 11th B. I. | 2,337 | Naik Ram Narain Singh | 6-7-86 | Natogyi | „ slightly. |
| „ | 2,779 | Private Prag Singh | 6-7-86 | „ | „ severely. |
| Somersetshire L. I. | 2,048 | Bugler Percy, T. | 7-7-86 | Near Ningyan | „ slightly. |
| „ „ | 2,208 | Private White, W. | 7-7-86 | „ | „ „ |
| 11th B. I. | 3,002 | „ Sridutt Sookul | 14-7-86 | Near Yetagyo | „ dangerously. |
| 23rd W. L. I. | 1,607 | „ Sunkatathum | 15-7-86 | Near Membu | „ severely. |
| Punjab Police | — | „ Mahomed Bux | 15-7-86 | Yuatha | „ „ |
| 5th Bo. L. I. | 2,743 | „ Badawee Powar | 15-7-86 | „ | „ slightly. |
| „ | 2,587 | „ Bhikanath Sakanath | 15-7-86 | „ | „ „ |
| 2nd B. I. | 1,294 | Havildar Ramdhain, Panday | 15-7-86 | Near Gwingyin | „ „ |
| 5th Bo. L. I. | 2,044 | „ Bahadur Khan | 17-7-86 | Lamaing | „ severely. |
| „ | 2,237 | Private Gainu Thorat | 17-7-86 | „ | „ „ |
| „ | 1,934 | „ Baber Jader | 17-7-86 | „ | „ „ |
| „ | 2,814 | „ Babu Ghatkar | 17-7-86 | „ | „ „ |
| „ | 2,275 | Lance-Naik Mith Singh | 17-7-86 | „ | „ slightly. |
| „ | 2,526 | Private Shaik Mohidin | 17-7-86 | „ | „ „ |
| „ | 2,796 | „ Bola Singh | 17-7-86 | „ | „ „ |
| „ | 2,417 | „ Babu Powar | 17-7-86 | „ | „ „ |
| „ | 2,828 | „ Lakshmar Mhadik | 17-7-86 | „ | „ „ |
| Hampshire | 434 | Sergeant Brown, Richard | 17-7-86 | „ | „ dangerously. |
| 8-1 L. D. R. A. | 43,578 | Gunner Sheehan, D. | 21-7-86 | Near Ningyan | „ slightly. |
| 1st Bo. Grenadiers | 2,148 | Private Dakoo Purrub | 21-7-86 | „ | „ „ |
| „ „ | 2,033 | „ Bhola Ahir | 21-7-86 | Near Ningyan | „ „ |
| 2nd M. Lancers | 1,353 | „ Abdul Ghunee | 22-7-86 | Mandalay | „ „ |
| 1st Bo. Grenadiers | 2,427 | „ Chounee Lal | 23-7-86 | Near Ningyan | „ severely. |
| „ „ | 1,949 | „ Shaik Wazeer | 23-7-86 | „ | „ slightly. |
| 3rd M. I. | 734 | Naig Nussoorooddin | 23-7-86 | „ | „ severely |
| | | *Missing.* | | | |
| 3rd P. L. I. | 773 | Naig Audenâidoo | 7-7-86 | Near Ningyan | Supposed killed. |

| Corps. | Number. | Rank and Name. | Date. | Place. | Particulars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Died of Disease.* | | | |
| 26th P. I. | 1,739 | Lance Havildar Khuda Dad | 25–5–86 | Bhamo | Dysentery. |
| 8-1 L. D. R. A. | 36,636 | Gunner Chapman, A. | 9–6–86 | Yemethen | Remittent fever. |
| R. W. Fusiliers | 2,613 | Private Moran, A. | 15–6–86 | Bhamo | „ „ |
| 3rd P. L. I. | 930 | „ Soobeah | 17–6–86 | Tindaw | Cholera. |
| Somersetshire L. I. | 526 | „ Cox, I. | 17–6–86 | Yemethen | Sunstroke. |
| R. W. Fusiliers | 258 | Lance-Corporal Boyle, P. | 18–6–86 | Bhamo | Remittent fever. |
| „ „ | 110 | Private Griffiths, I. | 18–6–86 | „ | „ „ |
| „ „ | 2,671 | Sergeant Vane, C. | 18–6–86 | „ | Dyspepsia and paralysis. |
| 25th M. I. | — | Havildar Mahomed Sharif | 18–6–86 | Katha | Remittent fever. |
| R. W. Fusiliers | 921 | Private Griffiths | 19–6–86 | Bhamo | Diarrhœa and remittent fever. |
| 27th P. I. | 2,314 | „ Boola Singh | 20–6–86 | Matela | Cholera. |
| 8-1 L. D. R. A. | 30,524 | Gunner Doyle, D. | 20–6–86 | Yemethen | Dysentery. |
| R. S. Fusiliers | 25 | Private Nicholls, I. | 21–6–86 | „ | „ |
| 26th P. I. | 2,399 | „ Kharku | 21–6–86 | Bhamo | Ague. |
| | — | Hospital Assistant Gunput Geer | 21–6–86 | Myinmu | Cholera. |
| 5th Bo. L. I. | 2,411 | Private Deoji Mankor | 24–6–86 | „ | „ |
| Somersetshire L. I. | 25 | „ Berry, R. | 21–6–86 | Yemethen | Dysentry. |
| 26th P. I. | 2,142 | „ Lall Singh | 25–6–86 | Bhamo | „ |
| 5th Bo. L. I. | — | Bhisti Ittoo Sendkoe | 25–6–86 | Myinmu | Cholera. |
| 12th M. I. | 3,504 | Private Dawood Sheriff | 26–6–86 | Thoungee | Asphyxia by drowning. |
| 2nd M. Lancers | 1,285 | Naig Abdool Azeez | 26–6–86 | Mandalay | Diarrhœa. |
| Hampshire | 819 | Private Adams, Robert | 26–8–86 | „ | „ |
| 5th Bo. L. I. | 1,669 | „ Annajee Yadow | 26–6–86 | Myinmu | Cholera. |
| „ | 2,725 | „ Isram Gunva | 26–6–86 | „ | „ |
| Somersetshire L. I. | 522 | „ North, E. | 26–6–86 | Tindaw | Diarrhœa. |
| 5-1 S. D. R. A. | 24,002 | Sergeant Berridge, A. Feel | 26–6–86 | Bhamo | Colic and loco motor ataxi. |
| 27th P. I. | 2,378 | Private Becsama Sing | 27–6–86 | Matela | Peritonitis. |
| 5th Bo. L. I. | 2,837 | „ Ragho Chowan | 27–6–86 | Myinmu | Cholera. |
| „ | 2,548 | „ Dhonder Telee | 27–6–86 | „ | „ |
| 21st M. I. | 1,102 | „ Cheeliah | 27–6–86 | Mandalay | Ague. |
| 26th P. I. | 2,508 | „ Bursing | 27–6–86 | Bhamo | Suicide. |
| R. W. Fusiliers | 225 | „ Hodgson, A. | 28–6–86 | Yeu | Dysentery. |
| Hampshire | 854 | „ Nash, W. | 28–6–86 | Mandalay | Heat apoplexy. |
| 5th Bo. L. I. | 2,791 | „ Itto Kudom | 29–6–86 | Myinmu | Cholera. |
| „ | 1,856 | „ Gonnac Ramnar | 29–6–86 | „ | „ |
| „ | 2,821 | „ Rajo Moray | 29–6–86 | „ | „ |
| „ | 1,920 | „ Bal Dalvee | 29–6–86 | „ | „ |
| 1st Bo. M. Battery | 183 | Driver Poonali | 29–6–86 | Alon | „ |
| „ „ | 434 | „ Hakim Sing | 29–6–86 | „ | „ |
| Liverpool | 3,233 | Private Reeves, I. | 29–6–86 | Hlendet | Dysentery. |
| 5th Bo. L. I. | 2,096 | „ Nizamooddin Khan | 30–6–86 | Myinmu | Cholera. |
| Liverpool | 476 | „ Murphy, W. | 1–7–86 | Tounthamyo | „ |
| „ | 1,496 | „ Newhouse | 2–7–86 | „ | „ |
| R. W. Fusiliers | 151 | „ Cumming | 2–7–86 | Mandalay | Remittent fever. |

| Corps. | Number. | Rank and Name. | Date. | Place. | Particulars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool - - | 927 | Private Walsh - - - | 2-7-86 | Tounthamyo - | Cholera. |
| 27th P. I. - - | 1,050 | Naik Bysaka Sing - - | 2-7-86 | Matela - - | Heart disease. |
| No. 1 Bo. M. Battery - | 504 | Driver Akbar Ali - - | 3-7-86 | „ - - | Cholera. |
| Liverpool - - | 1,637 | Lance Corporal Kirby - - | 3-7-86 | „ - - | „ |
| „ - - | 382 | Private McGary - - | 3-7-86 | Tounthanyo - | „ |
| „ - - | 1,776 | „ Dalton, W. - - | 3-7-86 | „ - | „ |
| 25th M. I. - - | 1,090 | „ Alagaris-awmy - - | 4-7-86 | Mandalay - | „ |
| R. W. Fusiliers - - | 2,157 | „ Pugh, E. - | 4-7-86 | „ - | Remittent fever. |
| „ „ - - | 251 | Toty Abboy - - - | 4-7-86 | Shiveto - - | Dysentery. |
| Liverpool - - | 2,521 | Private Wood, W. - - | 4-7-86 | Hlinedet | „ |
| 26th P. I. - - | 1,616 | „ Bhagat Sing - - | 5-7-86 | Bhamo - - | „ |
| 5-1 S. D. R. A. - - | 193 | Gunner Hyam - - - | 5-7-86 | Kendat - - | Cholera. |
| Liverpool - - | 493 | Private Howard, H. - - | 5-7-86 | Matela - - | Heat apoplexy. |
| „ - - | 1,414 | „ Platt - - - | 5-7-86 | Membu - | Dysentery. |
| „ - - | 344 | „ Town, I. - - | 5-7-86 | „ - | „ |
| 25th M. I. - - | — | Subadar Veerasawmy - - | 5-7-86 | Katha - - | Enteric fever. |
| Bo. S. and M. - - | 499 | Private Narian Lod - - | 6-7-86 | Matela - - | Suicide. |
| „ - - | — | Sergeant, James W. - - | 6-7-86 | „ - - | Dysentery. |
| 26th P. I. - - | 2,876 | Private Shan Singh - - | 6-7-86 | Bhamo - - | Ague. |
| Liverpool - - | 2,171 | „ Murray, J. - - | 7-7-86 | Tounthamyo - | Cholera. |
| R. W. Fusiliers - | 2,857 | „ Richards, W. - - | 7-7-86 | Kyoukmoung - | Dysentery. |
| 23rd W. L. I. - - | 1,626 | „ Singiah - - | 7-7-86 | Mandalay - | Ague. |
| 25th M. I. - - | 1,411 | „ Venketsawmy - - | 7-7-86 | „ - | Bronchitis. |
| Liverpool - - | 2,692 | „ Proctor, W. - - | 8-7-86 | Tounthamyo - | Cholera. |
| 1st M. I. - - | 401 | „ Appulsawmy - - | 9-7-86 | Membu - | „ |
| 21st M. I. - - | 498 | „ Shaik Hyder - - | 10-7-86 | Mandalay - | Ague. |
| 26th P. I. - - | 2,782 | „ Peinda Khan - - | 10-7-86 | Bhamo - - | Diarrhœa. |
| R. W. Fusiliers - | 2,379 | „ Carmichael, J. - - | 11-7-86 | Katha - - | Remittent fever. |
| No. 4 Hazara Battery - | 56 | Gunner Ilahi Buksh - - | 11-7-86 | Bhamo - - | Dysentery. |
| „ „ - | 72 | Driver Sher Dib - - | 11-7-86 | „ - - | Fever and diarrhœa. |
| 7-1 N. D. R. A. - | 17,922 | Gunner Mathews, G. - - | 11-7-86 | Ngapeh - | Fever. |
| „ - | 17,453 | „ Donnelly, J. - | 11-7-86 | „ - | „ |
| Somersetshire L. I. - | 996 | Private Jeans, M. - - | 11-7-86 | Yewoon - | Dysentery. |
| 9-1 C. P. R. A. - | 24,910 | Gunner King, J. - - | 12-7-86 | Mandalay - | Abscess of liver. |
| 5-1 S. D. R. A. - | 44,770 | „ Fitzgerald, J. - - | 12-7-86 | „ - | Remittent fever. |
| 2nd B. I. - - | 3,111 | Private Goopee Sing - - | 12-7-86 | Ngapeh - | Sunstroke. |
| Somerset L. I. - - | 1,049 | „ Powell, H. - - | 12-7-86 | Yewoon - | Dysentery. |
| 27th P. I. - - | 2,133 | Lance-Naik Mahomed Khan - | 12-7-86 | Matela - - | Cholera. |
| 7-1 N. D. R. A. - | 17,904 | Ag. Bomb. Hooper - - | 13-7-86 | Ngapeh - | Fever. |
| R. S. Fusiliers - - | 339 | Private Long, T. - - | 13-7-86 | Mandalay - | Remittent fever. |
| Hants - - - | 1,030 | „ Peters, W. - - | 14-7-86 | „ - | Ague. |
| 21st M. I. - - | 590 | „ Shaik Fureed - - | 14-7-86 | „ - | „ |
| Somersetshire L. I. - | 1,443 | „ Clarke, W. - - | 14-7-86 | „ - | Cholera. |
| 25th Bo. L. I. - - | 1,937 | Naig Isree Pursad - - - | 14-7-86 | „ - | Fever. |
| Bombay Medical Establishment, 3rd Grade. | — | Futteh Mahomed - - | 15-7-86 | Matela - - | Cholera. |
| Hospital Assistant - | — | | | | |

| Corps. | Number. | Rank and Name. | Date. | Place. | Particulars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hants - - - | 1,888 | Private Redman, F. - - | 15-7-86 | Mandalay - | Typho-malarial fever. |
| R. W. Fusiliers - | 3,101 | L. C. Jones P. - - - | 16-7-86 | Yeu - - | Remittent fever. |
| Hants - - - | 584 | Private Annesley, E. - - | 16-7-86 | Mandalay - | Typho-malarial fever. |
| 23rd W. L. I. - - | 1,238 | „ Coopooswany - - | 16-7-86 | „ - | Ague. |
| 2-O. Sappers and Miners | 12,876 | Corporal Hurlock, W. - - | 16-7-86 | Kendat - | Cholera. |
| 5-1 S. D. R. A. - - | 24,439 | Trumpeter Wright, W. - - | 16-7-86 | Mandalay - | Dysentery. |
| Hants - - - | 1,601 | Private Kirkby, B. - - | 18-7-86 | „ - | Cholera. |
| 27th P. I. - - | 2,278 | „ Bahawan Deen - - | 18-7-86 | Matela - - | „ |
| No. 4 Hazara Battery - | 21 | Gunner Mahomed Ali - - | 20-7-86 | Bhamo - | Ague and diarrhœa. |
| Somersetshire L. I. - | 2,007 | Sergeant Gibbons - - | 21-7-86 | Ningyan - | Dysentery. |
| Hants - - - - | 2,025 | Bombadier Hisgrove, W. - | 23-7-86 | Mandalay - | „ |
| „ - - - | 1,768 | Private Pike, A. - - | 23-7-86 | „ - | Typho-malarial fever. |
| 21st M. I. - - | 653 | „ Moothoos-awmy - | 23-7-86 | „ - | Ague. |
| 2nd B. I. - - | 3,081 | „ Purnahunee Sing - - | 23-7-86 | „ - | Diarrhœa and general debility. |
| R. W. Fusiliers - - | 2,328 | „ Hughes, W. - - | 23-7-86 | Bhamo - - | Remittent fever. |
| Somersetshire L. I. - | 1,505 | Sergeant Ledgarde, A. - - | 24-7-86 | Mandalay - | Ague. |
| 23rd W. L. I. - - | — | Lieutenant Laing, W. H. | 24-7-86 | „ - | Remittent fever. |
| 18th B. I. - - | 4,027 | Private Surja Narain - - | 25-7-86 | Aloun - - | Fever. |
| Somersetshire L. I. - | 444 | „ Samson, W. H. - - | 27-7-86 | Kyoukse - | Dysentery. |
| R. S. Fusiliers - - | 215 | „ Fowler, T. - - - | 28-7-86 | Ningyan - | „ |
| Hants - - - | 1,657 | „ Able, D. - - | 28-7-86 | Membu - | Dysentery and hemorrhage. |
| Somersetshire L. I. - | 816 | „ Miles, J. - - | 29-7-86 | Kyoukse - | Dysentery. |
| Hants - - - | 1,539 | „ Aldridge, C. - - | 29-7-86 | Mandalay - | Hepatitis. |

JOHN F. C. THATCHER, Captain,
Attaché, Intelligence Branch,
Quartermaster-General's Department in India.

Simla, 16th October 1886.

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## LETTER from the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated Simla, the 18th October 1886. No. 167-A Military.

MY LORD,

IN continuation of our military letter No. 103-A, dated the 16th July 1886,* we have the honour to forward the accompanying copy of a report from Major-General G. S. White, C.B., V.C., Commanding Burmah Field Force, of the military operations in Upper Burmah from the 1st April last to the end of July, and of the plans proposed by him for the maintenance and extension of British supremacy in Burmah.

2. We cordially recognise and desire to commend to the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government the good service performed by Major-General White and the troops under his command in Upper Burmah under very trying circumstances of health and climate.

3. Considering the extent of the operations and the extremely difficult nature of the country in which they were carried on, we concur with that officer in thinking that the losses in action have been by no means excessive.

We have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.
C. P. ILBERT.
T. C. HOPE.
A. COLVIN.
G. CHESNEY.
J. B. PEILE.

Enclosures referred to in foregoing Letter.

No. $\frac{L}{364}$.

From Major-General G. S. WHITE, C.B., V.C., Commanding Burmah Field Force, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA, Simla.

SIR, Mandalay, August 18, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram No. 3193-A of 20th ultimo, requesting me to report fully on all military operations undertaken in Upper Burmah from the date of my assuming command up to the end of July, and at the same time to submit an account of the plans I am now adopting for the maintenance and extension of our supremacy in Burmah.

Before narrating the details of these operations it may not be out of place for the elucidation of this report if I submit a short account of the state of the country after the beginning of April, and of the difficulties with which the troops have had to contend.

The fall of Mandalay, followed by the disbanding of the Burmese army, a large per-centage of whom carried off their arms, and the stoppage of the machinery of the civil government, naturally led to a state of anarchy in Upper Burmah, which by the beginning of April had developed into widespread rebellion; several pretenders to the throne had sprung up, who found no difficulty in obtaining a following from amongst the ex-officials, the disbanded soldiery, most of them armed, the disaffected generally, and the criminal classes. Every man in power with a grudge against another took advantage of the general confusion to settle old scores, whilst the dacoit leaders, whose opportunity in Burmah has ever been in troublesome times, did not neglect to take advantage of the unsettled state of the country to collect their bands and roam about the districts on their own account in search of plunder. Immediately after the occupation of Mandalay an attempt was made to govern the country through the agency of the Hlutdaw or Royal Council with the Chief Political Officer as President, but it was soon found that the Hlutdaw, without the means which had previously existed of enforcing its decrees, and some of the members of which were more than suspected of bad faith, was powerless. It was accordingly abolished, and the districts hitherto under its orders were placed under the immediate control of British officers.

All these causes, as might be expected, produced a state of affairs in Upper Burmah, with which our officers, civil and military, have had great trouble in contending, and on my assumption of command on the 1st April the military aspect of the situation may, I think, be briefly described thus:—There was no regular organised enemy in the field against us, and therefore there was no particular objective requiring the concentration of large masses of troops, but the country generally was overrun by armed bands. In Mandalay for some time past vague rumours of revolts and general risings against our power at the beginning of the Burmese new year (14th April), had been industriously spread, and there was a general feeling of distrust and insecurity. In the districts the Myinzain Mintha, or Prince, a son of Mindow Min, was at Yengaung, a village on the Shan side of the Nattik Pass, whence orders were issued in his name to his adherents and followers who harried the country to the south of Mandalay, and in the Kyouksai, Hlinedet, and neighbouring districts. The Kyimyin Prince was wandering about and giving trouble in the Yeméthen and Ningyan districts; the Choungwa Princes had established their head-quarters at Choungwa in the Ava district, and Prince Hmat Gyi had taken up his quarters in the Shwébo and Yé-u districts, where he had a large following (N.B.—All these Princes are mere puppets in the hands of enterprising leaders, who gain adherents as supporters of royalty, and so far as we have been able to ascertain, none of them are men of any particular ability). To these several ex-officials and dacoit leaders had given their adherence, and were engaged in the congenial occupation of plundering villages and levying blackmail in the names of their principals.

It has been found by experience round Mandalay, that mere visits from flying columns to different parts of the country were quite insufficient to maintain our ascendency, and that it would be absolutely necessary for its pacification and the suppression of dacoity to establish military posts throughout the districts, of sufficient strength to maintain order in their immediate neighbourhood, and to afford contingents for flying columns when necessary, or in other words to closely occupy the country.

The objects aimed at in the selection of sites for these posts and in their distribution throughout the country have been—

(i.) The maintenance of our military ascendancy and prestige in a newly conquered country.

(ii.) The establishment in the centres of population of a rallying point for the well affected, and a refuge for those who had compromised themselves by giving us information or assistance.

(iii.) The protection of the main lines of communication, both road and waterways, in the province.

(iv.) The support of the civil power in its efforts to re-establish authority and settled government in the districts.

These principles have been kept steadily in view in the successive steps by which the margin of our influence has been extended, and I am convinced that a continuance of the system above indicated, is the only effectual means of bringing our military force to bear with sufficient rapidity and effect throughout the 100,000 square miles we occupy in Upper Burmah, and at the same time of gaining touch of the people. The villagers seeing our soldiers amongst them realise our power of protecting them, and learn reliance on the stability of our government.

The analogy of Lower Burmah shows that the hold thus brought to bear on the country must be very gradually relaxed. The elements of disturbance will long be existent, and pressure alone will keep it below the surface. It is a reasonable presumption that the pressure may be lightened year by year, but predatory instincts are not lightly thrown off. The dacoit is not a social outcast in Burmah. On the contrary he is the hero of Burmese story and song, and it will be many years before dacoity dies of inanition.

The following details, while giving some idea of the work in which the troops have been engaged during the past four months, are by no means a record of all their labours; the accounts of many abortive expeditions and marches have been omitted, the numerous convoys over unbridged and unmetalled roads, often through flooded paddy fields in the hot weather and rains, have not been touched upon, whilst the maintenance of communications, telegraphic and postal, and the collection of intelligence has required the daily employment of constant patrols and detachments. All these duties, many of them irksome and monotonous, have been well and quickly performed by the officers and men to whom they have been entrusted; they have entailed much exposure to a trying climate and a consequent heavy sick and death rate. All local information, including the opinion of the leading Burmese officials, led up to the supposition that the commencement of the rainy season would cause the dispersion of many of these bands of insurgents and dacoits, but our record shows that this has not been the case. The actual resistance offered to our troops has not been very trying to disciplined and well armed soldiers, but small bodies of those soldiers have often had to stand up against bands whose numbers were estimated in thousands. The favourite field of the dacoits is in a jungle, where the range and precision of the rifle are of little avail, and the troops have been called upon, not infrequently, to drive them from well selected positions, such as are afforded by walled pagodas, which abound throughout the province. The details are given chronologically, and show that between the 1st April and 31st July, over 100 affairs took place. It will moreover be seen that very few days elapsed during that period without the occurrence of fighting in some part of the newly acquired province.

On the 1st April 1886 a fire occurred at the south-west corner of Mandalay, outside the city walls, origin unknown, but supposed to be caused by incendiaries. The road post at Thayatgone on the Ningyan-Yeméthen road was attacked by dacoits early in the morning of this day. The dacoits were driven off without casualties on our side.

On the 2nd another fire occurred in the suburbs of Mandalay.

On the 3rd Colonel Dicken, Commanding Ningyan Column, hearing that Hlinedet was threatened by the Myinzain Prince with 3,000 followers, started at once from Yeméthen for Hlinedet with a force as per margin. The party made a forced march and reached Hlinedet on the afternoon of the 4th, and hearing that the rebels were in force at Kyah Tun, about a mile to the north of Hlinedet, moved out on the morning of the 5th, strength as per margin, to attack them. The enemy were found in force at Zéwun, 8 miles north of Hlinedet. Colonel Dicken attacked and drove them out of their position, returning to Hlinedet the same day. Enemy's loss, 12 killed and a good many wounded. Casualties on our side, Lieutenant Peacock, 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry, slightly wounded. An accidental fire

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| 8-1 London Division, Royal Artillery | 2 guns. |
| Somersetshire Light Infantry | 78 rifles. |
| 3rd Palamcottah Light Infantry | 80 „ |
| Mounted Infantry | 11 „ |

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| 2nd Liverpool Regiment | 40 rifles. |
| 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry | 73 „ |
| Mounted Infantry | 15 „ |
| 3rd Palamcottah Light Infantry | 70 „ |
| 11th Bengal Infantry | 47 „ |
| 2nd Madras Lancers | 13 sabres |

at Hlinedet on this day burned down half the town. On the same date Captain O. S. Smyth, Royal Artillery, with a force as per margin, moved out from Shwébo to attack Prince Moung Hmat, who, with several followers, was reported to have established himself at Uyin, 20 miles from Myotha, on the Mu River. The enemy was found on the 7th, near Chimakgyn, in a position on the bank of the Mu, about 600 strong, with four standards, and was at once attacked and dispersed. Loss of insurgents, unknown; our casualties, nil. Prince Moung Hmat, as usual, escaped, and the force returned to Shwébo.

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| 9-1 Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery | 2 guns. |
| Royal Welsh Fusiliers | 100 rifles. |
| 12th Madras Infantry | 40 „ |
| 2nd Madras Lancers | 13 sabres. |

On the 4th, Major Warner, 2nd Madras Lancers, Commanding at Kyouksai, with a force as per margin, left that station on a reconnaissance, and passing through Myngoodaing, Kyooksout, Shoaybawjoon, Yewun, and Zalay, returned to Kyouksai on the 9th instant. The country was found to be very unsettled and dacoities frequent. A few gatherings of dacoits were dispersed. No casualties occurred on our side. As the result of this reconnaissance Major Warner strongly recommended the permanent occupation of Yewun.

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| 9-1 Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery | 2 guns. |
| Madras Lancers | 21 lances. |
| Royal Welsh Fusiliers | 28 rifles. |
| 2nd Hants Regiment | 15 „ |
| 23rd Wallajabad Light Infantry | 6 „ |

On the same date Captain Hastings, 25th Madras Infantry, Commanding at Katha, accompanied by a civil officer and two privates of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, made a reconnaissance to Manlè, Mawteit, and Mantoon, obtaining much useful information regarding the country and the state of local politics.

On the 5th, Meygoundet, a village on the right bank of the Myit-ngé, about 15 miles from Mandalay, was occupied by troops and held as a post. On the same date Lieutenant Vallentin, Somersetshire Light Infantry, with 20 rifles 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry and 30 rifles Palamcottah Light Infantry attacked and destroyed the dacoit villages of Leeboke and Shamyo, about 16 miles to the north-east of Ningyan.

On the 8th Major Bradshaw, commanding at Yeméthen, with a force as per margin, attacked some insurgents near Thanegone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Yeméthen. Six of the enemy were killed. Casualties on our side, one private 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry severely wounded.

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| Somersetshire Light Infantry | 11 rifles. |
| 3rd Palamcottah Light Infantry | 19 „ |
| Mounted Infantry | 6 „ |

On the same date Colonel Dicken, returning to Yeméthen from Hlinedet, proceeded by Shwè Moungloo (about 10 miles from the former place), which had been partially destroyed by Oo Paung, to Nankway, a dacoit village which had been occupied by the Ex-Taiwoon of Ningyan, but it was evacuated shortly before the arrival of the troops. The village and its defences were destroyed and the troops returned to Yeméthen on the 11th April.

On the same date (8th), a convoy escorted by a naik and six privates of the 3rd Palamcottah Light Infantry was attacked by dacoits near Thayatpin, on the Ningyan-Yeméthen road. The naik was killed, one private wounded, and seven carts looted, the remainder being rescued by a party from Thayatpin.

On this date, a military post was established at Yé-u, about 15 miles north-west of Shwébo, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, 21st Madras Infantry.

On the 9th orders were issued, in view of the approaching rains, for all inland posts to be stored at once with six months' commissariat supplies, river posts being filled up with four months' stock.

On the 11th, Major Braddon, 2nd Hants, with a party as per margin, proceeded from Sagaing viâ Yuathitgyi in the "Irrawaddy," to Sadoung, reported to be occupied by dacoits; village was surrounded; 10 of the enemy were killed and 10 brought in as prisoners by the cavalry.

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| 2nd Hants Regiment | 50 rifles. |
| 2nd Madras Lancers | 32 lances. |
| 23rd Wallajabad Light Infantry | 50 rifles. |

On the 12th, Pakoko was attacked by a force of rebels, estimated at 1,500, who were beaten off by Subadar Najab Khan, in command of 50 rifles of the 11th Bengal Infantry stationed there; three of the insurgents were killed and many wounded.

On the same date Captain Wace, Royal Artillery, with a force as per margin, advanced from Bhamo against the Katrán Tsawbwa, in the Kachin hills. He was opposed by the Kachins, and after overcoming several obstacles and proceeding beyond a Karèn village a few miles from Mansi, had to retire, owing to the

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| Hazara Mountain Battery | 2 guns. |
| Royal Welsh Fusiliers | 43 rifles. |
| Mounted Infantry | 8 „ |
| Bengal Sappers and Miners | 38 „ |
| 6th Punjab Infantry | 36 „ |

want of carriage for his wounded (11 men), without accomplishing the object of the expedition, namely, the occupation, and, if necessary, destruction of Katrán.

14th.—Simultaneous attacks were made on this day between 1 and 2 a.m., by rebels on the post at Myinthé, and Mr. Grime's camp at Yuathit. Neither of them successful; no casualties on our side and loss of the enemy unknown.

On this day, too, the village of Poonazoo, inside the Mandalay embankment, was burned; probably by the adherents of the Myinzain Prince.

On the 15th, three large fires occurred in Mandalay city and suburbs, the work of incendiaries, several of whom with flags presented themselves at the south gate of the city, when they were fired at and dispersed by the gate guard and a party of the 23rd Wallajabad Light Infantry under Lieutenant Angelo. One fire extended to the palace enclosure, when a row of wooden buildings, the treasury, and an elephant house were burned down. The city and suburbs were strongly patrolled during the night in expectation of further outbreaks; however things passed off very quietly.

At Yeméthen on this date, a fire broke out, origin unknown, probably the work of an incendiary, which burned down half the town.

On the same date the military post at Yankeentoung, near Mandalay was attacked by about 300 Burmans who were beaten off with a loss of some 12 killed; our loss was one naik killed and two sepoys wounded. On this night also a patrol of the 26th Punjab Infantry was attacked in Mandalay suburb at 11 p.m., by a gang of dacoits about 50 strong. Patrol fired and killed 2; our people lost no one.

On the 16th Major Bradshaw, 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry, with a force as per margin, proceeded to Thayatpin and Bawline to clear the country about those parts of dacoits. On the 17th he drove them out of Kyouk Sayitkon and burned it.

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| Somersetshire Light Infantry | - 60 rifles. |
| 3rd Palamcottah Light Infantry | - 106 „ |
| Mounted Infantry - - | - 13 „ |

On this day a large band of dacoits attacked and captured Nayagan, a village 3 miles to the south of Ava, dispersing the Burmese police, about 100 in number, stationed there, 11 of whom were captured and murdered.

On the 17th and 18th, Major Wade, 2nd Liverpool Regiment, proceeded on a reconnaissance from Mahlaing to Weloung with the troops as per margin. On the former date he had a skirmish with dacoits near Kyoukpon, killing 6, but failed to surround them.

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| 2nd Liverpool Regiment - | - 30 rifles. |
| 11th Bengal Infantry | - 30 „ |
| 2nd Madras Lancers - | - 13 lances. |

On the 18th, Major Warner, 2nd Madras Lancers, commanding at Kyouksai, with the troops as per margin, attacked and dispersed a gathering of 500 Shans, Burmese and (Panthky?) Chinese dacoits at Sinyimboo near Kyouksai.

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| 9–1, Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery - - | - 1 gun. |
| 2nd Madras Lancers - | - 25 lances. |
| Royal Welsh Fusiliers - | - 24 rifles. |
| 2nd Hants Regiment - | - 20 „ |
| 23rd Wallajabad Light Infantry | - 60 „ |

On the same date, Major Aitken, Royal Artillery, with a force as per margin, attacked a party of Burmese, about 1,000 strong, under Bo Pyangyi, one of the Prince Moung Hmat's adherents at Kin-u, about 14 miles north of Shwèbo; on the Artillery opening fire the enemy retreated, and were pursued, about 80 of them being killed; no casualties on our side.

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| 9–1 Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery. | |
| 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers | 60 rifles. |
| Mounted Infantry - - | - 20 „ |
| 12th Madras Infantry - | - 60 „ |
| 2nd Madras Lancers - | - 31 lances. |

On the same date, a party of 20 sepoys, 11th Bengal Infantry, under command of Jamadar Rammadhar Awusti, left Hlinedet with orders to proceed to Métela and escort stores thence to Hlinedet. At 9 p.m. that day it was reported at Hlinedet that they had been attacked and surrounded by dacoits; at 11 p.m. Lieutenant Forbes, 11th Bengal Infantry, with 20 rifles, 2nd Liverpool Regiment, and 30 rifles, 11th Bengal Infantry, was sent from Hlinedet to their assistance. It appears that on the 18th the Jemadar's party was attacked by dacoits at Minhla, about 9 miles from Hlinedet, but beat them off and proceeded as far as Kong-doung, when they were surrounded that night by a considerable number, some say 2,000 or 3,000, the attack being kept up till day break when Lieutenant Forbes's reinforcement arrived, and the insurgents retreated into the jungle. The whole party then proceeded to Métela. The return journey was commenced on the 20th and Lieutenant Forbes being anxious to have his wounded attended to, pushed on till dark, when he camped out in the open. They were fired at all night, and on the morning of the 21st, being about 6 miles from Hlinedet, they

continued their march, and were met by large numbers of the enemy who had blocked the road and lined the jungle on both sides. The detachment 2nd Liverpool was skirmishing in front; Lieutenant Forbes followed with 20 sepoys in support, and the remaining 30 sepoys were in rear with the carts. Lieutenant Forbes had just ordered the support to lie down, when he fell, shot through the heart. The escort fought their way through the enemy until clear of the jungle, when the dacoits left them alone. They reached Hlinedet at 9.30 a.m., bringing in their wounded, the body of the late Lieutenant Forbes, and the whole of the convoy intact. The casualties on our side were: 18th, at Minhla, 3 privates 11th Bengal Infantry wounded; at Kong-doung, 18th and 19th, 4 privates 11th Bengal Infantry wounded; on 21st, killed, Lieutenant Forbes, wounded none. Enemy's loss estimated thus: at Minhla 3 killed; at Kong-doung, 70 killed; on night of 20th and morning of 21st, 50 killed, number of wounded unknown.

On the same date, a gang of dacoits, said to be 150 in number, attacked the Woon's house in Shwébo, released the prisoners from the lock-up, and burned down some 30 or 40 houses in the town, escaping before a force from the cantonment got down to the scene of their operations. The Woon's men, in charge of the prisoners, made no resistance. On the morning of the same day, about 4 a.m., the camp at Kyoukmyoung was attacked by a gang estimated at 250 strong. Lieutenant Hudson, 12th Madras Infantry, beat them off; no casualties on our side. Enemy's ascertained loss, 3 killed; several wounded seen carried off.

On the same date, Lieutenant Tripp, 2nd Liverpool Regiment, commanding post at Natogyi, proceeded with 15 rifles 2nd Liverpool Regiment and 20 rifles 11th Bengal Infantry to Gway Gway, a village 9 miles north-west of Natogyi, said to be occupied by dacoits. Arrived there at dawn, surrounded the village, taking the people quite by surprise; a few shots were fired at the troops and then the dacoits fled, escaping into the thick jungle; 10 of their number were killed. No casualties on our side.

On the 21st, Myinthè was again attacked. Rebels driven off by Captain Macdonald, 2nd Hants Regiment; no casualties on our side. Enemy's loss unknown.

On the same date, Captain Dundas, 2nd Liverpool Regiment, being at that time in command of a small mixed force at Métela, heard that the Kyimyin Prince with 300 followers was at Meeah. He at once proceeded after them and was conducted by a Burman by a circuitous route to cut off the party from the Bosodoung hills. After going some distance, they came in sight of several mounted men about a mile and a half off. Captain Dundas, Lieutenant Elliott, Royal Artillery, and 6 sowars 2nd Madras Lancers at once gave chase and suddenly came on the whole force, about 300 mounted and 1,000 or more on foot, going away over a fairly open country. The party rode through the footmen, who flung away their arms and dispersed in all directions, and made for the mounted men pursuing them 3 or 4 miles, killing 12 and wounding several others. Their horses being dead beat, the fugitives drew away from their pursuers and the Prince escaped. Lieutenant Elliott captured an armed Poongyi, said to be the Prince's Poongyi. Only one other prisoner was taken.

22nd.—Captain Dening, 26th Punjab Infantry, with 2 guns Hazara Mountain Battery, and a few men of the detachment at Mansi, a post near Bhamo, attacked and dispersed a body of Kachins, who had taken up a position in the village of Choung Douk close by.

On the 24th, Captain C. A. R. Sage, 18th Bengal Infantry, commanding at Alôn, with 78 rifles, 18th Bengal Infantry, proceeded from that village to Kanthit, about 10 miles distant, and attacked a gang of 300 to 400 dacoits who had taken up a position in a monastery under the leadership of one Nga Pau and Nga Koonzee. The dacoits were driven out and retreated with a loss of two killed and four prisoners. No casualties on our side.

On the 25th, Major Warner, 2nd Madras Lancers, commanding at Kyouksai, moved out from that station with a force as per margin, towards Salay to attack a force collected in the jungle, near that place. The enemy was turned out of the position they had taken up and dispersed; loss unknown.

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| 9–1 Cinque Ports Division, R. A. | - | 1 gun. |
| Royal Welsh Fusiliers | - | 21 rifles. |
| 2nd Hants Regiment | - | 20 „ |
| 23rd Wallajabad Light Infantry | - | 60 „ |
| 2nd Madras Lancers | - | 20 lances. |

On the same day, Major Egerton, 2nd Liverpool Regiment, commanding at Hlinedet, with a force as per margin, attacked and dispersed a gang of rebels, about 500 strong, who had taken up a position in Thamusagôn, a village about 5 miles from Hlinedet. Enemy's loss, killed two, wounded six. Casualties on our side, nil.

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| 2nd Madras Lancers | - | 9 lances. |
| Mounted Infantry | - | 10 rifles. |
| 2nd Liverpool Regiment | - | 20 „ |
| 11th Bengal Infantry | - | 40 „ |

On the 26th, Major Aitken, Royal Artillery, moved out from Shwébo with a force as per margin, and proceeded to Kyoukdun, Napyoo, and Hlaingyi, about 13 or 14 miles from Shwébo, in quest of a dacoit leader, who was stated to be with 500 followers at the first named place. They did not, however, succeed in finding him, and returned to Shwébo on the 28th.

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| 9–1 Cinque Ports Division, R. A. | 2 guns. |
| Royal Welsh Fusiliers | 89 rifles. |
| 21st Madras Infantry | 100 „ |
| 2nd Madras Lancers | 29 lances. |

On the same day, the bridge over the Myitha Choung, about three miles from Ava, was burned by dacoits, with the villages in its neighbourhood. A detachment under Major Collins, 2nd Hants Regiment, moved out at once from Ava, but was too late to find the dacoits or save the bridge.

On the same day, the military post of Myinmu, at the entrance to the Mu River, was attacked, and several houses burned. Captain Badgeley, Royal Engineers, and one follower, were severely wounded; the dacoits were beaten of.

A fire occurred on this day inside Mandalay city, which destroyed several houses.

On the 27th, Colonel A. D. Parsons, Commandant, 2nd Madras Lancers, proceeded with 53 lances, 2nd Madras Lancers, and 50 of the 25th Madras Infantry under Lieutenant Burrows to Tadainshé, a village about 12 miles south-east of Mandalay. which they surrounded, and where they captured 72 prisoners, all dacoits,—six dacoits killed and one wounded when attempting to escape; on our side one horse wounded. This was a very important capture of dacoits; of the prisoners four were executed, over 40 sentenced to imprisonment for various terms, and about 20 were released after full inquiry.

Lieuteuant Claude Hamilton, 18th Bengal Infantry, commanding at Yetagyo, proceeded with 25 rifles 18th Bengal Infantry, and 50 friendly Burmans, to Khwaymyo, a village, about 4 miles north-west therefrom, to attack a gang of 150 dacoits, whom they drove out, killing five and taking five prisoners. Casualties on our side, nil.

On the 28th, Lieutenant Elliott, Royal Artillery, left Malaing with a party as per margin to occupy Métela as a permanent post.

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| Bombay Mountain Battery | 2 guns. |
| 2nd Liverpool Regiment | 40 rifles. |

On the same day, a large fire ranged in Mandalay city, whereby a greater portion of the east side of the city, inside the walls, was burned.

On the 30th a fire occurred in Mandalay suburbs at 12.15 a.m., destroying many houses, including the General Post Office.

1st. May. Captain Macdonald. 2nd Hants Regiment, commanding at Myinthé, reported that at 1 o'clock this day, the village of Yegamo, near Myinthé, was burned by about 50 mounted dacoits. He went out with 25 soldiers and drove them off, killing five of their number.

On the same date Subadar Lall Bahadar, 11th Bengal Infantry, commanding detachment 11th Bengal Infantry at Samaitkon, Myingyan district, with 33 rifles pursued to Yay Yua, a village about 12 miles distant, a band of 59 dacoits, who had plundered the village of Zeegone. The dacoits made a stand at Zeegone, but were dislodged, and ran away, losing three of their number, two of whom were head men, killed, and two wounded. The villagers' property, 9 carts and 21 bullocks, were recovered.

3rd. Lieutenant Holloway, 2nd Madras Lancers, proceeded with a party from Ava to the village of Thoungadone, 7 miles distant, where he defeated and dispersed a band of dacoits, killing 5 and taking 10 prisoners.

4th. Lieutenant Burrows, with a force as per margin, surrounded and surprised the village of Sowton, about 12 miles due south of Mandalay, arresting 28 men, who were identified as dacoits, several of whom had been present at the massacre of the Burmese policemen at Nayagan. The prisoners were made over to the civil power. No resistance was made by the villagers.

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| 2nd Madras Lancers, under Lieut. Mathews. | 25 lances. |
| 25th Madras Infantry | 45 rifles. |

On this date Subadar Bulleeraj Sing, 2nd Queen's Own Bengal Light Infantry, with a force as per margin, left Segoo, in the Minbla district, for Napeh. On the 5th instant he was joined at Kunjah by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Phayre, with 30 rifles of the newly raised

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| 2nd Queen's Own Bengal Light Infantry. | 50 rifles. |
| Police | 12 „ |

Punjab Police. The following is the Subadar's account of the affair at Padang on the 6th and following days :—

6th. The force marched to Padang, distant from Kunja 24 miles, and occupied a Poongyi Kyoung near it after slight resistance; the party halted on the 7th to allow of the baggage coming up. On the 8th Mr. Phayre ordered a march to Napeh, but on drawing in the piquets preparatory to starting, a heavy fire was opened by the rebels from three sides, which was continued to 8 a.m., when Mr. Phayre took 10 sepoys and 10 Punjab Police and entered the village, advancing towards the enemy. The rebels on seeing him, fired a volley, and he fell wounded in the arm and stomach. Jamadar Surrubjeet Sing with two men tried to raise him, when the rebels fired a second volley, wounding a police sepoy and again hitting Mr. Phayre, this time in the chest, and killing him. The police then retired and the Jamadar being left alone, had to fall back, leaving Mr. Phayre's body on the ground. The Subadar subsequently sent 30 sepoys to recover Mr. Phayre's body, but it had been removed by the rebels, into whose hands his breech-loading carbine, revolver, and watch fell. The firing continued all day on the 8th, and on the 9th, being unable to communicate with head-quarters and finding that ammunition was running short, the Subadar retired to Segoo.

5th. At 5 a.m., the post at Mingin, on the Chindwin River, was attacked by about 100 dacoits, who were easily beaten off. Enemy's loss, one man killed; number of wounded unknown. Casualties on our side, two men wounded.

On the same date a force as per margin, under command of Lieutenant Angelo, 23rd Wallajabad Light Infantry, left Mandalay at noon for the opposite (western) bank of the Irrawaddy, and proceeded to Sadoung, where it was reported there was a large gathering of insurgents, arriving there on the 6th to find that the enemy had decamped. On the morning of the 7th it was ascertained that the enemy was halted in the jungle a few miles off. Accordingly, the cavalry and some mounted Hants rifles were sent to search for them, and found them in camp one mile to the west of Thazayagyn, a village four miles from Sadoung. The enemy was completely surprised and bolted, the cavalry and mounted infantry pursuing for about three miles and killing 66, including three Bohs. No casualties our side.

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| 2nd Madras Lancers | - | 25 lances. |
| 2nd Hants Regiment | - | 30 rifles. |
| Police Levy | - | 100 „ |

10th. Lieutenant Walton, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, with 20 men of his battalion, attacked a party of dacoits about 10 miles to the west of Imbetgon, on the wet weather track about 20 miles south of Yeméthen; he burned their stockade and returned to Imbetgon, which in his absence was attacked by 60 dacoits, who carried off 12 bullocks and two cart drivers belonging to his party.

On the same date, Major Jenkins, civil officer, proceeding to Ningyan with a few sepoys from Thayatpin and Nyoung-gyin posts and some friendly Burmans, attacked and dispersed a gang of dacoits over 100 strong about 2 miles off the road between Yeméthen and Bawline. Three dacoits killed and several wounded.

On the same date a small party of sepoys of the 18th Bengal Infantry, were sent with the Myoke of Mingin to disperse some dacoits reported to be at Patholon. The party returned the same day having accomplished their task, killing three of the enemy and capturing three prisoners.

On the same date, Lieutenant Claud Hamilton, 18th Bengal Infantry, reconnoitring from Yetagyo with 30 rifles, 18th Bengal Infantry, was attacked within a mile of the post by 300 dacoits, who were beaten off with a loss of 15 killed and several wounded. Casualties on our side, five wounded.

On the same date, the native officer commanding the post at Mitchi opposite Pagan pursued some dacoits who had plundered the neighbouring village of Nyounbyn, killing four of their number, and recovering all the stolen property.

On the same date Captain Smyth, Royal Artillery, routed an outpost of 600 insurgents, about 32 miles from Shwébo, driving them across the Mu and killing several, and subsequently dispersed the main body of 2,000 collected at Korthundi, the cavalry killing 7. The Prince (Moung Hmat) fled with a few followers.

15th.—Post at Mitchi attacked at daylight by a large band of insurgents, estimated at 2,000; enemy driven off. Casualties on their side, nine dead bodies found; six wounded and taken prisoners; many were seen to be carried off. Casualties our side, nil.

16th.—Lieutenant Huggins, 21st Madras Infantry, and Gough, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, with a few lances 2nd Madras Lancers, and some mounted police proceeded with the civil officer to Tezé near Ye-u, where they met Mr. Calogrudy, who

informed them that a party of insurgents about 800 strong had occupied Tingotgyi, 4 miles east of Tezé. The friendly Burmese, supported by the cavalry and mounted police, surprised and routed Tintgotgyi, and the dacoits retiring into the open, were repeatedly charged and ridden through by the cavalry and police, and were thoroughly routed. Enemy's loss about 100 killed, including one "boh" or officer, and 38 severely wounded; 12 prisoners. Our casualties Lieutenant Gough, slightly wounded in the hand; one policeman also slightly wounded.

On the same date Lieutenant Peacock, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, with a force as per margin, drove some of the followers of Budda Yaza from the village of Pyingyi, about 22 miles south-west of Yeméthen with a loss of 11 wounded. Casualties our side, one man wounded.

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| 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry | - 30 rifles. |
| 3rd Palamcottah Light Infantry | - 20 „ |
| Mounted Infantry - - | - 4 „ |

17th.—Major Brown, 18th Bengal Infantry, with a party as per margin, marched from Mingin and drove a gang of dacoits, said to be 300 strong, from two villages, Min-y-an and In-gyin-doung. Casualties our side, none; on side of dacoits two wounded.

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| 18th Bengal Infantry - | - 100 rifles. |

19th.—A force as per margin under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgerald, 26th Punjab Infantry, left Bhamo to-day with orders to proceed to Katràn, the head-quarters of the Ponkan Tsawbwa, stated to be about 19 miles from Bhamo in the Kachin hills, and occupy that village, destroying the Tsawbwa's residence, &c., should he refuse to submit to certain terms to be imposed on him by Major Cook, the Political Officer, who accompanied the force. The troops proceeded as far as Pang Young, overcoming all opposition. On the 24th, on the representation of the Political Officer to the effect that the Tsawbwa had been sufficiently punished, that he had just heard that Katràn was within the Chinese frontier, and that an attack on it might give rise to serious political difficulties with China, and that its capture would involve the previous destruction of two intervening villages which was unadvisable, it was decided to advance no further, the force accordingly halted at Pang Young for a few days and returned to Bhamo on the 28th. Enemy's loss during the advance and return, 10 killed; number of wounded unknown. Casualties our side, eight wounded.

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| Hazara Mountain Battery - - | 2 guns. |
| Royal Welsh Fusiliers - - | 119 rifles. |
| 4th Company Bengal Sappers and Miners - - - | 80 „ |
| 26th Punjab Infantry - | - 168 „ |

20th.—Major Stead, 11th Bengal Infantry, with a flying column defeated and dispersed about 1,000 insurgents near Pakhangyi. Enemy's loss, eight killed; no casualties our side.

A new post at Yewun near Kyouksai was established with force as per margin to-day. Slight opposition was made to the occupation of the post, one lancer being wounded by the Thugyi of south Yewun, who himself was wounded and taken prisoner.

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| 9-1, Cinque Ports Division, R. A. - | 1 gun. |
| 2nd Madras Lancers - | - 12 lances. |
| Somersetshire Light Infantry | - 50 rifles. |
| Queen's Own Sappers and Miners - | 50 „ |
| 23rd Wallajabad Light Infantry - | 50 „ |

21st.—A party of 50 rifles under command of Lieutenant Fraser, 18th Bengal Infantry, proceeded from Mingin in a launch to a place between the villages of "Htamaing" and "U," about 14 miles down the river, where 150 dacoits were said to have erected a stockade. Owing to defective information, they came on the enemy unexpectedly, before daylight, on the top of a hill, instead of in the plain below. Enemy's loss, two killed, two leather jingals and some dahs seized. Casualties our side, nil.

On this day Captain Wilbraham, 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry, with a party as per margin, escorting a convoy of 188 carts from Kyouksai to Yewun, was attacked at Imyimboo, some dacoits firing at his cattle while watering after the march. Captain Wilbraham with 20 rifles turned the enemy out of an entrenchment they had made, when they dispersed in the juugle. No casualties reported on either side.

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| Somersetshire Light Infantry | - 48 rifles. |
| 2nd Madras Lancers - | - 4 lances. |
| Queen's Own Sappers and Miners - | 12 rifles. |

On the same day Budda Yaza with 700 followers attacked the post of Yenoung to the north of Yeméthen, but was repulsed with a loss of 12 men killed.

22nd.—The Officer Commanding at Ava proceeded with a small force to Kyouk-kawgyee and attacked and drove off some dacoits who had taken up a position on the Trungdaw range. Enemy lost one man killed, two prisoners taken. No casualties our side.

The Officer Commanding Membure ports on this date that Captain Channer, 2nd Bengal Infantry, met a column from Thayetmyo hotly engaged with about 300 dacoits under Bo Sweh at Thaingdah. Captain Channer co-operated with the Thayetmyo detachment and drove off Bo Sweh, killing 12 of his party and taking two prisoners.

The whole of Minhla district is reported to be in a very disturbed state, nearly all the officials being in open rebellion or disaffected.

24th.—Lieutenant Elliott, 2nd Liverpool Regiment, with 60 rifles proceeding from Singoo (Pagan district) on the morning of this day was met at Singham by 800 rebels. and after a long fight routed them, killing 13 of their number. No casualties our side.

On the 25th Captain Sage, 18th Bengal Infantry, commanding at Alôn, with 82 rifles 18th Bengal Infantry, attacked a large gang, estimated at over 600 dacoits led by four Bohs at the village of Padoo, a few miles to the west of Salinjee on the west bank of the Chindwin, driving them out of the village and dispersing them. Casualties our side one sepoy slightly wounded. The enemy lost one man killed and their standards were captured.

26th.—Captain Hastings, 25th Madras Infantry, Commanding at Katha, proceeded with a detachment as per margin to Petsoot, about 11 miles west of Katha and attacked and captured a stockade held by 450 Shans, Kachins, and Burmese from Monhyin, Mawlu, and Manlè.

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| Royal Welsh Fusiliers | - | 30 rifles. |
| 25th Madras Infantry | - | 40 „ |
| 26th Punjab Infantry | - | 35 „ |

The stockade was rushed from three points and the enemy escaped, leaving six dead. several were wounded and were seen being carried off. No casualties our side.

27th.—Major Wade, 2nd Liverpool Regiment, with a force as per margin, left Métela at 1 a.m. this day and proceeded to the village of Myo-gye-gaun, about 9 miles distant north-east, where he routed and dispersed a large collection of rebels estimated at 1,000 strong, killing and wounding some 70 or 80 of their number.

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| Bombay Mountain Battery | - | 2 guns. |
| 2nd Madras Lancers | - | 20 lances |
| 2nd Liverpool Regiment | - | 10 rifles |
| 27th Punjab Infantry | - | 60 „ |

On the same day Lieutenant Fryer, 18th Bengal Infantry, proceeded up the Chindwin to " U " and destroyed a position taken up by dacoits at that village. No casualties our side; enemy's loss, one man killed, one wounded.

On the same day Major Stead, 11th Bengal Infantry, in command of a small flying column on the west bank of the Irrawaddy, attacked and dispersed a gathering of rebels under the ex-Woon of Myingyan, and a prince, at the village of Pangon, 10 miles from his camp at Nyaing. Casualties our side, one trooper 2nd Madras Lancers wounded; on the enemy's side, four killed.

28th.—On this day Jemadar Brij Lall Singh, 2nd Bengal Infantry, with 40 sepoys from Minhla, attacked a gathering of rebels 20 miles south-west of Maloon, killing 12 and wounding several. No casualties our side; and on the same day, in concert with Brij Lall Sing, Jemadar Kanhye Pattack, 2nd Bengal Infantry, crossed from Simboungweh and attacked retreating enemy killing 5.

29th.—Lieutenant Huggins, 21st Madras Infantry, with a party of 81 rifles of his regiment, in company with the district officer and some police attacked and destroyed the dacoit village of " Kyundawgon," about 20 miles north-west of Ye-u, little resistance was made by the enemy, who deserted the village on our approach.

1st June.—A convoy of 23 carts escorted by one naik and 10 rifles 26th Madras Infantry proceeding from Minhla to Toungdwingyi, when passing through a jungle between Thatyagouk and Kokoyua was attacked by about 60 dacoits. The sepoys behaved very well, having quickly got together and fired volleys into the dacoits who ran away, some 9 or 10 of their number being seen to drop.

On the same date, Lieutenant Churchill, Royal Scots Fusiliers, with a party of 28 rifles Royal Scot Fusiliers, attacked a gang of dacoits who were in the strongly stockaded village of Thaikyan-san in the Toungdwingyi district; after a prolonged resistance the position was carried at the point of the bayonet, the dacoits fighting well to the last. 85 dacoits were killed and wounded; casualties our side Lieutenant Churchill wounded severely.

2nd.—Major Wade of the 2nd Liverpool Regiment, with a force as per margin, proceeded from Métela to Wundwin to disperse a band of rebels reported to be collected in the neighbourhood of that village, which is about 20 miles north-east of Métela. They found the advance party of Myoung Gyi's force in some

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| 2nd Liverpool Regiment | - | 40 rifles. |
| 27th Native Infantry | - | 110 „ |
| Bombay Mounted Battery | - | 2 guns. |
| 2nd Madras Lancers | - | 5 lances. |

Kyoungs to the north and east of the village, but they retired on approach of our troops who camped at Wundwin and remained halted on the 3rd, marching on the 4th to Anidar, a village about 7 miles west, where the Kyimyin Prince and the Shwè-da-Boh were said to be located. Anidar was occupied by the enemy, who however retired when the force advanced on the village. No casualties and no loss to the enemy reported.

On the same day Major Braddon, 2nd Hants Regiment, with the Civil officer of the Sagaing District and the force as per margin, proceeded from Sagaing to Yuathit-gyee and thence from 3rd to 6th (when he returned to Sagaing) through several villages of the district hunting dacoits, who, however, evaded him.

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| 2nd Hants Regiment - - | - 48 rifles. |
| 23rd Wallajabad Light Infantry | - 47 „ |

5th.—Lieutenant Delamain, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, with 10 lances 2nd Madras Lancers, and 50 rifles 5th Bombay Light Infantry, accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner and a mounted force of friendly Burmans, attacked the village of Parabyan near Thladaw, 16 miles south of Shwèbo, held by about 200 dacoits, who, after firing a few shots, fled across a marsh to the east of the village in which several were killed. No casualties our side.

7th. The village of Lamaing, about 17 miles east of north from Mandalay, was occupied to-day, and arrangements made for establishing a permanent military post there. The following garrison was detailed for the post, which is an important one, being close to the Shan frontier, Captain J. E. Preston, 12th Madras Infantry, with 150 rifles 12th Madras Infantry. 20 Sappers have been temporarily attached to this post, and Captain Shone, R.E., is at present engaged in the necessary arrangements for its defence.

8th. — Lieutenant Hodson, 23rd Wallajabad Light Infantry, with a force as per margin, was attacked on the night of this date by a band of rebels and dacoits under the leadership of Hlaoo at Wadaw village a few miles to the east of Alôn. The enemy forced the sentry and managed to reach the rest-houses occupied by the detachment before they were beaten off; casualties on our side, 8 sepoys of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry and 1 sepoy and 1 follower 23rd Wallajabad Light Infantry wounded. Enemy's loss not known.

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| 23rd Wallajabad Light Infantry | - 38 rifles. |
| 5th Bombay Light Infantry - | - 50 „ |

Lieutenant-Colonel Toker, Commandant, 18th Bengal Infantry, with 152 rifles of that regiment, on his way up the Chindwin from Mingin to Kendat, attacked and drove the enemy out of Balet, a village on the right bank of the river about 40 miles from Mingin, and destroyed the stockade and Myothugyi's house. Casualties on our side, 1 sepoy slightly wounded. The enemy lost 3 killed, number of wounded unknown.

10th.—Choungwa, a village about 18 miles south of Ava, occupied as a military post by Lieutenant Lloyd, 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry, with a force as per margin, being relieved on the 14th by a detachment 43rd Gurkha Light Infantry.

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| 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry | - 50 rifles. |
| 25th Madras Infantry - | - 50 „ |
| 2nd Madras Lancers - | - 20 lances. |

Lieutenant-Colonel Toker, Commandant, 18th Bengal Infantry, occupied Kendat on the Chindwin without opposition with the force as per margin.

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| 18th Bengal Infantry - | - 152 rifles. |
| One 7-pr. gun. | |

12th.— Captain Dunsford, Queen's Own 2nd Bengal Infantry, Commanding at Salenmyo, having received information that rebels were collecting to the north and west of the town, with the view of attacking it, moved out with 20 rifles 2nd battalion Liverpool Regiment, and 20 rifles 2nd Bengal Infantry for 5 miles to the north, where a large body of the enemy was seen on the left bank moving on Salen. Captain Dunsford changed direction to the left and attacked and drove this party out of a position they had taken up, when they retired to a high hill and pagoda, 2 miles south of Salen. The hill was carried without casualty, a brisk fire was then exchanged with the pagoda which was presently rushed and taken by our troops led by Captain Dunsford and Lieutenant Wynyard, 2nd Liverpool Regiment. Casualties on our side, killed Captain Dunsford, shot through the head in the final rush, and one private, 2nd Liverpool Regiment; wounded dangerously, Lance-corporal Lever; severely, Lance-sergeant Fox, both of Liverpool Regiment, slightly, 2 sepoys 2nd Queen's Own Bengal Light Infantry. Enemy's loss not stated.

Lieutenant Dobbie, 26th Madras Infantry, with a force as per margin, left Toungdwingyi to reinforce the police stations at Sathwa and Gonaindaw in the south of this district which were threatened by dacoits, and afterwards to attack the stockaded villages of

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| 3-1, South Irish Division, R. A. | - 2 guns. |
| Royal Scots Fusiliers - | - 50 rifles. |
| 26th Madras Infantry | - 75 „ |

Piongyua and Yahnee. Lieutenant Dobbie reached the police stations on the 13th, and on the 14th attacked and dispersed a band of 200 insurgents at the village of Changyua which they had just fired, killing 1 and wounding about 10 of their number. The dacoits at Piongyua and Yahnee, on hearing of his approach, fled, having previously successfully resisted an attack made on them by Lieutenant Parsons, Assistant Commissioner, from Kadingatha, a village in the north of the Meeaday township, wherein Mr. Parsons was severely wounded.

On the same date Lieutenant C. H. Clay, 43rd Gurkha Light Infantry, with 100 rifles, occupied Seh, a village a few miles to the south-east of Pagan. Slight opposition was offered, the party being fired on by a gang of about 80 dacoits, who however were easily driven off. Seh is now established as a military post.

On the same day Lieutenant Huggins, 21st Madras Infantry, with the force as per margin, proceeded from Ye-u to Tezé, a village a few (12) miles to the north-west which was threatened by dacoits. The party arrived to find the village occupied by a large collection of dacoits, who were promptly driven out, 92 being killed, amongst whom were 4 Bohs or officers, and 31, including 6 Bohs, taken prisoners. Several standards, muskets, and dahs taken and the insurgents thoroughly dispersed.

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| Royal Welsh Fusiliers | 21 rifles. |
| 21st Madras Infantry | 100 „ |
| 2nd Madras Lancers | 8 lances. |
| Mounted Police | 12 men. |
| Foot „ | 52 „ |

13th.—The country about Bhamo being flooded, the military post which had been established at Mansi was this day withdrawn.

15th.—Lieutenants Huggins, 21st Madras Infantry, and Gough, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, with a few cavalry, accompanied the Civil officer and some mounted police from Ye-u to Tezé, where they heard that 800 dacoits under Boh Ngataw had occupied Tintotgyi (a village four miles to the east of Tezé), and intended attacking Tezé that night. The above officers therefore taking with them about 500 friendly Burmans from Tezé and Toaktalok at once proceeded to Tintotgyi and surprised the dacoits, killing about 80 of their number and capturing 12 prisoners, amongst whom was the leader of the gang Ngataw.

17th.—In consequence of the mails from Kyoukmyoung to Shwébo having been looted on the 16th, parties of cavalry and mounted infantry went out from both the above places, and searched three villages supposed to be implicated in this business. About 30 prisoners taken, five carts full of loot were found in the jungle and destroyed, and the dacoit village of Atchee burned.

19th.—Captain C. A. R. Sage, 18th Bengal Infantry, Commanding at Alôn, with the force as per margin, attacked Hlaoo's band of dacoits near Magyee-oke, Hlaoo's village, and drove them from a position they had taken up on the banks of a neighbouring nullah. The dacoits dispersed, and Captain Sage destroyed the village of Magyee-oke, which was evidently a dacoit village. It was rumoured that Hlaoo was wounded in this affair, a rumour which was subsequently confirmed. No casualties on our side. Enemy's loss unknown.

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| 18th Bengal Infantry | 30 rifles. |
| 23rd Wallajabad Light Infantry | 20 „ |
| 25th Bombay Light Infantry | 41 „ |
| Military Levy | 25 „ |

19th.—On this day Major J. A. D. Gordan, 2nd Queen's Own Bengal Light Infantry, in command of a flying column from Membu marched from Padang to Napeh which he occupied after having driven the enemy from a position which he had taken up on a hill to the west of the village. Major Gordon's fighting force consisted of the troops as per margin. The enemy's force was estimated at from 500 to 700. The rebels made a prolonged resistance, and held the infantry in check, until the guns were brought up in line at 200 yards distance and went into action. After firing 30 rounds the enemy's fire slackened, when the position was charged and carried, the enemy retreating with their dead and wounded. Our casualties were—Royal Artillery, killed, one battery syce; wounded severely, four non-commissioned officers and rank and file; slightly, two rank and file;—2nd Liverpool Regiment, killed three rank and file; wounded slightly, Lieutenant E. P. Williams; severely, six rank and file;—2nd Queen's Own Bengal Light Infantry, killed two rank and file; wounded eight rank and file:—Bengal Sappers and Miners, wounded two rank and file.

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| 7-1 North Irish Division, R. A. | 2 guns. |
| 2nd Liverpool Regiment | 53 rifles. |
| 2nd Bengal Light Infantry | 95 „ |
| Sappers and Miners | 7 „ |

23rd.—Captain J. Grant, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, having been sent from Yewun with the force as per margin to incercept a reported movement of the Myinzain Prince, crossed the Panloung at Myitha and marched to Taligone about three miles south of Myitha; while halted, he was attacked by a party of rebels who were driven off by Captain Wilbraham and a party of the Somersetshire Light Infantry and retreated to Kumai about four miles south of Taligone, where Captain Grant followed them and drove them from some outer monastery buildings into a walled enclosure surrounding a pagoda, where they made an obstinate resistance for about an hour, when the place was carried with the bayonet. Four jingals and some ammunition were here taken.

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| 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry | 70 rifles. |
| 25th Bombay Light Infantry | 50 „ |

The position was occupied for the night, and as no further gatherings of rebels were found round Kumai, the force returned next day to Yewun.

The casualties on our side were—killed, 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry, one lance corporal; wounded severely (since dead), Captain Wilbraham, 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry; 25th Bombay Light Infantry, two non-commissioned officers and rank and file; slightly, 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry, two privates; 25th Bombay Light Infantry, three privates. Enemy's loss unknown.

On the same date Captain C. S. Shephard, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-master General, accompanied by Mr. Scott as Civil officer and with 50 rifles and four lances 2nd Madras Lancers, proceeded from Métela to Thaphan, a village which was reported threatened by dacoits; on arrival at Thaphan they were informed that the dacoits were at Kambay, 5 miles to the north; proceeded to Kambay and attacked the dacoits, who fled out of a Phoongyi Kyoung, about 200 yards from the village at his approach. Casualties, one dacoit killed and four taken prisoners; none on our side.

24th.—Lieutenant H. T. Shubrick, 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry, proceeded with a force as per margin on this date from Ningyan to Thavagone, a military post on the Ningyan-Yeméthen road about 6 miles from the former station, with orders to search certain villages in its vicinity which were known to be the haunts of dacoits. After destroying several villages near Thayagone, on the 26th Lieutenant Shubrick occupied the hamlet of Quingyee, where while halted for breakfast, he was attacked on all sides by dacoits and killed, being struck in the neck by a bullet. The dacoits were eventually driven off, and the force returned to Ningyan under command of Lieutenant Coxhead, Royal Artillery, with Lieutenant Shubrick's body. Casualties our side, one officer killed as above, two Burman Police wounded, two elephants wounded; enemy's loss unknown.

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| 8-1, London Division, R. A. | 2 guns. |
| 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry | 30 rifles. |

27th.—The Lamaing post commanded by Captain J. E. Preston, 12th Madras Infantry, was attacked at night by a party of Shan dacoits, some of whom got inside the work and wounded Captain Preston: after some fighting the enemy were driven out. Casualties our side, killed, Jemadar Gopal Singh, 12th Madras Infantry, and one sepoy; wounded, Captain J. E. Preston, and four privates, 12th Madras Infantry.

29th.—Lieutenant Ayerst, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, with 20 rifles 5th Bombay Light Infantry, when returning to his post at Shemaga in boats from surveying near Meingoon Pagoda, was fired at from the villages of Phogon and its pagoda. He at once landed, and after a fight of about three-quarters of an hour, succeeded in driving the enemy (about 100 dacoits) from the pagoda and village; on returning to his boats, however, he was again fired at. Loss of the enemy not known, though several were seen to drop; casualties our side, wounded, Lieutenant Ayerst, slightly; Subadar Shaik Cassim, slightly; two rank and file, slightly.

30th.—Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley, 2nd Liverpool Regiment, with a force as per margin, proceeded on a reconaissance from Métela, through the villages of Myo Gyi and Yuapallè, had a slight skirmish with some rebels at the former village, who were easily dispersed by the cavalry, but was unable to come up with a large band near the latter, which consequently escaped; four of the rebels killed. Casualties on our side, one lancer, slightly wounded.

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| Bombay Mounted Battery | 2 guns. |
| 2nd Madras Lancers | 16 lances. |
| 2nd Liverpool Regiment | 25 rifles. |
| 27th Punjab Infantry | 70 „ |

1st July.—Major C. McD. Skene, 43rd Gurkha Light Infantry, left Choungwa, his post, on this date, with a party as per margin, and proceeded in pursuit of the Choungwa Princes whom he hunted through the villages of Tantalone and Meshu, and nearly succeeded in capturing. He returned to Choungwa on the 5th instant.

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| 2nd Madras Lancers | 20 lances. |
| 43rd Gurkha Light Infantry | 100 rifles. |

3rd.—Lieutenant Dobbie, 26th Madras Infantry, who had left Toungdwingyi on the 26th June, in pursuit of dacoit bands, proceeded from Magyigyo with 24 rifles Royal Scots Fusiliers, and 45 rifles 26th Madras Infantry, and surprised and dispersed Ngawin Young's gang, destroying their stronghold in the jungles three miles east of Seetha, and capturing the whole of their property, including many arms and much ammunition. No casualties on our side; enemy's loss unknown.

On the same date, Major Sorrell, Royal Artillery, commanding a force which had been sent from Yemethen on the 1st instant, attacked and destroyed Budda Yaza's stockade at Leezan, in the forests to the west of Imbetgone. He pursued the enemy on the 4th and 5th, but had to return to Yeméthen owing to sickness and want of rations. Budda Yaza and his followers were dispersed and their place of rendezvous burned. Casualties our side, one private Somersetshire Light Infantry, dangerously wounded. Enemy's loss unknown.

4th.—This morning at 1 o'clock Jemadar Imamkhan of the 26th Madras Infantry, in command of a party of 30 rifles 26th Madras Infantry proceeding on escort duty from Toungdwingyi to Minhla, was attacked at Thityagouk by 200 dacoits, of whom 70 were Shans. Having had previous intimation of the probability of an attack, the Jemadar had made his dispositions, and after an hour's fighting the dacoits were driven off, with a loss of 16 killed and 33 wounded; no casualties our side.

On this day Lieutenant Gough, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who had been sent from Ye-u with a force as per margin to disperse some dacoits in the neighbourhood of Tezè, came upon a band at the village of Lekse. The dacoits fled on the approach of our troops; the cavalry and mounted infantry killed 12 of their number. No casualties our side.

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| Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 15 rifles (mounted on ponies). | |
| 2nd Madras Lancers, 12 lances. | |
| 21st Madras Infantry, 50 rifles. | |
| Police | 30 „ |

7th.—Colonel LeMesurier, Commanding at Myingyan, attacked and carried a position on Pekkya-doung, 6 miles north-east of Natogyi and about 20 miles due east of Myingyan, held by the rebels. The attacking column was as per margin. The enemy fled on the advance of the troops, making slight show of opposition. Their defences on the hill were destroyed and the force returned to Myingyan. Lieutenant Gayer, 21st Madras Infantry, who had been sent to the village of Pya with the detail as per margin to co-operate with Colonel LeMesurier and cut off the retreat of the enemy was attacked by the rebels on the 6th instant, the day before Colonel LeMesurier delivered his attack, and compelled to fall back on Myingyan, with a loss of 1 Burman policeman killed, 1 private 21st Madras Infantry and 2 followers slightly wounded. Two boxes of Snider ammunition in charge of the police were lost here, the animals carrying them having been frightened by the firing and having broken away from their syces and bolted into the jungle.

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| Sappers and Miners | 15 rifles. |
| 2nd Liverpool Regiment | 64 „ |
| 11th Bengal Infantry | 128 „ |

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| 21st Madras Infantry | 30 rifles. |
| Military Police | 50 „ |
| Burman „ | 5 men. |

8th.—Captain A. A. Pearson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, 3rd Brigade, with 40 rifles under Lieutenant Boileau, 27th Bengal Infantry, proceeded on this date from Métela to Yuatha, a village about 12 miles distant, a little off the Métela-Mahlaing new road to disperse a gathering of dacoits, who however heard of his approach and scattered before his arrival at the village; 3 prisoners and a few arms taken.

9th.—Lieutenant-Colonel Baker, 3rd Palamcottah Light Infantry, with a force as per margin, proceeded from Ningyan to Wahnagone or Layway, a village about 10 miles to the south-west of Ningyan, which was occupied by a guard of 75 rifles 1st Bombay Grenadiers, who were reported to be hard pressed by dacoits. The detachment arrived at Wahnagone about 1 p.m., to find that the Myoke and guard had two hours previously evacuated the village,

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| 8-1, London Division, R. A. | 2 guns. |
| Somersetshire Light Infantry and R. S. Fusiliers | 50 rifles. |
| 3rd Madras Light Infantry and 1st Bombay Grenadiers | 40 „ |

which was in flames. Lieutenant-Colonel Baker attacked and drove off the dacoits who were stated to be about 700 in number and returned to Ningyan viâ Aylah, a post about 10 miles to the south of that station, and where the surrounding country was apparently quiet.

11th.—Jemadar Imamuddin Khan, 18th Bengal Infantry, proceeded up the Chindwin from Kendat with 50 rifles 18th Bengal Infantry and attacked some rebels in a stockade about 8 miles from the station. He killed 4 and took 8 prisoners. No casualties reported on our side.

On this date a party of about 120 dacoits was found entrenched about 600 yards from the military post at Seh, Pagan district. They were at once dispersed by the detachment of the 43rd Gurkha Light Infantry under Lieutenant Clay. No casualties our side; 2 of the enemy were reported as being wounded.

14th.—Military post of Yindawmyo between Yeméthen and Métela established this day. Garrison, Somersetshire Light Infantry 55 rifles, 27th Punjab Infantry 25 rifles.

15th.—Lieutenant King, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, in command of a column as per margin from Shwébo attacked, and after 2 hours' fighting dispersed, a body of dacoits about 800 strong, who had occupied the walled town of Yuathamyo. Enemy's ascertained loss, 26 killed,—casualties our side, one sepoy, military police, severely, and two sepoys 5th Bombay Light Infantry slightly wounded. This was a very dashing affair. The town of Yuatha was protected with a heavy embankment, well provided with firing places, and defended with abbatis and other obstacles, and the garrison, a strong one, held out until the place was carried by the bayonet.

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| Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Mounted Infantry | 20 rifles. |
| 5th Bombay Light Infantry | 50 „ |
| Military Police | 50 „ |

17th.—Lieutenant-Colonel Baker, 2nd Hants Regiment, with a force as per margin, proceeded from Lamaing and destroyed the Shan villages of Kyabin, Nyoungbuitha and Zeebyobin, the inhabitants of which had recently attacked our military post at Lamaing; considerable opposition was met with, the villages and road leading to them being in dense jungle greatly favoured our opponents, who kept up a continual fire on the force, without exposing themselves, our men having to fire at the puffs of smoke, and the smoke hanging in these forests to such an extent as to obscure the view. After the destruction of the above villages, the troops returned to Lamaing. Casualties on our side, killed 1 private, 5th Bombay Light Infantry; died of his wounds 1 bhisty, 12th Madras Infantry; wounded 1 serjeant 2nd Hants Regiment; 9 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, 5th Bombay Light Infantry. Enemy's loss unknown, but 2 dead bodies were found outside the village of Zeebyobin.

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| 9-1, Cinque Ports Division, R. A. | 1 gun. |
| 2nd Hants Regiment | 50 rifles. |
| 5th Bombay Light Infantry | 50 „ |
| 43rd Assam Light Infantry | 100 „ |
| 12th Madras Infantry | 50 „ |

20th.—A reconnoitring party from Mingyan, strength as per margin, under command of Major Lynch, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, dispersed a gang of dacoits collected at the village of Gynlo about 3 miles to the south-west of Ningyan. No casualties our side,—enemy's loss not reported.

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| 8-1, London Division, Royal Artillery | 2 guns. |
| Somersetshire Light Infantry | 50 rifles. |
| 1st Bombay Grenadiers | 100 „ |

21st.—Major Lynch, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, with a force as per margin, moved out from Ningyan and destroyed the villages of Yaybiah, Indine-tha and Kauhla all occupied by rebels, who made considerable opposition before they were driven off. Casualties our side 2 British soldiers killed and one wounded, 2 privates 1st Bombay Grenadiers wounded,—enemy's loss unknown. Having performed this duty, the troops returned to camp.

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| 8-1, London Division Royal Artillery | 2 guns. |
| Mounted Infantry | 15 rifles. |
| 1st Bombay Grenadiers | 100 „ |

23rd.—Major Sorrell, Royal Artillery, with a force as per margin from Ningyan attacked about 700 dacoits and rebels who had again collected in the village of Gynlo, driving them out of it, and subsequently out of the village of Sanyadon, 3 miles further on; our casualties 3 sepoys wounded; enemy's loss 4 killed 5 prisoners.

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| 8-1, London Division, Royal Artillery | 2 guns. |
| Mounted Infantry | 18 rifles. |
| 1st Bombay Grenadiers | 200 „ |

Lieutenant Huggins, 21st Madras Infantry, with a force as per margin, attacked and dispersed on outpost about 200 strong of the dacoit leader Hlaoo at Pagan Lekti about 13 miles from Ye-u, killing 25 of their number.

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| 21st Madras Infantry | 80 rifles. |
| Police | 66 „ |
| Mounted Infantry | 10 „ |

24th.—Arrangements were made for the occupation of Kumè, 6 miles to the south of Yewun near Kyouksai as a temporary post.

Lieutenant Rainey, 1st Madras Pioneers, commanding at Mitchi, opposite to Pagan, dislodged several dacoits from positions they had taken up in Jugdoo and at Pagoda. Enemy's loss, 3 dead bodies found, 3 jingals, some arms, 2 ponies, and 5 prisoners. No casualties our side.

26th.—On this date Lieutenant-Colonel Toker, accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner, Chindwin district, and a party of troops from Kendat as per margin arrived at Thoungdoot when the Tsawbwa was disposed to be friendly, but stated he was quite capable of protecting his own territory, and expressed a hope that no post would be formed of British troops at Thoungdoot.

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| 1st Bombay Mountain Battery | 2 guns. |
| Queen's Own Sappers and Miners | 30 rifles. |
| 18th Bengal Infantry | 150 „ |

On this date Mr. Munford, Assistant Superintendent of Police with 114 mounted police and friendlies, supported by a small force under Lieutenant Huggins, 21st Madras Infantry, surprised a gang of about 500 dacoits, who were engaged in burning the village of Kanbya, about 16 miles south-west of Ye-u, and killed over 150 of them. No casualties our side. Subsequently the force occupied the dacoit leader Hlaoo's village Magyi-ok, about 20 miles south of Ye-u, near which 2 Bohs were killed and one taken prisoner by the Burmese police. Hlaoo escaped into thick jungle, where it was impracticable to follow him with troops with any prospect of catching him, the force therefore returned to Ye-u.

28th.—Major Collins, 2nd Hants Regiment, with the troops as per margin, proceeded in the I. G. S. "Irrawaddy" and 4 launches to the island of Aingdaing above Shemaga on which, it was reported, large numbers of dacoits resided, and from which several dacoities were said to have been recently committed. The island was surrounded by the launches, and the troops landed and searched the villages. No resistance was made. Most of the male inhabitants appeared to be away, and as from the enquiries of the Civil officer there appeared to be no doubt that the villages of Shwegyatyan and Aingdaing were engaged in dacoity and the reception of stolen goods, they were destroyed; 8 prisoners were taken. The island and the west bank of the river were searched for war boats or such as were likely to be used for dacoity, of which 4 were found and brought back to Mandalay.

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|---|---|
| 2nd Hants Regiment | 50 rifles. |
| 43rd Assam Light Infantry | 60 „ |

Major J. A. D. Gordon, Queen's Own 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, with part of the garrison of Salem in the Membu district attacked and dislodged from their positions two large bands of rebels which were threatening Salen, but he was not strong enough to break them up and disperse them, and accordingly applied for reinforcements which were duly sent to him.

On this date, Major Dudley Perssé, 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry, Commanding at Ava, and Lieutenant Campbell, 25th Madras Infantry, Commanding at Minthay, made a successful combined attack on the notorious dacoit village of Magyi, in the Ava district, surprising the inhabitants who made resistance and killing 13 rebels, amongst whom were 3 chiefs. Two dacoit leaders and 33 others were taken prisoners. Casualties on our side 1 trooper, Madras Lancers, wounded.

30th.—Major Lynch, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, with a force as per margin, proceeded to-day to Kanhla, 4 miles from Ningyan, and found it re-occupied by the rebels since the last occasion of its being attacked on 21st. The village and stockade were destroyed, no opposition being offered, beyond a few shots fired at the rear guard on return to Ningyan.

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| 8-1, London Division, Royal Artillery | 2 guns. |
| Somersetshire Light Infantry | 60 rifles. |
| 1st Bombay Grenadiers | 60 „ |
| 27th Punjab Infantry | 33 „ |
| Mounted Infantry | 14 „ |

No casualties.

31st.—Major J. A. D. Gordon, Commanding at Salenmyo, described himself as surrounded by, and engaged with, the enemy night and day since the morning of the 30th, ammunition running short and suburbs of the town burned down.

On this day reinforcements of 50 rifles 2nd Hants and 100 rifles Native Infantry under command of Captain Atkinson, 2nd Hants Regiment, arrived at Salen and drove off the rebels with great slaughter, their bodies being taken away in cart-loads. Casualties our side, killed Captain Atkinson, 2nd Hants Regiment, commanding relieving force, who was struck in the head with a jingal ball near the end of the engagement, and when within 40 yards of the town walls. Enemy's loss unknown.

The bald details of 100 skirmishes are dull reading, but they will serve to show the strength of the resistance offered to our rule throughout the 100,000 square miles from Kendat to Ningyan.

Where there has been an objective that objective has been sought out by our troops and mastered. I may except from this the western portion of the Membu district, where the climate has proved so unhealthy, that it has been necessary to suspend operations and withdraw the force. One Division of Royal Artillery returned from the effort to meet Boh Shwè, with one-eighth only of gunners and drivers, effective, seven-eighths were sick, other corps were nearly as bad. There appears to be an impression that the widespread anarchy and rebellion are traceable to the Civil and Military Administration of Upper Burmah, and are of recent birth, and that the loss of officers and men in their suppression could have been avoided. It is impossible to marshal facts to refute the first charge exactly, but the details of the actions will, I think, wholly disprove the second and show both to soldier and civilian that the loss has been unprecedentedly small when compared with the efforts which were called for, and which may, without exaggeration, be described as the conquest of the province.

The Chief Commissioner has called my attention to the state of Pegu, after its annexation, and it may not be out of place to give some facts regarding it for comparison with the work done in Upper Burmah, the time spent in it, and its results to date.

Pegu was annexed 20th October 1852; Captain Phayre reported on the 2nd August 1853 that the whole country east of the Irrawaddy was entirely unsubdued.

He asked for—

1 Battery Artillery.
2 Companies Sappers.
1 Regiment Irregular Cavalry.
3 Regiments European Infantry.
9 „ Native „
Arakan Battalion.
Pegu „

In September 1853 things were reported no better. A projected expedition against Tapun had to be abandoned as it was not possible to hold the place. He decided that only posts on the river could be held.

It was not till the beginning of 1855 that Gaing Gye's power was broken, and he was never caught. Our troops suffered defeats up to the third year of our occupation. These facts are from official records, and I would draw special attention to the paragraph —" It was decided that only posts on the river could be held."

The force occupying Upper Burmah has struck inland, and occupies the country to the foot of the Shan Hills, a distance in some places of 120 miles from the Irrawaddy. The field force disembarked at Mandalay without a baggage animal, and land transport has since been locally organised.

A large and warlike portion of the Pegu population was in active alliance with us,—a result which has not yet been arrived at in Upper Burmah,—the enormous advantage of which can only be realised by those who have had to fight their way blindfolded through a population of whose language and customs they are ignorant, and who are either openly hostile or secretly in sympathy with the enemy.

The area of Pegu is about 26,000 square miles, that of Upper Burmah 100,000. The population of the former is one-third of that of the latter. These are facts which need not be enlarged upon, and the progress of affairs in Upper Burmah does not appear to lose by the comparison.

Had the Burmah Field Force remained stockaded on the banks of the Irrawaddy, there would not have been the daily reports of actions and their consequent casualties, dacoity and insurrection would have grown, but they would have remained, unprobed, and I submit that the energy with which the probe has been applied has been mistaken in some quarters for the origin of the disease.

With reference to the plans now being adopted by me for the maintenance and extension of our supremacy in Burmah, I have the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in-Chief, that in communication with the Chief Commissioner, I am arranging for the extension of our communications from Yewun to Hlinedet and Métela, thus connecting the Ningyan-Myingan line of posts with that from Mandalay through Kyouksai southwards and covering our frontier in that direction from attacks of Shan raiders.

I am carrying out a new disposition of troops, which will provide small flying columns, distinct from the garrisons of the stations, at certain strategical points throughout the country, ready to move and act in any direction at a moment's notice. As the weather becomes cooler, and the country dries up, these flying columns will be kept constantly on the move.

As the police-levies (most of which are at present undrilled) become fit to take up their duties, it is proposed to gradually place them in some of the posts now occupied by troops, which will be withdrawn and concentrated in convenient places in support and reserve. The increase of our establishment of Mounted Infantry, when completed, will enable the officers commanding posts at which they are stationed to patrol the country much more effectually than with men on foot.

I have already communicated to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief confidentially my proposals for the dry weather operations after the arrival of the additional troops, referred to in your telegram No. 3673-A, dated the 10th August 1886.

In conclusion, I have the honour to forward herewith a map of Upper Burmah, showing the places specified in my letter above, and illustrating the principal lines of communication throughout the county.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Geo. S. White, Major-General,
Commanding Burmah Field Force.

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## LETTER from the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to the SECRETARY OF STATE, dated Simla, 19th October 1886. No. 51, Public.

My Lord,

In continuation of our telegram of the 28th August 1886, cited on the margin, we have the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, a copy of the papers referred to in the annexed list on the subject of the recent inundation at Mandalay.

From Viceroy, Simla, to Secretary of State, London.

Following from Chief Commissioner, Burmah: —"Flood continues to abate. Number of persons relieved yesterday 1,200. Embankment in Henzada district, Lower Burmah, has also burst, but damage to crops will not be great if water falls promptly."

We have, &c.
(Signed) Dufferin.
C. P. Ilbert.
T. C. Hope.
A. Colvin.
G. Chesney.
J. B. Peile.

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### Enclosures referred to in foregoing Letter.

Telegram from Chief Commissioner, Upper Burmah, Mandalay, to Home Secretary, Simla, dated Mandalay, 17th August 1886.

Precedence. 17th. Embankment at north-west corner of Mandalay town broken last evening. Breach believed to have been caused by force of river in flood. There is no reason to believe it to have been purposely made. Whole of lowlying parts of town inundated. Damage to property great; extent cannot yet be estimated. No loss of life yet reported, and, as far as can be ascertained, but few deaths have occurred; but definite information on this point not yet obtainable. Arrangement made to supply food to persons rendered destitute by flood. No disturbance in town or city.

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Note by H. T. White, Esq., C. S., Secretary for Upper Burmah to the Chief Commissioner, on the Breach in Embankment. Dated Mandalay, 19th August 1886.

August 18th.—The embankment at the north-west corner of the town broke at about half-past 6 on the evening of the 16th August. Report was made to the General at about 9 o'clock. Fears for the safety of that part of the *bund* had been entertained

during the day, and the Public Works Department had put men on to do what could be done. On Sunday the bund had been thoroughly inspected by the Deputy Commissioner and had seemed safe. It is certain that the breach was due to the force of the river, and was not the result of mischief. The Public Works people were present when the bund gave way. The Deputy Commissioner took measures to secure the safety of the King's bazaar. He was there all night, and working and inspecting till late next morning. The result was that nothing was plundered in the bazaar, and all the property that was worth saving was saved. I understand that the officers and men of the Government steamer and launches and of the Flotilla Company gave much help in moving people and property from houses threatened by floods. There was no disturbance in the town on the night of the flood.

A number of people have escaped from their houses and are living on the bund. Colonel Mathias (commanding at the shore) reported (17th) that it was necessary to arrange for feeding these people. General Low therefore agreed to let the commissariat officer give out rations of rice to people who were really destitute. But apparently only a few coolies got any rations. The rest of the people, for the most part, seem to have provisions with them enough to go on with. The Deputy Commissioner has, however, detailed a Burmese official to attend on Colonel Mathias, and ascertain whether there are any cases of real distress. Such cases Colonel Mathias will relieve by giving out rice to-day (18th) and to-morrow. But it is desirable to move these people from the bund. The Deputy Commissioner has therefore arranged to take them off in boats and launches to the dry land. They have been told that they will not be allowed to stay where they are; and issue of rice will be stopped after to-morrow (19th). A breach has been made by Mr. Richard, in consultation with Captain Dorward, towards the southern part of the bund, so as to allow the water to flow out as the river falls. A breach has also been made at the end of C road to enable boats to come in from the river to take people from the bund. Some of the large cargo boats belonging to the late Government are being used for this purpose.

The Deputy Commissioner has arranged to relieve cases of real destitution which may be reported to him. I agreed that this must be done. But we do not think much relief will be needed.

Mr. Colbeck told me that he had distributed a little rice to people who had nothing, and asked if we would pay. I told him we would do so, but that future cases should be referred to the Deputy Commissioner.

Mr. Carter has inquired very carefully about cases of drowning. Up to the present time he has only heard of one case, that of a mahout, who was drunk. He was washed away and resisted efforts made to save him. The Shwedïak Atwin Wun tells me that he saw the bodies of a woman and a little boy who had been drowned. This seems a genuine case. He saw them at mid-day yesterday. Yesterday morning, at the Arakan Pagoda, I was told that two people had been drowned there. I think very likely this is not true.

The river is to-day 6 inches higher than it was yesterday. This flood is 2 feet above the flood of 1877, which is said to have been the highest flood on record at Mandalay. Lower down the river at Promè we have had careful records of flood levels for nearly 20 years; and there the 1877 flood is the highest known.

I reported to the Government of India yesterday, and sent reassuring telegrams to out-stations and to Rangoon in view of probable exaggerated rumours.

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LETTER No. $\frac{463}{436}$, dated Mandalay, 21st August 1886, from H. T. WHITE, Esq., C. S., Secretary for Upper Burmah to the Chief Commissioner, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Home Department.

IN continuation of my telegram dated the 17th instant, I am directed to submit a copy of a note concerning the recent inundation at Mandalay.

2. At Bhamo, where the Chief Commissioner was when the embankment broke, the flood was said to be the highest known since 1853. The rise of the river there ceased on the night of Friday, the 13th instant, and the water began to fall in the forenoon of Saturday the 14th. By the evening of Tuesday the 17th the water had fallen 6 feet. It may be expected therefore that the water will soon fall here, and that by the middle of next week it will have gone down 6 or 8 feet.

LETTER No. 53-416, dated Mandalay, 4th September 1886, from H. T. WHITE, Esq., Secretary for Upper Burmah to the Chief Commissioner, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Home Department.

I AM directed to solicit a reference to the correspondence ending with my letter No. 463-436, dated 21st ultimo, regarding the occurrence of a flood at Mandalay.

2. I am now to submit a copy of letter No. 19-2, dated 28th ultimo, from the Commissioner, Northern Division, with a copy of its enclosure, the report on the flood by the Deputy Commissioner of Mandalay. It is matter for gratification that the loss of life has been so small. In connexion with this subject I am to submit a copy of a letter from the Reverend J. A. Colbeck, a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Mandalay, which contains an account of unofficial work and inquiry connected with the inundation.

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LETTER No. 19-2, dated Mandalay, 28th August 1886, from the COMMISSIONER, Northern Division, to the SECRETARY FOR UPPER BURMAH TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

I HAVE the honour to forward a copy of a report received to-day from the Chief Commissioner, Mandalay, regarding the bursting of the river embankment, in consequence of a high flood in the Irrawaddy, and the inundation of part of the town.

So far as can be ascertained at present, the flood appears to have done comparatively little damage to life or property. I was absent from Mandalay at time of occurrence; but I have made inquiry since I returned, and the general result seems to be that very few deaths can have happened. The Burmese town magistrate, who has much experience of Mandalay, is firmly persuaded that no deaths whatever were caused by the first inrush of water. Such deaths as have since occurred have been due to accidental drowning or other causes.

There is no distress whatever among the people at present. We are endeavouring to engage coolies for work on the roads to Shwebo and the ruby mines. Some are already employed on the former of these roads, and it is believed that considerable numbers will accept such employment, which will be of much advantage to the population of the town.

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LETTER No. 416, dated 27th August 1886, from the OFFICIATING DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, Mandalay, to the COMMISSIONER, Northern Division.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your information, the circumstances connected with the bursting of the bund and consequent inundation of the town of Mandalay.

The breach took place at the northern portion of the bund which runs at right angles to the river.

Some days previous the river had risen to a high level, and extra precautions were taken to prevent any chance of its being cut by bad characters. Strong parties of the military were told off by General Low to patrol the bund from one end to the other, and watchmen were placed by the Executive Engineer at fixed intervals to report any leak or apparent weak point.

On August 16th, at about 4.30 p.m., a report was made to Mr. Twidale, the overseer in charge, that a slight leak had occurred at the northern bund. Every effort was made to stop it; but at 7.15 p.m. about 60 feet was suddenly carried away. The breach occurred about 2 miles north of the town proper. A telegram was at once sent to the shore to warn the people.

During the night the boats of Indian Government Marine steamers and Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamers were employed in rendering any assistance in their power in bringing persons from their houses to the bund. Strong patrols were sent out to prevent lawlessness in the town, and 100 sepoys under an officer stationed in the royal bazaar. The stall-keepers in the bazaar were allowed either to bring their goods away or put them out of reach of the water. No confusion or looting took place either in the town or bazaar during the night, as the water did not reach a level at which property could be destroyed in the bazaar until near daylight. The damage done was proportionately slight.

On the 17th a launch and large cargo boat were employed in bringing any person who required assistance from the bund to unflooded portion of the town. The Burmans,

however, did not avail themselves much of this aid, preferring as a rule to pay a high rate for boat-hire and shift at their own convenience.

The officer in charge of the commissariat stores on the shore supplied rice and food to persons in real want. The numbers thus received between the 17th and 27th August amounted to 3,168.

During four days I personally made very careful inquiry on the spot to ascertain the loss of life caused by the inundation. Five boats with responsible men in charge were also told off for a similar purpose.

As regards the town, up to date 12 bodies have been found and taken away by parties of grave-diggers and told off for that purpose.

I believe this to be nearly an accurate return of all the deaths from drowning which have occurred. Of these, two deaths occurred the day after the bursting of the bund; as regards the others, I have been unable to ascertain particulars.

No dead bodies of cattle have been found.

I also visited each village between the north bund and the town, and the town and the south bund. The villagers, on finding the water rising, had taken refuge on the bund. They assured me that, with the exception of small quantities of paddy in their granaries, they had lost nothing. No lives were lost.

That the loss of life was so small may at first appear incredible. It may be understood, however, when it is explained that the breach occurred early in the evening, that the Thengaza stream for some time absorbed the water pouring through the breach, and that this water had a clear flow of about four miles before it was checked by the southern bund.

The loss to the poorer inhabitants has been comparatively small; they have as a rule saved their moveable property. Merchants, however, who had granaries and stores near the shore will be heavy losers.

Gratuitous relief in rice and money is being afforded to apparent destitute people who are unable to work. Up to date 3,168 persons have been thus relieved.

Road-making and the works at the new jail now being pushed forward will afford ample relief to those who can and are willing to work.

The river is said to have risen 3 feet higher than it had ever done since the building of the bund, which was put up as a defence against the English, and not against the water.

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LETTER dated Mandalay, 20th August 1886, from the Reverend J. A. COLBECK, to the SECRETARY FOR UPPER BURMAH TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

INTERESTED as I am, most deeply, in all that concerns the people of this city and country, I could not help feeling great sympathy for them in the calamity which came upon them last Monday night, August 16th; and I felt it my duty to make personal inquiries as to the amount of destitution caused and the number of lives lost by the inundation.

I beg to present this unofficial report that you may, if you think it advisable, lay it before the Chief Commissioner.

*Destitution caused.*

Up to the present very little destitution has been felt. The weather is mild; work of late has been plentiful for the poor classes; they are more or less accustomed to floods, and in general regard the time as a kind of water feast. The poor classes have little to lose, and will be sure of abundance of work directly the water goes down.

I have been about in a boat searching for distressed people who have taken refuge in various pagodas, or other elevated places; and have given small quantities of rice (and on two occasions relief in money) to women, children, lepers, cripples, and aged persons, but must confess there was less apparent misery than I expected.

Should the water remain long at its present height, however, the absence of work will cause greater need for relief.

The chief losers will be the merchants and petty traders whose stocks have been destroyed or spoiled; but their hardships are beyond remedy from Government.

*Number of Lives lost.*

As to the number of lives lost, I was prepared to hear of hundreds being sacrificed; but am thankful to find the fear is not realised.

I live in C Road, and news of the disaster was brought by the people fleeing from the neighbourhood of the saw-mill and bund down C Road at 8 p.m. on Monday. Their report said many lives were already lost; but further inquiry showed the report was only rumour.

Monday night and part of Tuesday were spent by us in seeing after the safety of our own compound and neighbours, a number of whom took refuge in our school buildings, which happily are clear above the water, though we are cut off on all sides so far as land passage is concerned.

*False Reports.*

Reports said that at the new monastery, west of the Hteing Dah Minghi's Monastery between C and D Roads, from 10 to 40 Hpoongyis had been crushed or drowned; also that the body of a European was floating about the old Residency compound; that Gaw-wain Tega had been the scene of hundreds of deaths; and that a bridge near the Arakan Pagoda (the Ya-hain zay bridge) had broken up when crowded with fugitives, who had been precipitated into the water, and 50 or more of them had been drowned, 38 of their corpses having been seen floating about. Finally that the Agents of the Bombay-Burmah Company had counted here and there 480 dead bodies.

Since Wednesday I have been in a boat over all the places mentioned in the above reports, and have carefully inquired about what actually happened from people living in the various places or close to them. The following are the facts, so far as I can judge, by the information elicited:

*Investigation of Reports.*

*Report* 1.—In the monastery which collapsed between C and D Roads one sick boy of 10 years of age was drowned or buried; he is missing. One Hpoongyi trying to swim to his monastery was drowned; the body has been found and buried. This was to our north.

*Report* 2.—The body seen in the old Residency compound was that of a sepoy of the 23rd W. L. I., who died in hospital on Monday night. The body was left on an iron cot, not floating about, till the troops had saved their baggage, and was taken away on Tuesday morning to be buried. I saw the body of a Hpoongyi floating among the remains of his kyaung which had drifted up close to the south side of our compound.

*Report* 3.—I carefully rowed up or down C, B, and A Roads and along the bund inside; went to Gaw-wain taga; saw 5 dead bodies in A Road; heard of one other death from drowning near the Arakan Pagoda. This was all the basis of the "hundreds of deaths."

*Report* 4.—I rowed over the site of the Ya-hain bridge and made particular enquiries of the people living near it. No one was drowned there. I saw Colonel Gobbett of the 25th Madras Native Infantry, who had received the report of 40 or 50 deaths from drowning when the bridge fell. His Inspector, Mr. Peter Camaratta, had conveyed the report, but said the people had afterwards modified their statement, and that no one at all was drowned, but 40 or 50 had fallen into the water, and one old woman was hurt by the falling timber. The officers of the 25th Madras Native Infantry who live close to the water at the Arakan Pagoda have kept a pretty constant watch, and declare they have seen only 2 or 3 bodies floating about, and are not ready to assert that they were human bodies. As to hundreds of dead bodies having been seen, I would suggest that it is most unlikely. Since Tuesday at noon there has been little movement in the water to float bodies away. If there were any corpses in the houses, the smell would have betrayed them by this time.

*Probable Number of Deaths from drowning under* 25.

Thus the number of corpses seen comes down to 10 or 12; and even supposing an equal number have been yet undiscovered, the total number will be under 25, from which are probably to be deducted several for persons who have died natural deaths, and

whose friends in the confusion, or being unable to bury them, have simply consigned them to the water, or left them as they were.

I trust the official inquiries will confirm this conclusion, and allow us all, while deeply regretting the catastrophe, to be thankful to Almighty God that so few lives have been lost.

*P. S., dated 21st August* 1886.—I have just returned, 11.30 a.m., August 21st, from visiting the bund where the breach occurred. The villagers there had plenty of warning, and no lives were lost.

Mr. E. G. Bear has accompanied me in all the expeditions.

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TELEGRAM No. 126, from HOME SECRETARY, Simla, to CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Upper Burmah, Mandalay, dated Simla, September 21st, 1886.

PLEASE see last paragraph of Mandalay Deputy Commissioner's letter of the 27th August, enclosure to your No. 53, dated 4th instant, to this Department. Please say if statement that embankment was raised as defence against English not as protection from floods, is a correct statement, and such as may be published on official authority.

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TELEGRAM from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Burmah, Rangoon, to HOME SECRETARY, Simla, dated Rangoon, September 23rd, 1886.

YOUR telegram of 21st about the Mandalay embankment. Report of Committee appointed to inquire into embankment question states explicitly that embankment was built to protect town against English troops. Statement rests on authority of Burmese official who directed the work; it is borne out by shape of embankment, which has planing defences and bastions; also by fact that embankment is carried round town on high ground to east, where floods could never come.

I will submit the Committee's report with proposals hereafter. It will cost one and three-quarter lakhs to make the embankment a real defence against river; but I think the work quite worth doing.

Committee's report shows precautions taken by Engineer to prevent breaches. Two watchmen were posted and huttéd on each mile of bank just as on our Lower Burmah embankments. Repairs and strengthening was done at several places, but the section and character of the embankment was altogether too weak to resist a high flood like that of last month's.

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LETTER from the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to the SECRETARY OF STATE, dated Simla, 19th October 1886, No. 52. Public.

MY LORD,

UNDER cover of our Despatch,* No. 50 (Secret) External, dated the 16th March 1886, we transmitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State a Minute, dated the 17th of the preceding February, in which were recorded the conclusions at which his Excellency the Viceroy, during his visit to Upper Burmah, had arrived regarding the condition and future administration of that country. The Minute was, as intended, regarded by the Secretary of State as merely a preliminary sketch of the measures best adapted to ensure peace and order in Upper Burmah; and, therefore, in his letter, No. 52 of the 10th June, Lord Kimberley desired that a full report might be submitted showing the more matured proposals of our Government.

2. The demand thus made by the Secretary of State had been in a measure anticipated and complied with in our Despatches noted in the margin. These Despatches, in conjunction with his Excellency the Viceroy's Minute of the 17th February, furnished the information which was wanted regarding the precise measures adopted by us, up to that time, for strengthening the Civil Establishments and providing a suitable system of law for our newly acquired territories. Further information regarding the purely military aspect of affairs was given in our Despatch No. 103-A, of 16th July last, and in later

No. 23 (Public), dated the 5th June 1886.
No. 200 (Finance), dated the 3rd July 1886.
No. 41 (Legislative), dated the 30th July 1886.

communications from our Military Department. It remains for us, therefore, in view of Lord Kimberley's request, merely to summarise and supplement our previous Despatches so as to convey, as concisely as possible, a clear conception of the problem with which we had to deal, the means hitherto used for the attainment of the various ends in view, the actual position of affairs, and the measures we propose to employ for bringing to a successful issue the laborious task imposed on us by an inexorable political necessity.

3. The Province of Upper Burmah has an area larger than that of France, and contains a population which has been roughly computed at 4,000,000. A considerable portion of this vast expanse is impenetrable jungle, and even in the more thickly populated districts there are no proper roads or bridges. During the rainy season the difficulties of communication are very much increased by the sudden rise of the rivers and numerous streams which intersect the country in all directions, and often for weeks at a time large tracts remain under water. The population, though it cannot be described as warlike in the ordinary sense of the term, has a traditional and deep-rooted love of desultory fighting, raiding, gang-robbery, and similar kinds of excitement. Villages have long standing feuds with villages, and many young peasants, otherwise respectable, spend a season or two as dacoits without losing their reputation in the eyes of their fellow-villagers. If there were any under the old regime who had scruples about engaging in dacoity pure and simple, they always had plenty of opportunity for leading a very similar mode of life as partisans of one of the numerous pretenders to the throne, one or more of whom were generally in open revolt against the *de facto* sovereign. As the monarchy was hereditary only in the sense of being confined to the members of a particular family—the descendants of the famous Alompra—each scion of the royal line considered himself justified in raising the banner of insurrection if he imagined that he had a fair chance of success, and he could generally plead in justification of his conduct that his successful rival on the throne had endeavoured to put him and all his near male relations to death. These various elements of anarchy no king of Burmah was ever able to suppress. Sometimes a sovereign of unusual energy obtained comparative tranquility for a short period by executing or imprisoning all his more formidable rivals, and by employing energetic leaders who could break up the larger gangs of dacoits; but such periods of tranquility were never of very long duration, because the efforts to organise a regular army and an efficient police were always neutralised by the incapacity of the officials and the obstinate repugnance of the people to all kinds of discipline, a national peculiarity of which we have had much troublesome experience in Lower Burmah, and which has there survived 30 years of British rule. King Thebaw was in administrative capacity below rather than above the average of Burmese sovereigns. In his reign the authority of the Government did not extend much beyond the district of Mandalay and the immediate vicinity of the main channels of communication, and even within this limited area there was always a very large amount of anarchy and maladministration. It is no secret that not a few of the men who had been raised to high office by the favour of the Court of Mandalay were in league with the dacoit leaders who roamed about Thebaw's dominions, and occasionally threatened the tranquility of the contiguous British districts. Many of the robber chiefs who are now creating disturbances were already in arms against Thebaw long before our advance. One of the most formidable of them, the noted Bo Swe, who is still giving us a good deal of trouble, has been, it is said, defying with impunity the authorities of Mandalay and harrying the southern districts for the last 12 or 13 years.

4. These numerous difficulties, inherent in the nature of the country, in the character of the people, and in the existing political organisation, were considerably augmented by the manner in which the overthrow of Thebaw was effected. The care and completeness with which the expedition had been prepared by the departmental and local authorities, and the promptitude and accuracy with which the plan was executed by General Prendergast and his subordinates, made all serious resistance impossible, and when our troops arrived in Mandalay after an almost bloodless campaign of a few days' duration, they found that nearly the whole of the undisciplined levies called out to oppose our advance had spontaneously melted away. This easy and rapid success procured for us doubtless two great advantages; it relieved us from the necessity of undertaking any further regular military operations on a large scale, and it enabled us to obtain the unconditional surrender of the King and his ministers. On the other hand, it tended greatly to retard the work of permanent pacification. The inordinate national vanity which forms a prominent trait of their character has preserved among the Burmese a vivid recollection of the period when they were a conquering race, very formidable to Shans, Kachins,

Assamese, and other neighbouring tribes, and has enabled them to forget the reverses which they have since suffered from British and Indian troops. Unable to comprehend that their country could be permanently conquered by a 10 days' campaign, they naturally regarded the dethronement and deportation of Thebaw as merely one of those "royal incidents" to which they had been long accustomed, and to which they attribute very little significance. Without some more tangible and striking proof of the power and intentions of the invaders, they were not to be convinced by declarations or proclamations that, through the folly of their rulers, the old order of things had come to an end. Happily for us this national feeling savours much more of childish vanity than of stern patriotism, and it rarely assumes an aggressive form. The ordinary villagers and townsfolk, that is to say the great mass of the people, when not afraid of subsequent vengeance at the hands of insurgent leaders, have generally received our officers and troops in the light-hearted friendly spirit which endears the Burmese to all foreigners who come in contact with them. Even in those localities where our troops have met with some show of resistance there have been no symptoms of fanaticism, political or religious; and in Mandalay itself, and in all the tranquillised districts, our officers have been able to move about without fear of assassination. At the same time it must be admitted that this feeling of national vanity, or whatever else it may be called, in conjunction with the rapidity and bloodlessness of the initial campaign, has enabled the gang leaders and other ambitious chiefs both to augment the number of their adherents and to establish at various points a good many centres of resistance to our rule. If the Burmese had been from the first duly conscious of their own national weakness, or if an adequate impression of our power had been made on the popular imagination by one or two decisive battles, they might have been more capable of understanding the real situation and more disposed to recognise that for themselves and their country immediate submission was the wisest and most patriotic course.

5. The numerous difficulties which thus confronted us when we undertook the work of pacification did not by any means take us by surprise, for we possessed only too many proofs of the state of anarchy which existed under Thebaw's administration, and we had before us the experience of our predecessors in the Lower Provinces. The province of Pegu, conquered in 1852–3, contained less than one-quarter the area, and not quite one-third of the population of Upper Burmah, excluding the Shan States; it was far more accessible than our recent acquisition, and the work of pacifying it after annexation was entrusted to a most able administrator, the late Sir Arthur Phayre. The history of that period shows that although operations were conducted in a masterly manner and with a vigour which exposed Sir Arthur Phayre in Parliament to some animadversion and charges of excessive rigour, and although our efforts were supported by a very large military force, by local levies, and by gunboats which could operate in the network of tidal streams forming the Irrawaddy delta, yet at the end of the first year of the occupation broad districts were still in the hands of insurgent and robber chiefs. At the end of the second year large bands of robbers and rebels were still at large, and great tracts remained into which British influence had not extended. During the third year parts of the country were still much disturbed, and British officers could not move about without an escort; occasionally reverses befell our troops, and large rewards for the apprehension of robber leaders were offered in vain. One notable guerilla chief, for whose capture a reward of over Rs. 20,000 was offered, dominated and harried the Tharawaddy district for several years, and finally retired to Mandalay, where his descendants now live in prosperity. It was not until 1861, or eight years after annexation, that the province entered fairly on that period of peace and contentment, which, without interruption, has lasted until recent times.

6. With this significant record before us we were naturally very reluctant to undertake the onerous task of directly administering such an extensive and difficult region as Upper Burmah. All we desired was to secure for it some stable form of Government which would gradually establish and permanently maintain public tranquility and tolerably good administration, and which would effectually exclude from the Upper Valley of the Irrawaddy undesirable foreign influences likely to produce at no distant date the gravest political complications. If these objects could have been effectually attained by some intermediate arrangement short of complete absorption into the Empire, we would gladly have avoided the cares and responsibilities of direct administration; but none of the expedients suggested bore the test of careful scrutiny. Among the members of the Alompra family not one could be found possessing the elementary qualifications of a vigorous administrative reformer, or even those of a useful Protected Prince. To be useful a Protected Prince must, of course, be an object of loyalty and devotion for the

great majority of the people, and no such personage was to be found, because the Burmese people, though singularly homogeneous in many respects, have never been united in devotion to one individual, but have always distributed their loyalty among the various claimants of the throne in shares proportionate to their actual strength and to their prospects of ultimate success. The selection of one member of the Royal Family to be King would have been immediately followed by several pretenders raising the standard of rebellion. Another alternative remained, that some very young Burmese Prince should be selected and carefully educated with a view of making him King at some future time, and that in the interval the Government should be carried on by a mixed body of English and Burmese officials, with an English Resident behind the vacant throne. This suggestion was attentively examined by us because we were aware that it had been seriously entertained by persons whose judgment was deserving of respect, but we determined to reject it because it seemed to us likely to create future embarrassments without furnishing any adequate compensation. It provided no satisfactory means, independent of British power, for the speedy pacification and future reorganisation of the country, and it committed the Government to a questionable line of policy 10 or 15 years hence when the work of pacification and re-organisation would have been long since accomplished. In short, the alternative suggested would have imposed upon us all the responsibilities of annexation without allowing us the freedom of action required for efficiently fulfilling the double task of excluding foreign influence and establishing permanent order. This view was concurred in by the Secretary of State, who considered it "certain that any "action short of annexation would speedily have reproduced all those evils with which "the Government of India had for years endeavoured "fruitlessly to cope." * The proposal to diminish in a lesser degree our direct responsibilities, by preserving the Hlutdaw as a central executive authority, was likewise found to be inconsistent with the moderate requirements above stated. The dignitaries of which the Hlutdaw was composed were for the most part notoriously corrupt and unscrupulous, and before we had time to replace it by a more efficient organ of central administration, it had contrived to show not merely its administrative incapacity, but also a strong tendency to become politically troublesome. Any lingering doubts which might have been entertained as to the wisdom of abolishing it as speedily as possible were thereby completely dispelled, Obviously the only way in which it conld be of any real assistance to us was by its knowledge of the country and people, and this we have secured by selecting some of the most respectable members and employing them in a consultative capacity.

* Despatch No. 34, dated 31st December 1885.

* Burmah No. 1 (1886), page 263.

7. Having been thus gradually led to the conclusion that we had no choice but to undertake the direct Government of the country, we lost no time in applying ourselves to the energetic execution of the task, for we were well aware that any signs of irresolution on our part would be regarded as symptoms of weakness, and would add greatly to our difficulties. In the full consciousness that we were entering, as noted by the Viceroy in his Minute of the 17th of February 1886, on a period of prolonged anxiety and effort, we proceeded to lay down for the guidance of our officers such a line of conduct as our previous experience after the conquest of Lower Burmah had proved to be effectual. Without attempting to dictate to them from a distance subordinate military arrangements, we indicated the desirability of first thoroughly dominating a central area, and thence gradually expanding our jurisdiction *pari passu* with the means and opportunities at their disposal. Above all things, we deprecated the despatch of spasmodic and disconnected expeditions into distant districts which we were not prepared permanently to occupy and protect, as such a method of procedure would only serve to compromise peaceable and well-disposed villages, without securing them from subsequent plunder and ill-treatment at the hands of the robber gangs who seemed also more ready to turn upon their own defenceless countrymen than upon us. At the same time instructions were issued to the Chief Commissioner recommending that during hot weather troops not yet acclimatised should be harassed as little as possible, and that great care should be taken to locate them in healthy stations during the season in which sickness would be most likely to prevail, even though these precautions should momentarily retard the extension of our authority and cause a loss of revenue.

8. In accordance with these suggestions our officers in Burmah at first confined themselves to the establishment of British authority over the tracts bordering the Irrawaddy, the country around Mandalay and Bhamo, and the districts contiguous to our Lower Provinces, which, unlike Arrakan and Assam, are separated from Upper Burmah by no natural barrier. The means they employed were the distribution of military posts in different localities, and the organisation of small moveable columns,

capable of marching in whatever direction circumstances might require. This was the plan which had been found to be most effective in the pacification of Pegu, and it has so far proved successful. The Commander-in-Chief, when he was at Mandalay, was careful to lay down a minimum strength for each post and column, and the fact of no post having been forced and no column having met with a reverse is of itself a proof of the judicious character of his Excellency's recommendations. To have kept large bodies of troops collected together would have been both an aimless and a useless arrangement, as it would have left the enemy at liberty to range freely over large areas which, under the plan adopted, they have been unable to occupy, and would have failed either to protect the peaceable districts or to allow of the revenue being collected. We were obliged, however, by the force of circumstances to make certain additions to the intended sphere of our operations. When General Prendergast occupied Mandalay it was discovered that a good many persons—some of them Europeans—employed in the teak forests by the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation had not been withdrawn from the Upper Chindwin Valley, and that, in consequence of secret orders despatched from Mandalay, their lives were in imminent danger. This intelligence soon reached Manipur, a small tributary state contiguous to the Upper Chindwin region, and our Political Agent there, Colonel Johnstone, with great promptitude and gallantry, at once went to the rescue. The extemporised force, composed of the Agency escort and undisciplined Manipuris, was in a great measure successful, but it could not at once be withdrawn without exposing to serious danger the well-intentioned native authorities and villagers who had assisted it, and in consequence of a series of incidents which have been elsewhere described, we were irretrievably committed to the prolonged occupation of this inaccessible and unhealthy region. For other and hardly less cogent reasons we were induced to extend our occupation to the district of Kyauksé, which lies to the south-east of Ava on the great line of communication along which it is proposed to construct a railway connecting Mandalay with Toungoo, and thus with Rangoon. This district, being extremely fertile and somewhat thickly populated, has been called the garden of Upper Burmah, and was naturally one of the favourite hunting grounds of the dacoits. It was obviously our duty to make every effort to prevent its being ravaged with impunity by ruthless bands of marauders.

9. We have suggested above that at the outset our capacity to afford continuous protection to all portions of our new territories was limited; and it may be well if we offer here a few words of further explanation upon this point. It may seem at first sight that as the Burmah Feld Force could be increased to any extent by regiments drawn from India, the means at our disposal for rapidly pacifying the country were pratically unlimited. As a matter of fact, up to the time of the Viceroy's visit to Burmah, the troops already in the country were repeatedly reported to be amply sufficient to overcome the feeble and ineffectual show of opposition which up to that time had been exhibited. On his Excellency reaching Mandalay, however, although even then the general aspect of affairs was on the whole re-assuring, it was determined, in view of a possible recrudescence of disorder, to despatch further reinforcements from India—a process which was steadily continued until the original force under General Prendergast was doubled. But the hot season had even then begun, and the rainy season, when extensive operations would be out of the question, was fast approaching. To have poured into the country at such a time a larger amount of troops than was absolutely required would have entailed a great sacrifice of life without any adequate compensation; for, although the climate may be described as fairly healthy except in certain localities, the want of proper accommodation, the change in the accustomed diet, and the absence of information as to local sanitary conditions, would have greatly raised the rate of mortality among the troops, especially during the time when a large portion of them would be condemned to inaction by the inundations. We confined ourselves therefore to sending rather more troops than the local authorities considered requisite, and to repeatedly reminding the Chief Commissioner that more could be sent at once if there was any occasion for usefully employing them.

10. Troops alone, however, could not suffice for the work we had undertaken. The soldier is but the pioneer of order; the permanent guardian of public tranquility is the policeman, and our available reserve of efficient police was much more limited than our available reserve of troops. The old native Burmese police, though useful as auxiliaries, had shown themselves unable to cope with the dacoits, and appeared incapable of rising, within a reasonable space of time, even to a low standard of efficiency. In Lower Burmah, where order has been established for the last 30 years, we still find it necessary to strengthen the native police force with a considerable element from those races of

India which are physically stronger and more amenable to discipline than the Burmese. It was evident therefore that if we were to assume the direct administration of the recently annexed territory, a similar precaution must be taken. This fundamental question, on which the whole system of police organisation necessarily depended, could not be decided until the Viceroy's arrival at Mandalay, but as soon as it was decided in the sense of placing the districts under British officers, no time was lost in issuing orders for sending over a large body of police from the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and Bengal. Unfortunately to obtain an adequate number of trained policemen from India was of necessity a work of some months, because we could not draw largely from the older provinces, where the number was restricted to existing requirements, and it was only by tedious process of recruiting that the requisite number could be obtained. As soon as the recruits had become sufficiently amenable to discipline and had received a certain amount of training they were despatched to Rangoon, and we are glad to say that, on the whole, their conduct in Burmah has been satisfactory from a disciplinary point of view, while in point of efficiency the men are now all that can be desired. When they first landed we heard rumours about their showing a disposition to be somewhat unruly, but a careful inquiry proved that such few bazaar disputes as occurred (and they were not many) were due chiefly to misconceptions owing to the men's ignorance of the language, and probably to their inability to understnnd the reason of the very high prices prevailing in Burmah compared with those obtaining in India for similar commodities. Since then the Indian police have been reported as well-behaved, and their conduct in the field has been always exemplary. They form the backbone of the native Burmese police force which is being gradually re-organised and strengthened. In proportion as their numbers increased the strength of the army of occupation was raised and the area of effective civil government was extended.

11. The gradually increasing force has had various kinds of disorder to contend with. In the first place, there were the traditional outstanding feuds between neighbouring villages, naturally intensified in a period of political and administrative transition, when the authority of the local officials was momentarily paralysed, or at least much weakened. Secondly, there was the ordinary dacoity of the old regime, increased by the disintegrated remnants of Thebaw's armed force, and stimulated by the corrupt officials, who perceived in the advent of British rule the death-blow to their lucrative malpractices. Thirdly, there were the political movements headed by pretenders to the throne and supported by the military and civil officers who had lost their ordinary means of livelihood. In practice it is often difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish accurately between these three forms of disorder, but we have reason to believe that the two first have been by far the most prevalent, for in the great majority of cases the attacks of armed bands have been directed not against our posts, but against their own countrymen. In the numerous encounters described in the reports of the military authorities it will be observed that the armed bands, though sometimes very numerous, almost always acted merely on the defensive, and were generally put to flight without much difficulty or serious loss on our side. But such bands, by being momentarily dispersed, are not finally disposed of. The disintegrated atoms readily combine into a mass again, and hence the necessity for employing small lightly equipped columns in order to have a reasonable chance of overtaking an enemy not at all disposed to fight and moving about the country with great rapidity by narrow jungle-paths. In the desultory jungle warfare which these columns have had to carry on there have been, as there always must be in operations of the kind, a certain number of casualties, but we are happy to say that in comparison with our losses in previous Burmese wars, the number has been very small in proportion to the work accomplished. From the day on which General Prendergast crossed the frontier until the date of the latest complete report (11th September) the total number of officers and men, European and Native, who have fallen in action, or subsequently died of wounds, amounts to 95.* This seems to us to prove that the officers have shown sound judgment in directing the operations, and that they have been gallantly supported by their men, Native as well as European. No post of ours has ever been forced, and in the encounters which have taken place, though upwards of 100 in number, we have never sustained a reverse. The only checks we have experienced have arisen from the enemy having been found more numerous or more strongly posted than had been expected, and in every case, except one in which the expedition was

| *British Troops. | |
|---|---|
| Staff officers | 2 |
| Regimental officers | 3 |
| Non-commissioned officers and men | 20 |
| **Native Troops.** | |
| British officers | 5 |
| Native officers and men | 65 |
| Total | 95 |

unfortunately abandoned at the instance of the political officer accompanying it, the object in view has been speedily attained by bringing up reinforcements.

12. By these operations the area within which we determined in the first instance to confine our action has been greatly extended, and we may say that we have now more or less completely under control the whole of that large portion of the country which is inhabited by a homogeneous Burmese population, and which we intend to keep under our direct administration, assimilating it to our lower provinces as rapidly as is consistent with local peculiarities and requirements. We considered it desirable at the outset to withdraw from Lower Burmah as many experienced and energetic civil officers as the province could spare for employment in our new districts; but the number so withdrawn was not adequate to all the requirements of Upper Burmah; and we accordingly appointed, as assistants to the officers in charge of districts in the new province, gentlemen who had distinguished themselves in other departments of the public service, and who possessed the essential condition of usefulness, a competent knowledge of the Burmese tongue. The names of these gentlemen, with a statement of their past services and qualifications, were submitted to Lord Kimberley in our Despatch No. 23, dated June 5th, 1886, and in the same Despatch we recommended the appointment, as probationers, of three non-officials, whose intimate knowledge of the country and language and general capacity for administrative work rendered their services of special use. We have now amalgamated the higher executive and judicial officers of the new territory with those of the older province under the title of the Burmah Commission, and have placed the whole under the direction of the Chief Commissioner; and as the duties of this latter official have been thereby greatly increased, we have attached to him a well qualified assistant* for the Lower Provinces with head-quarters at Rangoon. The annexed territory has been divided into 14 districts, each under an efficient civil officer with assistants and supported by a force of Indian and Native police which is now not much below the necessities of the situation. The Chief Commissioner, being desirous of adopting for the new territory a very simple form of administration and wishing to be in immediate communication with the district officers, proposed to omit from the system those divisional commissionerships which form in Lower Burmah and some other provinces an intermediate link between the Government and the district officers. At first the Viceroy deferred to the opinion of the officers on the spot who were in favour of this simplification, but subsequently apprehending that the Chief Commissioner might be overweighted with administrative detail, his Excellency placed at Sir Charles Bernard's disposal two of our most experienced frontier officers to act in whatever capacity the Chief Commissioner might think fit to employ them. It has since been found desirable to transform these officers into regular Divisional Commissioners, and to add two more of the same rank and position. The whole territory is thus divided into four Commissionerships and 14 districts, as shown in the margin.

*Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson, Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division, an officer of 22 years' standing.

| Division. | District. | Commissioners appointed. |
|---|---|---|
| Eastern | Ningyan<br>Yamethen | Mr. Henry St. George Tucker, Bengal Civil Service (Punjab). |
| Central | Chindwin<br>Kyaukse<br>Ava<br>Sagaing<br>Yew | Mr. F. W. R. Fryer, Bengal Civil Service (Punjab). |
| Southern | Myingyan<br>Pagan<br>Minhla | Mr. J. J. D. LaTouche, Bengal Civil Service (N. W. Provinces). |
| Northern | Bhamo<br>Katha<br>Shwebo<br>Mandalay | Mr. George Douglas Burgess, Bengal Civil Service (Lower Burmah). |

13. During the first period of this administrative reorganisation it was necessary to leave to the local civil officers a large discretionary authority. They were enjoined in a general way to conciliate the people by every means in their power, to take measures for the restoration of order, for the protection of life and property, and for the assessment and collection of the ordinary revenue, and in their efforts to attain these ends they were to work as far as practicable through the indigenous judicial and executive agency; but it was impossible and undesirable to lay down at once detailed rules and regulations for their guidance. At the same time we were very desirous that there should be no unnecessary delay in placing the new administration on a strictly legal foundation and confining the discretionary powers of the civil officials within moderate and reasonable limits. The views of the Viceroy on this subject, subsequently concurred in by his Council, were clearly stated in the following passage of his Excellency's Minute of February 17th:—

"It is the unanimous opinion of all the officers whom I have been able to consult that it is not desirable to attempt to administer Upper Burmah by executive orders issued under the authority of the Viceroy. The legal position of British officers acting under

such orders is obviously precarious; and I see no ground for declining to annex the country formally to British India, provided only that nothing be done, in the present state of affairs, to extend to it any portion of the Indian statute law. Simultaneously therefore with the declaration of annexation to British India, I would ask the Secretary of State to make an Order in Council under 33 Vict., cap. 3, section 1, extending that section to the whole territory of Upper Burmah outside the Shan States. This will enable the local Administration to frame simple regulations for the approval of the Governor-General in Council, providing for all matters which it is desirable to settle upon a definite legal basis, such as the administration of justice, the judicial powers of officers, the powers of the police, and the collection of the revenue. The regulations should be so shaped as to leave to the local administration a large discretionary power of settling detail by rules which can be amended from time to time as experience may dictate. The spirit of the Indian Code would be followed as far as practicable in framing the regulations, but nothing so elaborate as the Indian Judicial System is called for at present, and any attempt to introduce it would be mischievous. I propose to administer the country at first in a simple way, and, as far as may be, on indigenous lines, so as to render the change of Government as little irksome and disturbing to the people as possible. The Shan Chiefs will be treated as feudatory or tributary states, without attempting to bring them under any direct administrative control."

14. These conclusions, which were in harmony with the views of Lord Randolph Churchill, as explained in the marginally quoted passage from his Despatch of 31st December 1885, have since been embodied in the Upper Burmah Laws Act, and in the draft regulations which supplement it. Having regard, however, to the supreme importance of proceeding with deliberation and care in framing a complete code of laws which shall be at once in harmony with the spirit of Indian jurisprudence and appropriate to the circumstances of Upper Burmah, we thought it better to delay their enactment until we had cleared up all doubtful points by communication with the local authorities. In such a matter we considered that hasty action was to be far more strongly deprecated than delay. Now, however, a complete code of laws, suitable for the condition and circumstances of Upper Burmah, has been prepared and approved.

"Her Majesty's Government desire to leave your Excellency a large discretion as to the precise methods by which you may think proper to reorganise the Government of Upper Burmah, and your Excellency will, in the course of time, determine the number of troops which may be necessary for the due preservation of peace and for the suppression of bands of dacoits which still continue to infest the country. I content myself for the present with the expression of a hope that it may be possible to introduce a simple form of Government, utilising in the management of local affairs the native element which is to be found at Mandalay and elsewhere to the utmost extent which may be practicable and safe. This course of procedure is in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government rendered all the more incumbent by the probability that the revenues of the country may not for a considerable period meet the expenses of administration."

In the interval the administration of the country has been conducted in accordance with provisional instructions which, after his Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Mandalay, were prepared by the Chief Commissioner and approved by us. These "provisional instructions," of which we forward a copy for your Lordship's information, were issued on the 19th of March last, for the guidance of our officers in Upper Burmah. They are in harmony with the spirit of our Indian codes, while they also pay due regard to native habits and methods of procedure. They provide for the administration of criminal justice in accordance with the principles of the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Evidence Act, subject to certain exceptions, rendered necessary by the peculiar circumstances of the country. Of these, the chief is the limitation in the right of appeal from orders passed by subordinate courts. This limitation follows in some respects the procedure which was already in force in the frontier districts of Assam. Practically speaking, the arrangements made in this respect are nothing more than an application to Upper Burmah of principles which have for some time been in operation, with satisfactory results, in other border districts in which the condition of things is not very dissimilar. It will be readily understood that an unrestricted right of appeal, either in criminal or in civil matters, can only be satisfactorily exercised in a highly developed system of administration, for which the recently annexed territories are not yet ripe. The Government of India was, indeed, at first disposed to think that a closer approximation to our regular Indian procedure might be adopted, and that for this purpose an officer with technical training and experience might be employed in developing the judicial administration throughout the new territory. It was, however, represented that the employment, at this early stage, of such an officer was calculated to introduce techni-

calities, and complicate procedure to an unnecessary degree. Accordingly we deferred, in this point, to the views of Sir Charles Bernard, supported by the opinion of Sir Charles Aitchison, who was formerly Chief Commissioner of Lower Burmah, and who has since had much practical experience bearing on this subject in the frontier districts of the Punjab. We quote in the margin extracts from the communications of these two eminent authorities. But, while thus attaching to the judgments of subordinate courts in Upper Burmah a larger measure of finality than obtains under similar circumstances in the more settled provinces, we have given, by way of counterpoise, special prominence to the power of the superior authorities to revise and review the proceedings of their subordinates of all degrees with a view to preserving regularity of procedure and to obviating failures of justice. Finally, rules were provided for the regulation of revenue administration, the object being to define, as far as the provisional state of things admitted of such definition, the relative rights and liabilities of the Government and its new subjects. These "Provisional Instructions" have, on the whole, worked smoothly and well: no authenticated instances of oppressiveness in their administration have come to our knowledge; such alleged instances as have been brought to our notice have on inquiry proved either exaggerations or without any reasonable foundation on fact; and it may certainly be said that the "Instructions" have proved a great advance on the arbitrary method of Government which had previously prevailed in Upper Burmah. Your Lordship will observe from the Statement of Objects and Reasons, transmitted with our Despatch No. 41 of the 30th July, that opportuniry has been taken to give the Provisional Instructions formal legal validity.

From Sir C. Bernard to Home Secretary, dated 16th September 1886.

"Sir Charles Bernard is of opinion that, in the present condition of Upper Burmah, it would not conduce to the pacification and good administration of the country to establish a High Court or a Judicial Commissioner with purely judicial functions. No one held this view more decidedly than the Home Secretary, Mr. Mackenzie. Mr. Bernard has been a Judicial Commissioner himself, and his experience teaches him that, in the present state of Upper Burmah, the courts, the country, and the people are not ready for the legal and technical refinements which a Judicial Commissioner cannot but introduce. He believes that the work of revision would be much better and more effectually done by the Divisional Commissioners than by a single Judicial Commissioner. They can and will be constantly about their divisions, inspecting, controlling, and directing. The Judicial Commissioner, on the other hand, would make himself felt on paper only, upsetting decisions and censuring officers. Apellants who were really suffering from injustice could get much more quickly to the Commissioner. In all other non-regulation provinces the Divisional Commissioner was for many years Chief of the Appellate Court and Chief Judicial Officer of his division. It would be a very great pity if Commissioners in Upper Burmah were divorced from all concern in the judicial work of their divisions. It should be remembered that in the Provinces of Pegu and Tenasserim, and in the combined province of British Burmah, there was no Judicial Commissioner appointed until 1872, though Pegu was annexed as far back as 1853. Of the existing Commissioners three out of four have been district magistrates for many years; two out of these three have performed civil judicial work in the Punjab; and the fourth, besides having been District Officer, has been Civil and Sessions Judge in three different divisions of Lower Burmah."

In a letter to the Viceroy, Sir Charles Aitchison says:—

"I am decidedly of opinion that, in the present condition of Upper Burmah, the introduction of a High Court and our elaborate system of regular procedure would be most inexpedient, and would probably delay the pacification of the country. In every newly annexed country, even when in profound peace, the introduction of our intricate procedure has to be gradual and not sudden. It is of course essential that the Chief Commissioner and other high controlling authorities should have large powers to revise and modify or reverse the proceedings of magistrates."

15. Whilst thus devoting constant and anxious attention to the direct means of suppressing disorder, we were not unmindful of the necessity of directly and indirectly conciliating the people. With this view we prohibited the burning of villages and other severe punitive measures, offered an amnesty to all who would voluntarily submit within a certain term, abolished those imposts and duties which had depressed and impeded the free course of trade, adopted as far as possible indigenous methods for the conduct of the administration, refrained from introducing a new system of taxation, and gave our officers to understand that they should not be too severe in the collection of the revenue. In order to counteract the idea which was being sedulously propagated by the ill-disposed that in the deposition of King Thebaw a blow was aimed at the Buddhist religion, measures were taken to make it widely known that the British Government desired to treat the Buddhist religion with respectful toleration, and to protect the dignitaries of the Buddhist faith in the free exercise of their functions and in the enjoyment of their property and rightful privileges. In conformance with the same policy our military officers were enjoined to exhibit special consideration for monasteries and priests, wherever the exigencies of war compelled them to encroach on private houses in order to obtain shelter for the troops.

16. Looking to the future, and constantly bearing in mind that order, to be real and permanent, must be founded on the material welfare of the people, we have directed our attention also to measures necessary for developing the resources of the country. There are many indications that these resources will prove greater and more valuable than had been anticipated. Investigations recently made in some of the more pacified tracts have shown that the capitation tax, which seems to have been a main source of revenue under the late regime, suffered not only from the prevalence of dacoity, but also from systematic peculation. To the former cause is to be attributed the fact that throughout the Shwebo district for some time previous to our intervention King Thebaw's Government was compelled to reduce the tax to one-half, while so prevalent had dacoity become between the Mu and Chindwin rivers that, to take an instance, the Alon township, which had previously paid a revenue of two lakhs of rupees, was in 1884 unable to pay one-third of that sum. In the Yeu district and other tracts the diminution of revenue was on an equally large scale. With reference to the capitation tax, we are informed that the lists of houses, on which the assessments were based, so far under stated the facts that large sums, estimated at one-fifth of the average annual revenue from this source, yearly found their way into the pockets of officials instead of into the treasury at Mandalay. It has also been ascertained that the prevalence of dacoity had of late years so far affected agricultural interests that in some localities the revenue derivable from that source had dwindled away to a fraction of what it used to be. The injury to this important branch of national industry is very manifest in the state of disrepair into which irrigation works have been suffered to fall, and in the fact that food stuffs to the value of 50 lakhs of rupees annually have in recent years been imported into Upper Burmah. The irrigation systems of Central Burmah at Kyaukse, Mandalay, Taundwingyi, and Salen date from centuries back and resemble on a smaller scale the native works with which we are familiar in Southern India. It is our intention at an early date to place in a state of efficiency these valuable aids to agriculture, which even in their present dilapidated condition yield a very large annual sum. We also hope, when the country settles down and private rights become more valuable, to obtain a considerable revenue from salt and stamps, as well as from continuing the assessment on Palmyra palm trees, which exist in great numbers throughout portions of Upper Burmah. This assessment has long been a recognised source of revenue, and its judicious application has the additional advantage of discouraging the use of the intoxicating liquor which is produced from the tree in question. In short, we trust that a few years of internal order and material development will enable the Province not only to raise food sufficient for its wants, but to attain that high degree of commercial prosperity which has attended our administration in Lower Burmah. Possibly the progress in our new Province may not be so rapid as in the old one, in which a revenue of 45 lakhs was nearly doubled in 10 years, and has increased sevenfold in little more than 30 years, but there is no doubt that even already, while parts of the country are still disturbed, there are not wanting unmistakable signs of commercial activity and increasing material welfare. The success which attends the operations of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., the expansion of the trade of Mandalay, the great rise which has taken place in the value of land and house property, all point in this direction. Though depressed by the levy of duties at exorbitant rates, sometimes as much as 200 per cent. *ad valorem*, the trade with the Shan States had till recently formed an important factor in the commerce of Mandalay. This trade is for the moment paralysed, but with the abolition of the exorbitant duties we confidently look forward to its speedy revival and considerable development. We deem it unnecessary to refer here to trade with China, because it is, as yet, an unknown quantity. According to reasonable expectations, however, the trade with China opens up the prospect of great commercial advantages.

17. Our information as to the mineral wealth of our new territories is not yet as complete as we could wish. Reports, more or less trustworthy, speak of gold and silver mines in the Shan States, which have been worked at one time or other. To these reports we are not inclined to attach much credit, for it is understood that Mandalay under the Native Government received its supplies of gold and silver from the seaboard or from China. Further inquiry may possibly lead us to modify our opinion on this point, but for the present our calculations are made entirely irrespective of gold or silver mines. Among the mineral resources of Upper Burmah, with which we are better acquainted, are rubies, jade, amber, and coal. The ruby mines to which we have referred in previous letters form a valuable State property though restricted perhaps by certain local interests. Jade is found largely, and amber in smaller quantities about the head-waters of the Chindwin and Mogoung Rivers; and in the higher affluents of the

Irrawaddy. Coal exists in various places, the best known fields being those at Thungadaw near the Irrawaddy above Mandalay, at Kalé on the Chindwin River, at Myet Tha near Hlaingdet, and on the Shan Plateau. The Thungadaw coal field has already been reported* on by Dr. Oldham, formerly Superintendent of the Geological Survey, and Kalé coal has been used by steamers on the Chindwin and pronounced excellent. It is our intention at an early date to have the capabilities of these coal fields thoroughly examined and reported on by a competent officer of the Geological Department. Petroleum, too, seems destined to play an important part in the industrial and commercial development of the country. Though hitherto extracted merely in primitive fashion nearly a million of gallons were sent down to Rangoon in 1883–84 from the Yenanchaung Wells, which are situated within easy distance of the eastern bank of the Irrawaddy, and it is reported that oils of lighter quality have been found near the western bank opposite Pagan, as well as in the Chindwin valley. In the opinion of Mr. Medlicott, the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, "it is unquestionable that the oil resources of Burmah admit of an indefinite "extension of enterprise."

* Geo. Papers relating to Burmah, pp. 318–322.

18. For the improvement of communications, so essential to the development of these resources, the Chief Commissioner's attention has been directed to establishing a steamer service on the Sittang and Chindwin Rivers, and to improving that already established on the Irrawaddy; to maintaining patrol boats on these rivers with a view to the prevention or suppression of dacoity; to the survey of the proposed line of railway between Toungoo and Mandalay, and the construction of important lines of roads; and, finally, to the construction and maintenance of telegraph lines between Lower Burmah and the chief points occupied by us in the Upper Province. The improvement of the steamer service on the Irrawaddy and the establishment of new lines on the Sittang and Chindwin rivers are due primarily to the enterprise of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company; but we have encouraged them partly by subsidy, partly by affording the vessels protection and by employing them as far as necessary in our service. Our river patrol boats have been most effective in preventing piracy and maintaining communication between the different riverine military stations.

19. For civil works and irrigation we have sanctioned a grant of 10 lakhs, which is being expended, chiefly on road-making, at the rate of about one lakh per month, and the Chief Commissioner has been informed that we are ready to entertain proposals for increasing the grant if it should be found insufficient. The survey of the Toungoo and Mandalay line of railway is in progress, and the greater part of the route has been reconnoitred. The difficult country through which it passes, including the Nyingyan and Yamethen districts and the tracts along the base of the Shan Hills, is now the most disturbed portion of Upper Burmah. Robber gangs driven out of Lower Burmah, and pushed out of the upper districts by our constantly advancing stations and posts, have collected in the Nyingyan and Yamethen tracts. A considerable force has been despatched to restore order, and recent reports are more satisfactory; but we agree with the Chief Commissioner, as we have explained in our Despatch No. 148 (Railways), dated 20th September 1886, in considering it most desirable to commence the construction of the proposed railway through this tract early in November, as a potent means of pacifying the locality and the best way of opening up portions of our new territories, which otherwise must always be difficult of access. Moreover, this railway will give us a necessary security against possible incursions from the Shan Hills to the east, and should prove of great advantage from a commercial point of view.

20. In regard to telegraphic communications, the condition of things is fairly satisfactory. A line in working order (230 miles in length) exists between Mandalay and our old frontier. A double line, 60 miles in length, exists between Mandalay and Myingyan. A line, 129 miles long, was erected from Toungoo to Yamethen through Gyobin and Ningyan; but as this is the most disturbed tract in Burmah, the line is not at present open throughout. Myingyan and Mahlaing are connected by a wire, 50 miles long, the intention being to extend it to Yamethen when the intervening country is pacified.* North of Mandalay a line extends for 50 miles, in the Bhamo direction, and the connexion with the latter place will soon be effected, and from Napyé on this line a cable has been passed across the Irrawaddy to Yeu through Shwebo. Wires have also been laid from Minhla to Toungdwingi, from Ningyan to Sinthewai, and from Mandalay to Kyauksé. Finally

* Since this passage was written a report shows that the line has been extended to Mandalay through a pacified tract.

the intention is, when the weather permits, to double some of these lines and to establish communication between Assam and Upper Burmah through Manipur.

21. There yet remains one important means of pacification to which we have not hitherto alluded, namely, the disarmament of the country. This measure is now in operation in two districts, and it will without undue delay be extended to the entire province. In the following passage from a recent report Sir Charles Bernard states the procedure to be followed in effecting this disarmament:—

"We propose to call in all guns from towns and villages; to restore guns only to license-holders; to grant licenses only to respectable people in well-behaved villages and towns; and to confine gun licenses strictly to inhabitants of large villages, which can make themselves defensible, and can maintain a minimum of 5 to 10 guns per village. We do not propose to take from the people either swords or spears.

"If it be objected that by this disarmament we leave the people to be a prey to wild beasts and to dacoits who are worse than wild beasts, the answer is that there are few wild beasts in Burmah save in the heavy jungle, where we shall not disarm the few inhabitants. As for dacoits, the larger villages with well kept defences, and 10 or more guns in the hands of respectable license-holders, will be safer than they were before. The license-holders well know that unless they maintain the village fence and use their guns to advantage when occasion requires, they will lose their licenses. The small villages which used to have two or three guns will be no worse off than before; for experience shows that such villages never defended themselves, while their guns were an attraction to dacoits. * * * It may take some time to carry out a disarming measure of this kind; but the effectual pacification of the country will take some years too, if we can judge from experience in the much smaller and less difficult province of Pegu during the years 1853 to 1856."

22. We have now placed before your Lordship a short, but we trust a sufficiently comprehensive, statement of the measures which we have adopted for the pacification of our new territories. Briefly summed up, these measures consist in—

(*a*) the establishment of British troops at various posts (at present 64 in number) in the interior of these districts, and the formation of moveable columns ready to operate from such points;

(*b*) the organisation of a considerable force of selected Burmah police, and the creation of a police force of Indian nationality, numbering about 6,500 exclusive of 2,000 Indian policemen already in Lower Burmah previous to the war;

(*c*) the establishment of an effective patrol by armed steamers and launches in the principal navigable rivers;

(*d*) the offer of amnesty to those who peaceably submit to our Government;

(*e*) the gradual disarmament of the country;

(*f*) the division of the country into 14 districts, administered by 65 civil executive and police officers;

(*g*) the parcelling out of each district into minor charges, over each of which is placed sometimes an European, but usually a Burmese official, supported by troops or police;

(*h*) the provision of a suitable code of laws adapted to the character of the people and to the general situation in Upper Burmah;

(*i*) the enforcement of a moderate system of taxation in accordance with the established customs of the country;

(*j*) the recognition of religious and personal freedom as a fundamental principle of our rule;

(*k*) the freedom of trade, and the abolition of oppressive duties;

(*l*) the improvement of roads and other means of communication, the establishment of lines of telegraph between the chief centres of occupation, the survey of the proposed line of railway to connect Mandalay with Rangoon, and other preparations for developing the natural resources of the country.

23. Looking at these important, though incomplete, results, and considering all the difficulties of the work to be performed, we consider that the progress already made is, on the whole, very satisfactory, and we cannot permit this opportunity to pass without bearing cordial testimony to the zeal and sound judgment of the officers, to the bravery and admirable discipline of the men, and to the courage and administrative ability of the civil officials, through whose agency these results have been attained. The cheerful fortitude with which danger has been faced and privations endured by all has been one of the most characteristic features of the operations, and one which augurs well for the future. To Sir Charles Bernard in particular our special acknowledgments are due for the

remarkable energy, ability, and humanity he has displayed under most trying circumstances, and for an unselfish devotion to the public interests, which has seldom been equalled. It is our agreeable duty also to mention the name of Major-General White, Commanding the Burmah Field Force, in whom the Chief Commissioner has invariably found an able, prudent, and zealous coadjutor.

24. Turning now from the past to the future, we may say briefly that it is our intention to advance resolutely and energetically on the lines above indicated. During some months our efforts will be chiefly directed to the complete suppression of dacoity and insurrection. The most favourable season for active operations begins about the middle of November, and by that time we shall have in Burmah a force composed of about 32,000 troops and 8,500 police, exclusive of the Native Burmese Police, urban and rural, whose organization and discipline are being gradually improved. In order to carry out vigorous and combined offensive operations throughout the several disturbed districts, the whole of the military forces have been placed under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Macpherson, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C., Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army, assisted by two Major-Generals Commanding Divisions and six Brigadier-Generals. The operations will be carried on by a number of small flying columns under carefully selected leaders, to whom the aim of the Government will be carefully explained and great latitude of movement allowed. The strength of the columns will depend on the nature of the country and the amount of resistance expected, but each party must be so constituted as to be able to move rapidly and follow up the enemy, who generally endeavour to escape into the jungles as soon as our troops approach. In each party there will be a number of cavalry or mounted infantry for executing flank movements and preventing the escape of the leaders, who are generally mounted on ponies and who pay great attention to their personal safety. Some of these leaders, notwithstanding their deficiency in courage and self-sacrifice, seem to possess considerable influence on the people, and we may hope by capturing them to strike at the root of the more serious disorders. It is intended that the troops should make their presence felt everywhere, and should remain long enough to establish the civil administration on a firm basis, to inspire the people of the country with a feeling of confidence in the stability of our rule, and to relieve the peaceable villagers from the fear of being harassed by brigands. We trust that these measures will speedily produce satisfactory results, but we are fully conscious that time and prolonged effort on the part of our civil officers are necessary factors in the attainment of the objects which we have in view.

| Upper Burmah. | |
|---|---|
| British Artillery | 604 |
| Native „ | 452 |
| British Infantry | 5,970 |
| Native „ | 15,076 |
| „ Cavalry | 1,528 |
| Sappers | 755 |
| Total | 24,385 |

| Lower Burmah. | |
|---|---|
| British Artillery | 241 |
| „ Infantry | 1,956 |
| Madras Native Infantry | 2,826 |
| Bombay „ | 1,683 |
| Bengal „ | 746 |
| Madras Sappers | 42 |
| Total | 7,494 |
| Grand Total | 31,879 |

25. As soon as we have obtained by these operations a sufficiently firm hold on all the territory formerly under the direct rule of King Thebaw, we must direct attention to the tributary Shan States, as well as to the Kachens and other wild tribes in the northern districts, who owed allegiance to the Sovereign of Mandalay. Amongst them the work to be done is very different from that on which we are at present engaged. The Shans, Kachens, and other mountain tribes live under the rule of hereditary chiefs, whose authority is generally sufficient to preserve order amongst them. Here, then, we have to deal not with disintegrated masses as in Burmah Proper, but with large organised units, each under the moral and administrative control of an individual ruler. If we secure the allegiance of these rulers, we obtain as far as can be now foreseen most of what we require, and all premonitory symptoms give us reason to hope that this will not be a difficult task. The Chiefs or Sawbwas, as they are called, appear willing to accept our supremacy and preserve order among their people in accordance with our wishes, provided we recognise their rights and dignity of chieftainship, and abstain from quartering troops upon them, and we, on our part, are very glad to accept these conditions for we have no desire to extend unnecessarily the sphere of our administrative responsibilities. What we mainly want from the Chiefs is that they should prevent their people from raiding in the territory under our administration, that they should abstain from fighting among themselves, that they should not enter into relations with any foreign power, and that they should gradually approximate to our standard of civic discipline. These results

we hope to secure by the amicable intervention of a few expert political officers, if possible, without recourse to military operations. As soon as it is clearly understood that we desire to maintain the native rulers in the enjoyment of their legitimate possessions and privileges, that there is no intention of interference so long as the administration conducted on lines prescribed by us does not become conspicuously oppressive, and that we shall always be extremely reluctant to interfere otherwise than in the form of moral pressure exerted alike in the interests of the people and of the rulers themselves, these Shan Chiefs and other Sawbwas will, we trust, like the Native Princes of India, be found willing to recognise British supremacy and to regard it as the best guardian of their dynastic interests and of their administrative autonomy.

We have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.
C. P. ILBERT.
T. C. HOPE.
A. COLVIN.
G. CHESNEY.
J. B. PEILE.

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INSTRUCTIONS to CIVIL OFFICERS IN UPPER BURMAH, referred to in foregoing Letter from the Government of India.

*Jurisdiction.*

UNDER the orders of the Government of India, civil officers (deputy and assistant commissioners) have been, or shortly will be, posted at each of the 14 district headquarters and five subdivisional towns shown in the appended list. Troops will be quartered at every station where European officers are employed; and detachments are kept at several other obligatory posts in the interior. Hereafter it may be possible to draw in these detachments and to reduce the military garrison. But at the present time the civil government depends entirely on the troops, of whom about 17,000 are now employed in Upper and Lower Burmah. It will be one of the first duties of civil officers to aid the operations of the troops, and to promote their comfort and health by every means in their power. In the absence of maps it is difficult to define precisely the limits of each district and subdivisional jurisdiction. Neighbouring district officers must confer with each other, in person if possible, and settle doubtful points of local jurisdiction. It should be the general rule, from which departure should be avoided as far as possible, that the recognised limits of townships (myos) and circles (taiks) should be maintained, and that a township or a circle should not be placed partly in one district and partly in another. Reports should be made respecting any boundary settled by mutual conference, and respecting any doubtful question of jurisdiction not so settled. As soon as a district officer is able to make a sketch map of his district, showing the subdivisions, townships, and circles with a few of the principal towns, a copy of such sketch map should be submitted for the Chief Commissioner's information. The names of adjoining townships of adjacent districts should be shown. We cannot hope that district boundaries will be finally settled until the country is surveyed. Two survey parties are to break ground in Upper Burmah next November; one beginning from the Thayetmyo border and one from the Toungoo border.

For the present there will be no Commissioners of Divisions; Deputy Commissioners will correspond direct with the Secretary, or with the Inspector-General of Police at Mandalay, either by telegram or by letter. Burmese officials in the interior must be cautioned that they are exclusively under the Deputy Commissioner's (or subdivisional officer's) orders, and that they must not correspond with persons at Mandalay or elsewhere on official matters. All correspondence on police matters should be addressed, not to the Secretary, but to the Inspector-General of Police, who will take the Chief Commissioner's orders on important affairs.

2. A Regulation will, it is expected, be issued under the Statute of 33 Victoria, giving legal basis to the arrangements that may be made for administering the country, maintaining order, and dispensing justice. But some time may elapse before the enactment of such a Regulation, and in the meanwhile civil officers in Upper Burmah will be guided by the present instructions.

*Administrative Agency.*

3. The most important agency for maintaining order, pacifying the country, and collecting the revenue, will be the indigenous local officials, such as the myo-thugyis and thugyis. These officials have in past times exercised large criminal, police, and civil powers; they have collected the revenue; they have been paid by a commission of 10 per cent. on the revenue collections, and by fees which they were licensed to exact in civil and criminal cases. In some districts of Upper Burmah most of the thugyis have submitted to the British Government; but in places thugyis are still heading dacoit or rebel bands, and, by reason of their local influence, materially prevent the pacification of the country. Under the recent proclamation and offer of amnesty, it may be possible to obtain the submission of some of the thugyis now in opposition. A district officer who is able to re-establish the majority of the old thugyis in subordination to the present order of things, and to obtain good new thugyis of local influence for vacant circles, will have made the most important step towards restoring his district to order.

The commission payable to thugyis will, for the present, be the same as under the Burmese Government. And the district officers will have to ascertain and record the local customs, whereby the commission may have been divided between myo-thugyis and thugyis.

4. Above the thugyis will be the township officer, or Myoôk, who will be responsible for the peace and for the revenue of his township. One Eurasian, or English-speaking official of this grade, will be ordinarily required at the district head-quarters to look after the treasury and to supervise correspondence when the Deputy Commissioner is on tour. The Budget provides for an average of six Myoôks for each district on an average salary of Rs. 166 a month each. Some of the largest districts may require more Myoôks; and some of the smaller must manage with fewer; towards Bhamo and Myadaung we are hardly yet in a position to say what number of township officers may eventually be required. For the present Myoôks salaries will be Rs. 100, Rs. 150, and Rs. 200 a month. Hereafter it may be possible to allot a proportion of higher salaries; but at present the revenues do not permit of doing this. The appointment of Myoôks must rest with Deputy Commissioners, who will report, as soon as they can, how many Myoôks they require, the head-quarters and jurisdiction of each, and the salaries they propose. In no district must the average salary of Myoôks exceed Rs. 166 a month. As far as possible, Myoôks and other officials appointed by Deputy Commissioners should be loyal natives of local influence. We shall set the influential classes against us, and we may alienate the people if we appoint men from Lower Burmah to many of the places of trust and influence in the upper country. Probably a certain number of officials from among the persons formerly attached to the Hlut-daw may be available for the office of Myoôk in the districts. Such officers would be expected to work as hard and as loyally as local men. Only officials with some local claims, and of an age young enough for active work, will be sent to the districts for employment as Myoôks.

The Myoôks will work directly under the Deputy Commissioner or subdivisional officer. It will be expedient at first to treat with leniency and consideration local officers, natives of Upper Burmah. They do not as yet know our system and our ways. It will have a bad effect if many of the first local officials we employ get into trouble or are dismissed for errors of judgment, or for laziness, or for other shortcomings, such as in their eyes are not very serious. We must put up with such shortcomings for a time, and district officers are advised not to dismiss or punish local officials on mere suspicion or in a hurry. Men who try to serve us incur odium and risks from a section of their countrymen; and we shall not secure ready and loyal service if such men as accept service are too readily subjected to disgrace or ruin.

*Police.*

5. Each Deputy Commissioner will have attached to his staff a gazetted police officer, and a police officer of lower rank will be posted to each subdivision. Police officers will exercise magisterial powers, make records of their trials, and pass sentences in any cases or classes of cases the Deputy Commissioner may make over to them. The chief police officer of each district will have the powers of a subdivisional officer; other gazetted officers of the police will exercise the magisterial powers of a township officer. It is not proposed to parcel the country out into thanas as has been done in Lower Burmah. The township officers, myo-thugyis and thugyis will have police powers in

their respective jurisdictions. The police force of the country will consist of two parts: (1) the police levies and military police to be enlisted in Northern India, and (2) the local or indigenous police. Two levies are being raised of 500 privates each besides officers; these will be commanded by selected officers of the army. One levy will be posted along the line of the Shan hills beyond the Madya river to the Natteik pass. The second levy will occupy the Chindwin country, relieving to some extent the regular troops in that valley. The military police will consist of 2,000 constables in all besides officers. Of these, about 200 men will be available for each of the larger districts, and 100 men for the smaller districts or for districts like Mandalay, Ava, and the Chindwin which have levies. The military police, like the levies, will be armed with Sniders and dressed like the Bengal army. They will usually be kept in bodies of 25 to 40 men at the head-quarters of districts and other obligatory points.* The local or Burmese police will be armed more after Burmese fashion; small numbers of them will be attached to each military police post, to each magistrate and police officer, and to some of the chief myo-thugyis. The ordinary police work of the country, as distinguished from the repression of armed bands, guarding treasure and escorting prisoners, will be done by the myo-thugyis and thugyis assisted by the Burman police. As at present arranged, there will be only about 1,500 Burmese police in all, outside Mandalay district, which will give little more than 100 men to each district. Ten per cent. of the foreign and local police will be mounted on ponies.

Hereafter, when the military garrison is reduced and when administrative work increases, we may require additional levies and more police. But for the present we cannot afford a larger strength. The force above indicated will cost about 16 lakhs, against a possible gross revenue in 1886–87 of 60 to 65 lakhs of rupees.

The wages of local Burmese police constables will be Rs. 10 a month for one-half, Rs. 11 for one-quarter, and Rs. 12 for one-quarter of the total number. The foreign police, being better men and coming from a distance, will begin on Rs. 14 a month; as they earn advancement, 5 per cent. can be promoted to Rs. 15 a month and 3 per cent. to Rs. 16 a month.

In some districts local police have already been enrolled as a temporary measure, under proper sanction, in excess of the strength shown as above to be available for each district. It will not be advisable to make any sudden or wholesale reductions in accordance with the present orders. But Deputy Commissioners must, when the military police arrive, gradually bring down their local police to these numbers. It is admitted that there are great differences in the size and present needs of particular districts. For instance, Minhla, with its area of 7,000 square miles, all of which we are trying directly to administer, must require more police than Myadaung or Bhamo, where much of the area is administered by semi-independent Sawbwas (or chiefs).

The police will be everywhere enlisted and managed under the provisions of Act V. of 1861. They will exercise powers analogous to those described in the Police Act and in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

6. In every district or part of a district that is pacified, effect will gradually be given to the Arms Act, and to the rules published under that Act in Lower Burmah, as far as may be possible. It is not proposed to have any general disarmament or search for arms at present. But when any place or tract is taken in hand under this paragraph, notice should be given in the most public way possible that after a certain date any one selling arms, carrying arms, or possessing arms without a license would be liable to punishment; and all well-intentioned persons should be invited to apply to the Deputy Commissioner or other local magistrate, either direct or through the thugyi, for license to retain such arms as they might possess. Ordinarily a five years' license would be given to respectable applicants, who clearly required their weapons for protection. As the Chinese are a law-abiding section of the population, licenses to possess and carry arms should be given to Chinese applicants more freely than to other residents.

Licenses to sell or transport arms or ammunition should be given most sparingly, and should be granted only to respectable traders. Ordinarily one licensed shop at each district and subdivisional head-quarters should suffice; and the registers of sales should be brought to the Court-house, for inspection by a European officer, at least once in every month. Very special care must be taken to limit the amount of caps of a size

* *Note.*—Each of the military police posts must be made defensible, so that it can be safely held by not more than one-third or one-fourth of its full garrison, while the rest are employed in the interior. To this end the enclosure should be as small as possible, and the ground round it should, as far as practicable, be clear of buildings for a short distance.

suited for muskets and military rifles. Very small stocks and supplies only of these caps should be allowed. Any excess stocks should be destroyed. And the power to withdraw licenses or sequestrate stocks should be enforced against dealers who disobey the provisions of their licenses, or who sell arms and ammunition to persons not holding a license. Severe punishment should be inflicted on persons convicted of supplying arms or ammunition to dacoits or rebels.

Supplies of printed forms of licenses should be obtained from the Rangoon Jail Press. Licenses to carry or possess arms should be granted by European officers only, and licenses to sell or transport arms should be given by the Deputy Commissioner only. Deputy Commissioners will be at liberty to delegate to police officers the duty of giving or refusing licenses to carry or possess arms.

*Criminal Justice.*

7. The chief courts of criminal justice will be the courts of the Deputy Commissioners, who will have power to award any sentence including death or transportation for life. But any case in which a sentence of death is passed must be forwarded for the confirmation of the Chief Commissioner before it is carried out. No appeal will lie from sentences passed by Deputy Commissioners. In awarding punishments and in conducting trials, Deputy Commissioners and subordinates will be guided, as far as possible, by the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Evidence Act, except in so far that—

(1.) Dacoity or robbery with dangerous weapons will be punishable, though ordinarily none but ringleaders should be punished, with death;

(2.) The record may be more summary than is required by the Code of Criminal Procedure; but in cases where capital sentence is likely to be proposed, the record must be sufficiently full for the Chief Commissioner to deal with the case;

(3.) Whipping may be awarded on conviction of any offence in lieu of other punishment, or in addition to other punishment (except death) in cases of dacoity or robbery or in cases where it is permissible as a second punishment under the Whipping Act. No woman may ever be sentenced to whipping. And no man or boy may be whipped whose physical condition or age is such as to render him unfit for this kind of punishment.

8. Subdivisional officers and the judges of Mandalay city will exercise the full powers of a magistrate. Township officers and myooks will exercise powers of a second class magistrate, and also will be empowered to award whipping. In individual cases, the Deputy Commissioner can recommend that a specially competent township officer or a myook at the district head-quarters be vested with higher powers. Any subdivisional officer or township officer, who tries a case, may send the record to the Deputy Commissioner for sentence if he thinks a punishment is required beyond his own powers to award. And the Deputy Commissioner can pass orders on such case, with or without further inquiry, as he may see fit.

9. Myo-thugyis and thuyis will ordinarily exercise the power of sentencing persons, after trial, to whipping, or to fine not exceeding Rs. 10 or to 15 days' detention. Deputy Commissioners can at their discretion, and under written orders, confer the powers of a township officer on any specially qualified myo-thugyi. Officers of these grades, unless specially vested with powers of a township officer, should record a short judgment and sentence in each case they may decide, and should forward the papers containing such orders to the Deputy Commissioner for information and record once in every month.

10. There will be no appeal from the sentences of sub-divisional officers or subordinate magistrates; Deputy Commissioners will have power to reduce or alter such sentences on revision, either of their own motion or otherwise. The power of alteration will include the substitution of whipping for other punishment, but will not include enhancement of the term of sentence. But if the Deputy Commissioner considers the sentence altogether inadequate, he can re-try the case himself, or order re-trial by any magistrate subordinate to him.

An institution stamp fee of one rupee will be payable, in full of all costs, on any complaint preferred to a township officer, subdivisional officer, or district officer in a non-cognizable case. No fees will be payable in cognizable cases.

11. The attention of all officers concerned in the criminal administration of the country is specially drawn to the extracts reprinted* below from orders that have been previously circulated. The power of amnesty and pardon should be freely employed. Even when evil-doers are sentenced to long terms of imprisonment of transportation, it may be expedient hereafter to show clemency when the country shall have quieted down.

If cases arise against European British subjects, district magistrates and European magistrates in charge of sub-divisions will exercise the same powers as they would have (up to six months' imprisonment and Rs. 2,000 fine in the one case, up to three months' imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine in the other case) in Lower Burmah. In the case of any offence by a European British subject, for which graver sentence would be required, the European magistrate must commit to the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, trusting to the forthcoming regulation to legalise such committal.

*Civil Justice.*

12. The Burmese are not a litigious race, and, for some time to come, civil litigation is not likely to be very heavy. Thugyis and myo-thugyis may for the present be permitted to settle petty civil disputes as heretofore, realising the customary fees; but the system will have to be watched, and hereafter it may be necessary to require the payment of court fees in such cases. Regular civil suits should all, except at Mandalay, be instituted in the Court of the Myoôk or township officer having jurisdiction. A stamp fee, in fractions of a rupee not less than one-quarter rupee, amounting to 8 per cent. on the value of the suit must be filed as an institution fee; and that fee will cover all cost of processes, which will be served through peons attached to the court. In cases where the subject matter of the suit does not admit of a money valuation, a uniform institution fee of five rupees will be payable in stamps. In townships where the civil and criminal work is too heavy for a single officer, power to try petty civil suits up to the value of Rs. 50 may be given to the chief clerk of the Township Court, whose salary will have then to be raised to Rs. 80 a month; but this should not be done unless it is clearly necessary.

13. There will be no appeal from the decisions of subordinate civil courts; but the Deputy Commissioner will have power to revise, reverse, or modify any order of a subordinate civil court, either of his own motion or otherwise; and he will also have power to withdraw a case from any subordinate court at any stage, and transfer the case to his own file or to the file of any other subordinate civil court. The procedure of the courts will, in the main, be in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure and with the Evidence Act, save in respect of appeals, and in respect of the record of evidence which may be of a summary character, as in cases heard by a small cause court. Subordinate courts should be encouraged to refer suits, especially cases turning on the marriage or other laws of the Dhamathat, to arbitration by respectable villagers; and such references will be permissible even in cases where the parties themselves do not desire arbitration. There will be no imprisonment for civil debt in Upper Burmah at present; for we have

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* *Extract from a Confidential Memorandum by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, dated the 25th February* 1886.

"Soon after my arrival in the country I informed Mr. Bernard that I thought it would be desirable to avoid the further infliction of capital punishment as much as possible. Of course if a criminal was caught red-handed in the act of murder and rapine, he should be visited with punishment due to such atrocities, as it is our first duty to protect the peaceable inhabitants of the country from injury and wrong. For some time past martial law, which for a short period was the only alternative, has been superseded by the authority of the Civil Magistrate; and I understand that under no circumstances have any penalties been inflicted except at the instance of our civil officers. This rule should be steadily adhered to, and great pains should be taken to administer justice in such a manner as will stand the test of searching public criticism. Very shortly the present abnormal powers of the Viceroy will be replaced by a more legal and satisfactory régime."

* * * * * *

"I have received a great number of petitions from the relatives of dacoits in prison, praying for their liberation. In reply I would perhaps encourage the petitioners to hope that a portion of the time-sentences awarded may be remitted as soon as the country is finally settled down into peace and quietness. By this means it would become the interest of a great number of persons to promote so desirable an end."

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*Extract from the Chief Commissioner's Proclamation, dated the 3rd March* 1886.

"The friends and relatives of persons suffering imprisonment for dacoity and rebellion are invited to co-operate with the authorities in restoring order. When disturbances shall have ceased, dacoits and rebels now in prison may look for some mitigation of their punishment. As long as disturbances continue, no hope of release can be held out to them."

no jails wherein to confine civil debtors, and we can hardly send such people to Lower Burmah.

14. The only exceptional civil court at present required will be at Mandalay. A Burmese official has been appointed civil judge for the decision of cases between Burman suitors, or suitors of Burmese-speaking races. Another civil judge, with legal training, will be appointed to decide civil suits to which both parties are, or either party is, non-Burmese-speaking. In cases where one party is Burmese-speaking and the other is not, the Burmese-speaking suitor may claim to have his case heard by a bench consisting of the two civil judges sitting together. In cases of difference of opinion between the judges, the opinion of the legally-trained judge shall prevail; but in such case the bench shall have power, with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, to certify the case for appeal before the Judicial Commissioner of Rangoon. But the Bench or the Deputy Commissioner will have power to refuse such certificate, or such sanction, when they or he consider that the ends of justice do not require an appeal.

Chinese residents of Upper Burmah, and all British subjects domiciled in Lower Burmah, shall have power to claim the trial of suits filed in the Mandalay Court to which they are parties before the bench of two judges, in all cases in which, but for this provision, the trial would be held before the Burmese judge sitting alone. The Chief Commissioner shall have power, on motion by either party, to transfer a civil suit pending before, or about to be filed in any court, to the bench of two judges at Mandalay, provided that the application for such transfer comes through, and is supported by, the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the case was or was about to be originally instituted.

15. Until rules are passed under the forthcoming Regulation, no advocate can claim as of right to be heard in the civil or criminal courts of Upper Burmah. Ordinarily no advocates will be heard in non-cognisable criminal cases, or in civil suits of which the value is under Rs. 50. But presiding officers will at their discretion allow suitors or complainants to appear through their authorised agents. The language of all the courts of Upper Burmah will be Burmese, except in such cases as the presiding officer may, with the consent of both parties, allow the proceedings or any part of them to be conducted in English. The record or notes made by the presiding officer may be either in Burmese or in English, at discretion of each officer.

16. The law to be administered by the civil courts of Upper Burmah will, as far as may be possible, be the same as that described in section 4 of "The Burmah Courts Act, 1875."

*Revenue Administration.*

17. Next after the the duty of pacifying the country, the business of Civil Officers is to arrange for the due collection of the public revenues, under the several heads of—

Capitation tax.
Land tax on royal lands.
Revenue from rubies and jade.
Royalty on earth oil.
Water rate on irrigated lands.
Fishery revenue.
Stamps.
Excise.
Forests.

18. *Capitation tax.*—The chief source of revenue in the country is the capitation tax (or thathamidaw). The first revenue work to be done will be the preparation of lists showing the number of houses in every town and village and the revenue payable by each village, town, and circle. No doubt lists of the demand due from each tract existed at Mandalay. But the Hlut-draw report that all these records have been destroyed. They have furnished statements showing the gross demand for each Kayaing Wun's tract, of which the grand total is 31 lakhs. Probably this is an under-estimate; for the Ministers, at a long conference held on revenue matters in December last, stated that some years ago the yield of the capitation tax to the treasury was 40 lakhs, and that last year (1884–85) the collections were 36 lakhs. It will be necessary to get fresh lists from each myo-thugyi, and to test the list by occasional enumerations conducted by responsible officers. The national custom should be continued, whereby the amount of capitation tax due from any town or village is distributed over the

different householders, by the agency of village elders. Perhaps the rich sometimes get off unduly well, but still the plan is understood by all, it works well, and we had better not attempt to change it at present.

The sooner the collections begin the better, provided that collections do not begin before the customary date. Collections should be paid into the treasury in full, commission being paid out to, or settled with, thugyis when the collections are over. So far as may be possible, the overdue arrears should be realised in accordance with the statements received from the Hlut-daw;* but excessive pressure should not be exercised in tracts that have been much harried by dacoits, or against villagers who are living quiet, industrious lives. Thugyis and Myoôks must be made to understand that the retention of their posts depends on their getting in the coming year's revenue fully punctually. We do not wish to enhance the demand this year; but careful notes should be made of obvious under-assessments, such as have been reported from the Chindwin and some other places.

Exemptions granted for special causes, such as to Bhamo town, by the late Government should be maintained for the present. And the rates of taxation per house should not be altered. Each District Officer should report, as soon as he can, what is to be the demand for the coming year, how much he hopes to collect thereof, and when he hopes to get the money. Deputy Commissioners can settle for each circle whether the money should be paid into the township or into the district head-quarters. If it is to be paid into the former, it should be remitted as soon as possible to Mandalay.

19. *Tax on royal lands.*—The tax on royal lands or *lè-daw* is payable at the rate of 25 per cent. on the gross produce, and is commuted into cash at current rates for paddy in the district. This tax accrues mostly in the Kyauksè (Ava) district, in the Mandalay district, and in the Salin tract. Last year (1885–6), the whole of the *lè-daw* with the *uyin-daw* (tax on royal gardens), the kyônkôndaw (tax on islands) were farmed out to a contractor for 10 lakhs. The contractor fled, and some of the money is still unpaid. It will be best for each district officer to realise these imposts, with such part of the arrears, as may be obtainable through the thugyis. The sooner lists of these demands are locally prepared through the thugyis, the better.

Report should be made, more especially from the districts above mentioned, when the Deputy Commissioners ascertain what is the demand and how far they hope to collect the current and arrear revenue under this head.

20. *Rubies and jade.*—An officer, with a sufficient guard, will be sent to investigate the ruby mines as soon as possible. For the current year, ending in June 1886, the mines were leased to local thugyis at a rental of 2½ lakhs, of which but a small part has as yet been paid. The lease for future years will probably be given to a European firm, who engage to work through the natives, to introduce pumping machinery and to pay a full rental.

21. The jade quarries are situate in the Mogaung district and in the Wunship of Mainkaing at the head-quarters of the Chindwin. All the jade comes by Bhamo. The quarries are at present leased for about Rs. 60,000 to two lessees. Well-informed authorities say that the quarries are worth very much more than this; that the jade is habitually undervalued; and that the trade is entirely in the hands of Chinese, who will not compete or bid against each other. The Deputy Commissioners of Bhamo, the Upper Chindwin, and of Mogaung must make all possible inquiries into this matter of the jade quarries, their output, and the possible revenue therefrom. Meanwhile leases of the jade quarries must be given for one year at a time only, until we know more about the revenue possibilities of this product.

22. *Royalty on earth-oil.*—Revenue accrues from earth-oil in the Minhla and Pagan district only. Special orders have been issued to the officers of these districts. It is said that in former years the royalty on earth-oils used to yield 6 lakhs of rupees yearly to the King's treasury. Recently it yielded only about 3 lakhs a year; and now the yield is at a rate far short even of the latter figure. There is no reason why the fullest revenue, consistent with a large output of this product, should not be realised.

23. *Water rate on irrigated lands.*—This water rate was nominally raised in order to maintain irrigation weirs and channels, chiefly in the Kyouksè, Selin, and Taundwingyi districts. About Rs. 60,000 used to be collected; but barely Rs. 10,000 were spent on

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* *Note.*—The statements received from the Hlut-daw are only approximately correct. Copies of the original lists should be in the hands of the Wuns and other Native officials; these should, if possible, be obtained and compared with the lists received from the Hlut-daw.

these objects. The officers of the district named, so soon as they can ascertain the facts of the demand from thugyis and other officials, will arrange for the collection; the money should be specially entered in the treasury accounts as "cess for the repair of irrigation works," so that every rupee may be kept available for this object.

24. *Fishery revenue.*—This revenue should be kept on its old footing. Ponds and petty inland streams can be leased. No parts of navigable rivers should be leased as close fisheries; fees or taxes on nets or other appliances for fishing should be leviable as heretofore through the thugyis and through the township officers, but no new net or other fishery tax should be imposed.

25. *Stamps.*—The only stamp revenue will be from the institution fee on civil suits and in petty complaints. Sufficient supplies of stamps should be kept at each district head-quarters, and supplied to subordinate courts for sale to suitors. Clerks who sell and keep the local stores at subordinate courts will be allowed 5 per cent. commission on their sales, provided their accounts and stocks are kept correctly. No attempt will be made to introduce the General Stamp Act at present.

26. *Excise.*—No shops whatever will be licensed for the sale of opium, inasmuch as all respectable classes of Burmans are against legalising the consumption of opium in the new province. Anyone found selling opium to persons other than Chinese, or transporting opium in quantities above three tolas, or keeping a saloon for consuming opium, will be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 500, or to three months' rigorous imprisonment, or to both. As traffic in opium was absolutely prohibited under the Burmese Government, there will be no hardship in thus proscribing opium dealings.

27. Where a real demand exists for liquor to be consumed by Europeans, Indians or Chinese, shops for the sale of spirits and fermented liquors may be licensed, the license being either put up to auction or charged with a fixed fee at the Deputy Commissioner's discretion. Each license should set out precisely the kind or kinds of liquor to be sold, the place and the hours of sale; and each license should contain a clause binding the licensee not to sell to European soldiers, to Burmese, under penalty of losing his license and of incurring a fine that may not exceed Rs. 200 or one month's rigorous imprisonment in default. Burmans of all classes, monks, and laity very strongly wish that drinking shops and the habit of drinking should be discouraged in Upper Burmah. In the time of the late King traffic in liquor was altogether forbidden. No doubt there is some making and drinking of toddy, of rice beer, and even of spirits in Burman villages. But the sense of the better classes is against the practice. No revenue was ever raised by the late King from liquor, lest he should seem to be encouraging evil. And under the circumstances, it seems expedient to meet the wishes of the people by declining for the present to license drinking shops.

Anyone who makes or sells liquor or spirit without a license will be liable to a fine which may not exceed Rs. 500, or to six months' rigorous imprisonment, or to both.

Clause 3 of paragraph 6 of the present Instructions applies to convictions under these excise rules as well as to convictions for any other offence.

28. *Forests.*—The teak forests and miscellaneous forest products are for the most part leased for terms of years to the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, to Maung Po Hmyin, to Maung Mun Taw, and to the executors of the late Mr. Walker. Questions regarding the maintenance of these leases are now before the Government of India. District officers will, for the present, abstain from raising revenue from these leased forests. But outside the leased forests and the leased products district officers can maintain and improve any sources of revenue that they may find in existence. Hereafter we may hope that this business will be taken over by a properly organised Forest Department.

*Treasuries.*

29. The revenues will have to be kept and establishments will have to be paid at all district head-quarters, and at sub-divisional head-quarters. But it will not be necessary to maintain a full treasury establishment at most districts. For the Mandalay treasury, which has had to take over the work of the Field Paymaster's office, the Comptroller has sent a staff of accountants sufficient for a full 2nd class treasury. At Minbu, Lower Chindwin, Ningyan, Myingyan, Bhamo, and Shwebo a 3rd class treasury establishment of one clerk and a treasury officer will be provided. At other places an expense chest only will be kept; extracts from a simple day-book will be sent twice a month to the Comptroller, in accordance with Mr. Wells' instructions; and until the work grows, we must do without a regular treasury establishment at these places. Meanwhile an iron

safe is being sent to each district and sub-divisional officer not already provided therewith. Officers in charge of mere expense chests should send their balances, over and above current needs, as promptly as possible to the nearest treasury. The Comptroller will from time to time issue orders regulating this matter.

*Jails.*

30. The Mandalay lock-up has been made over to the military department as a soldier's prison. A site will be chosen at Mandalay for a jail; a wall will be thrown round it as soon as possible; and temporary sleeping sheds will be erected inside. Sites should be chosen, and similar temporary arrangements will have to be made on a much smaller scale at, to begin with,—

| | |
|---|---|
| Myingan, | Bhamo, |
| Lower Chindwin, | Ningyan, |
| Shwebo, | Minbu. |

Either a brick wall, or a wooden palisade, should be erected enclosing a space 200 feet by 120 feet. Inside might be two sheds, with floors slightly raised above the ground, 80 feet by 15 feet, which would give sleeping accommodation for 150 convicts. Two smaller sheds 30 feet by 15 feet would accommodate the sick and under trial prisoners. A latrine, a well, and a store-room could be provided inside the fence; but none of the buildings should lean against the fence, which should have a clear 15 feet path all round it inside. There would be only one gate; over and flanking that would be the quarters for the jailor, the guard, and the warders. The sentry's post over the gate should look out upon and command the whole enclosure.

31. No prisoners sentenced to more than two years' imprisonment should be kept in Upper Burmah; all such prisoners should be sent to Lower Burmah. Hereafter when large drafts of Burmah prisoners shall have been sent to India, it may be possible to transfer all prisoners with over one year's sentence to the jails below. All prisoners, except very short term or very feeble men, should be kept in irons; and they should all be employed on outdoor work on roads or other public works during the day. The Deputy Commissioner will have to sanction the necessary establishment of warders for outdoor work; and the guard at the gate will have to consist of military police or other up-country Indian police. Prisoners can be employed, as soon as fetters are available, to build their own jail; and wherever jail buildings on this scheme are begun, a jailor on Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 a month, may be engaged.

*Hospitals.*

32. The Government of India have been asked to sanction an allowance of Rs. 100 a month to any military surgeon who can be allowed by the Deputy Surgeon-General to undertake the duty of Civil Surgeon at the head-quarters of each district. The Deputy Commissioner will assist the Civil Surgeon in establishing a hospital, either in a hired house, or in temporary shed, where police and sick can be treated. The Inspector-General of Jails, Rangoon, will countersign and comply with indents for moderate supplies of medicines. The total cost of the civil hospital, and of the Civil Surgeon's allowance, must not exceed Rs. 4,000 a year in any district except Mandalay.

*District Establishments.*

33. It is hoped that as little writing as possible will be done. District officers, police officers, sub-divisional officers need hardly ever write official letters to each other. They must settle matters by personal discussion or unofficial references. Similarly civil officers will be able to do business with the neighbouring military officers by personal interviews. There will be few periodical statements to be submitted; and there will be only one annual report to write. Still there must be some correspondence. Careful accounts and records will have to be kept of all money matters, of all criminal and other judicial business; registers of cases and of letters will have to be written up; and it would be bad economy for highly paid officers to undertake work that can be done as well by clerks. Accordingly provision has been made for an establishment costing—

(*a*) Rs. 600 a month for districts where there is no treasury, but only an expense chest;

(*b*) Rs. 700 a month for district officers (other than Mandalay) where a third class treasury is established;

(*c*) Rs. 900 a month for the Mandalay district office;
(*d*) Rs. 150 a month for each subdivisional office;
(*e*) Rs. 70 a month for each Myoôk's or township office.

These sums are outside limits beyond which we cannot go until the revenue increases. They are to include judicial, revenue, English, and vernacular clerks, as well as peons. A sum of Rs. 2,000 a year has been provided for contingencies, and another Rs. 2,000 a year for travelling allowances of each district staff. The office staff and travelling allowances of police officers will be debited to a separate head. Deputy Commissioners are requested to man their offices and to arrange details of salaries so as to keep the totals with increments of the first year within these totals. The arrangement of salaries finally made should be reported for communication to the Comptroller; but such arrangements can be entered on the monthly accounts and can take effect in anticipation of sanction. Where work has not regularly begun over the whole district, or where for other reasons a more economical staff suffices, the Deputy Commissioner will show a saving on the sanctioned expenditure as long as he can.

34. Printed forms and ruled books for registers can be obtained from the Rangoon Central Jail Press. Indents for stationery can be sent direct to the Stationery Office, Calcutta; but in respect of forms and of stationery, indents should be kept reasonably low. Deputy Commissioners are authorised to acquire either by purchase, or on hire, or by building such cheap temporary buildings as may be necessary for the conduct of business. Any public or official building not required by the military can be made available for the district office; but the temporary housing of European troops must have the first claim on public buildings. If monasteries have to be temporarily occupied by troops or Civil Officers, suitable arrangements should be made for making some return (either in rent, or in rice, or otherwise) to the pôngyis (monks) or to the kyaungtagas (patrons). Deputy Commissioners can make up or obtain locally such cheap office furniture as may be required. But except for the custody of stamps, or other valuable papers, it will be best to do without ordering costly furniture from Rangoon. With any engineering help that may be available, the Deputy Commissioner will, especially at stations where a treasury is sanctioned, erect a strong-room for money and stamps. The walls should, if possible, be of brick or stone in mortar, and the roof of iron. The treasure room should be inside the fortified post, and should have a stout door fastened by double locks. Bags of rupees, and bundles of currency notes or stamps, should be in locked boxes inside. Money for current expenditure can be kept in the expense safe outside. Early indent for such net bags as may be wanted for treasure should be sent to the Comptroller, Rangoon.

35. Government cannot undertake to provide houses for the residence of civil officers; but on the first occupation of any station, the Government will make to a civil officer a grant of money towards housing himself up to half the total amount spent on such house, and within the limit of—

Rs. 2,000 for one grant in the case of Deputy Commissioners' houses, and
Rs. 1,500 for one grant in the case of houses built by Subdivisional Officers, District Superintendents, and Assistant District Superintendents of Police.

Each officer before he draws his grant must furnish a certificate that he has spent, or will spend, from his own means a sum equal to the grant. If the grant is drawn in advance, a completion certificate to a similar effect must be furnished. Such certificates from officers other than the Deputy Commissioners must be signed by the Deputy Commissioner. No further grants to successive officers can be made for the same district head-quarters when the sanctioned grant-in-aid has once been paid.

### *Postal Arrangements.*

36. In some parts of the country it will not be safe at present to establish lines of postal runners; and mails will have to be sent by patrols or convoys. Where it is safe postal runners from the main lines to district head-quarters can be established in consultation with the Deputy Postmaster-General. At every district and sub-divisional head-quarters a post office should be established. Where the postal work is small, the post office can be entrusted, under the Deputy Commissioner's orders, to the telegraph master, or to one of the district office clerks with a small postal allowance according to the extent of the work and responsibility. Details as to such arrangements can be settled by the Deputy Commissioner in concert with the Deputy Postmaster-General. Care should be taken that, either in the district office or at the post office, a sufficient

supply of postal labels is available. Service letters sent to places beyond Upper Burmah must bear "service stamps;" hereafter the same rule can be applied to public correspondence in Upper Burmah.

37. In conclusion, the Chief Commissioner commends these instructions to the careful consideration of the officers who have been selected to undertake the organisation of districts and the introduction of British administration into Upper Burmah. He feels that these officers have a difficult task before them; but he has confidence that they will discharge their important duty with sympathy for the people, with due care for the interests of the State, and with eventual benefit to the great province which has recently been added to Her Gracious Majesty's Empire.

By order,
H. T. WHITE,
Secretary for Upper Burmah.

Mandalay, 19th March 1886.

*General Department.*

Mandalay, 19th March 1886.

COPY of the above instructions forwarded to each district and Subdivisional Officer in Upper Burmah; to the Comptroller; to the Inspector-General of Police, Upper Burmah; to the Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Burmah; to the Judicial Commissioner, Rangoon; and to the Deputy Postmaster-General.

By order,
H. T. WHITE,
Secretary for Upper Burmah.

*List of Districts and Subdivisions in Upper Burmah.*

| District. | Subdivision. |
|---|---|
| 1. Mandalay | I.—Sabènago or Thabeik-kyin (subdivisional head-quarters) for the ruby mines. |
| 2. Bhamo | |
| 3. Ava | II.—Kyauksè. |
| 4. Sagaing | III.—Myinmu. |
| 5. Ningyan | |
| 6. Yamèthin | |
| 7. Minbu | IV.—Taungdwingyi. |
| 8. Pagan | |
| 9. Shwebo | |
| 10. Tôktalôk | |
| 11. Myadung | |
| 12. Myingyan | |
| 13. Lower Chindwin | V.—Mingin or Alôn. |
| 14. Upper Chindwin | |

NOTE.—There are several other places, mostly in the lower districts, where small detachments of troops are now posted. These places, and perhaps some of those in the foregoing list, will be garrisoned by military police as soon as that body is organised. A fifteenth district head-quarters will probably be formed next year at Mogaung on the upper Irrawaddy beyond Bhamo.

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TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 20th October 1886.

Have just received following sad intelligence from Adjutant-General, Burmah Field Force:—"His Excellency Sir Herbert Macpherson died at 8 o'clock this morning on "board 'Irrawaddy,' which at once returned to Prome bearing corpse."

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TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY, dated 21st October 1886.

Yours, 20th October. Macpherson. Much grieved at intelligence. In any general order issued you are authorised to say Her Majesty's Government share in regret a public loss sustained.

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## NARRATIVE OF EVENTS IN BURMAH for Week ending 23rd October 1886.

TELEGRAM dated 13th October 1886 [3.55 p.m.], from COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, Madras, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Simla.

316. Burmah, 13th October. I returned by Bhamo on Sunday night, having also visited Kyan Nyat and Katha; with the exception of the neighbourhood of Shwébo, the whole country to the north is perfectly quiet. The Kachars are working for us in Bhamo, to which the surrounding population are freely coming in. Health of the troops decidedly improving, during December decrease of sick list for both Europeans and Natives was about 5 per cent. At Katha, Wountho was keeping clear of collision with us, cholera was bad in the village, and three deaths had occurred in the garrison, I ordered a change of site of post to windward of village, and higher ground at Kyan Nyat.

A move will be made towards Ruby Mines as soon as transport is organised from Shwébo.

A body of rebels is reported at Kambaloo, about 40 miles to the north in the Sagain district.

Hlaoo is still moving west of the Moo River. The party of dacoits who fired Shemoga were pursued, but disappeared in the jungles. Operations in this district will demand the earliest attention, and will be undertaken as soon as the season permits. On the Chindwin River the chief wants a light draft steamer which is being supplied.

In the Myingyan and Minbu commands, the country is quiet, in the Mingan district, locomotion is still almost impossible.

From Yemethen to the frontier the posts are numerous and scattered, and the garrison have nothing to spare.

Troops will be moved down viâ Myingyan and Yemethen, as soon as possible. The remainder of the reinforcements are being assembled at Tounghoo. On the 28th September Budi Yaza was establishing himself at Thawatu, on west of Sittang River, 6 miles from Gyobin, and 8 from Tylan. On the 30th Lieutenant Knatchbull with 100 rifles Bombay Grenadiers captured and burnt Thawatu, enemy estimated 300 strong, left seven dead, many wounded escaped into jungle, no casualties on our side. Budi Yaza was, however, still in force and General Officer Commanding Ningyan reports, dated 10th instant, that rumours prevailed, that he and Kenendine Prince intended to attack Ningyan. Dacoits attacked Sinthawah on 9th, and burnt many houses, only casualty, one British soldier killed. Road to Tounghoo expected to be open, first week in November, when rains will probably be over, except in north, heat still very great, and oppressive to men and animals; I deem it necessary to avoid exposure and fatigue during this trying and unhealthy month. I purpose proceeding to Thayetmyo on Friday, to settle question of defence of frontier line.

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TELEGRAM dated 13th October 1886 [5.20 p.m.], from COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, Madras, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Simla, from Mandalay.

312. Burmah, 13th October. Following casualty reported: No. 2605 Private John Boyle, Somersetshire Light Infantry, killed at Sinthawah, on 9th October.

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TELEGRAM dated 14th October 1886 [11.54 a.m.], from COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, Madras, Mandalay, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Simla.

320. Burmah, 14th October. In continuation my telegram 312, Burmah, yesterday, please substitute Royal Scots Fusiliers for Somersetshire Light Infantry.

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TELEGRAM dated 18th October 1886 [3.3 p.m.], from GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Shillong, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Simla.

1125. Shillong, 18th October. My telegram 1001, information received from Manipur and Cachar that Lieutenant Harris and frontier police reached Manipur on 10th instant, engagement reported between frontier police and Manipur rebels, three rebels killed, two wounded, rebels surrendered, rebel Prince a prisoner, no casualties on our side. Road reported open between Cachar and Manipur. Bridges all destroyed, wire ropes cut and timbers burnt.

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TELEGRAM, dated 20th October 1886 [2.12 p.m.], from GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Rangoon, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Simla.

535. October 20th, 5th Madras, No. 205 Private Thumillah, killed; No. 3038, Private Bhomiah, severely wounded; No. 190, Private Jamarajoo, slightly wounded, in action with Colonel Winslow's Column on 30th September; No. 236, Private Appalsawmy, severely wounded, in action 10th October with force under Lieutenant Watson.

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TELEGRAM from GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Shillong, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Simla, dated 21st October 1886, 2.50 p.m.

1136, Shillong, 21st October. Following just received from Captain Stevens, commanding Tummoo, dated Chanyone, October 10th.

Begins: I attacked rebel stockade at Chanyone this morning, with detachments 4th Bengal Infantry, 42nd 44th Goorkhas, total 8 British officers, 357 Native ranks with three mountain guns, and 100 Manipuris. After one hour's artillery fire, enemy's guns being silenced, I ordered Infantry to assault from both flanks, under Captain Briscoe, 44th Goorkha Light Infantry, Lieutenant Burne, 4th Bengal Infantry, Lieutenant Daly, 42nd Goorkha Light Infantry, this was carried out with a dash, under enemy's fire, a lodgment was effected by both attacks simultaneously, on which enemy evacuated position they were followed up, and a stockade 400 yards in rear, taken. Manipur contingent formed centre, and behaved well, gun detachment 44th made excellent practice. Stockade now destroyed was of great strength. Casualties: Captain Briscoe, slightly wounded on forehead, No. 1117 Sepoy Gurbir Ghusty, 44th; killed, one bugler 4th Bengal Infantry and two sepoys 44th slightly wounded, Manipuri Jamadar severely wounded. Enemy left 8 killed, many wounded.

I bring to favourable notice, Captain Briscoe commanding right attack, Lieutenant Burne left attack, Captain Willcocks Transport Officer; enemy being pursued.

Have sent back one gun 80 men to strengthen Tummoo, Captain Weller commands there. Enemy have secreted their cannon in jungle. Message ends.

Second message, dated 11th October, from Captain Stevens:—

Begins: Enemy evacuated Mamas stockade, on my arrival yesterday; they were digging shelter pits when surprised, stockade destroyed, large quantity of rice, one elephant, all household property captured. Advanced thence to Pantha, and to-day to this place. Endine gone. Enemy demoralised, did not await attack, cleared out after few shells fired. I occupied stockade. 1,500 maunds rice, one elephant, large number of war gangs captured.

Villages have sent two letters tendering submission, asking for terms. One sepoy 42nd severely injured, whilst climbing stockade, troops in excellent spirits, shall remain here to-morrow to remove rice to Tummoo which is too valuable to lose. Message ends.

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TROOPS IN UPPER BURMAH, 1st October 1886.

| STATIONS. | DETAIL. | No. of Batteries, Troops, or Companies. | ARTILLERY. Non. Comd. Officers and Men. | | | | BRITISH CAVALRY. Non-Comd. Officers and Men. | | | | BRITISH INFANTRY. Non-Comd. Officers and Men. | | | | NATIVE CAVALRY. Native Comd., Non-Comd. Officers and Men. | | | | NATIVE INFANTRY. Native Comd., Non-Comd. Officers and Men. | | | | Soldiers' Families. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Present. | | Absent. | Total. | Wives. | Children. |
| | No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade Southern Division, Royal Artillery. | 1 | 57 | 2 | .. | 59 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 9-1 Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery. | 1 | 31 | 5 | .. | 36 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 151 | 6 | .. | 157 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Hampshire Regiment | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 333 | 29 | .. | 362 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 7th Bengal Cavalry | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 254 | 11 | 265 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| | Stations. | Detail. | No. of Batteries, Troops, or Companies. | Artillery. Non-Comd. Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | British Cavalry. Non-Comd. Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | British Infantry. Non-Comd. Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Native Cavalry. Native Comd., Non-Comd. Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Native Infantry. Native Comd., Non-Comd. Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Soldiers' Families. Wives. | Children. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Brigade. | Mandalay | 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 421 | 81 | .. | 502 | .. | .. |
| | | 1st Madras Pioneers | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 441 | 45 | .. | 486 | .. | .. |
| | | 12th Madras Infantry | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 369 | 78 | .. | 447 | .. | .. |
| | | 17th „ „ | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 149 | .. | .. | 149 | .. | .. |
| | | 23rd „ „ | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 302 | 25 | .. | 327 | .. | .. |
| | | 25th „ „ | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 219 | 36 | .. | 255 | .. | .. |
| | | 5th Bombay Light Infantry. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 32 | .. | 48 | .. | .. |
| | | No. 2 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80 | .. | *83 | 163 | .. | .. |
| | | Queen's Own Sappers and Miners. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 88 | 14 | .. | 102 | .. | .. |
| | Yankintaun | 2nd Hampshire Regiment | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 47 | .. | .. | 47 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | 12th Madras Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 | 4 | .. | 26 | .. | .. |
| | Maddeah | 12th „ „ | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 75 | 13 | 4 | 92 | .. | .. |
| | Gnazoon | 25th „ „ | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 115 | 10 | .. | 125 | .. | .. |
| | Lamaing | 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 86 | 16 | .. | 102 | .. | .. |
| | | 12th Madras Infantry | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41 | 12 | .. | 52 | .. | .. |
| | Tongho | 1st „ Pioneers | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 | 29 | .. | 52 | .. | .. |
| | | 25th „ Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 | 26 | .. | 53 | .. | .. |
| | Paleik | 25th Bombay Light Infantry. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 103 | 7 | 3 | 113 | .. | .. |
| | Ava | 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 | 7 | .. | 43 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | 23rd Madras Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29 | 2 | .. | 31 | .. | .. |
| | | 25th „ „ | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 107 | 17 | .. | 124 | .. | .. |
| | Myotha | 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35 | 2 | .. | 37 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | 25th Madras Infantry | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 105 | 11 | .. | 115 | .. | .. |
| | Choungwa | 25th Bombay Light Infantry. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 118 | 11 | .. | 129 | .. | .. |
| | Sogain | 2nd Hampshire Regiment. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 86 | 7 | .. | 93 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | 5th Bombay Light Infantry. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 151 | 7 | .. | 158 | .. | .. |
| | Shemaga | 5th „ „ | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 107 | 27 | .. | 132 | .. | .. |
| | Kyouksay | 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 81 | 8 | .. | 89 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | 25th Bombay Light Infantry. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 75 | 47 | .. | 122 | .. | .. |
| | Talukso | 25th „ „ | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 74 | 2 | .. | 76 | .. | .. |
| | Yewun | 9-1 Cinque Ports Division Royal Artillery. | .. | 25 | 2 | .. | 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80 | 4 | .. | 84 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | 25th Bombay Light Infantry. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 76 | 29 | .. | 105 | .. | .. |
| | Kume | 25th Bombay Light Infantry. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 | 19 | .. | 51 | .. | .. |
| | Myinmu | 2nd Hampshire Regiment | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 49 | .. | .. | 49 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 49 | .. | .. | 49 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | 5th Bombay Light Infantry. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 152 | 9 | .. | 161 | .. | .. |
| | | 17th Madras Infantry | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 222 | .. | .. | 222 | .. | .. |
| | | 25th „ „ | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. |
| | | 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. |
| 2nd Brigade. | Bhamo | No. 5 Bombay 1st Brigade Southern Division, Royal Artillery. | .. | 21 | 5 | .. | 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 156 | 29 | .. | 185 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | No. 4 Hazara Battery | 1 | 126 | 42 | 40 | 208 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | 26th Punjab Infantry | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 321 | 48 | 151 | 520 | .. | .. |
| | | Bengal Sappers and Miners. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80 | 16 | 17 | 113 | .. | .. |
| | Shwe-ke-gee | 26th Punjab Infantry | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43 | .. | .. | 43 | .. | .. |
| | Katha | 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 63 | 6 | .. | 69 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | 26th Punjab Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 | 14 | .. | 46 | .. | .. |
| | | 25th Madras Infantry | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 58 | 12 | .. | 70 | .. | .. |
| | Nahakading | 26th Punjab Infantry | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 47 | 3 | .. | 50 | .. | .. |
| | | 12th Madras Infantry | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 76 | 4 | .. | 80 | .. | .. |
| | | 25th „ „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | 3 | .. | 22 | .. | .. |

* 80 men at Rangoon *en route* from India.

| Stations. | Detail. | No. of Batteries, Troops, or Companies. | Artillery. Non-Comd. Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | British Cavalry. Non-Comd. Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | British Infantry. Non-Comd. Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Native Cavalry. Native Comd., Non-Comd., Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Native Infantry. Native Comd., Non-Comd., Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Soldiers' Families. Wives. | Children. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Brigade. Ningyan | 8-1 London Division Royal Artillery. | 1 | 42 | 10 | .. | 52 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | 15 | .. | 166 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 5 | .. | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 1st Bombay Grenadiers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | 6 | .. | 25 | .. | .. |
| | 3rd Madras Infantry | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 111 | 14 | .. | 125 | .. | .. |
| | 16th „ „ | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 87 | 36 | 76 | 199 | .. | .. |
| | Queen's Own Sappers and Miners. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. |
| Hlinedet | 2nd Liverpool Regiment | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46 | 5 | .. | 51 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Madras Lancers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 27th Punjab Infantry | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 74 | 8 | .. | 82 | .. | .. |
| Yemethen | 8-1 London Division Royal Artillery. | .. | 29 | 4 | .. | 33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 57 | 3 | .. | 60 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 1st Bombay Grenadiers | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 72 | 13 | .. | 85 | .. | .. |
| | 3rd Madras Infantry | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 252 | 61 | .. | 313 | .. | .. |
| | Queen's Own Sappers and Miners. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 | 14 | .. | 62 | .. | .. |
| Yindan | 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 53 | 1 | .. | 54 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 27th Punjab Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28 | .. | .. | 30 | .. | .. |
| Yenaung | 27th „ „ | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 84 | .. | .. | 84 | .. | .. |
| Thaingone | 3rd Madras Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35 | .. | .. | 35 | .. | .. |
| Imbetgone | 3rd „ „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | .. | .. | 21 | .. | .. |
| | 16th „ „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 | .. | .. | 30 | .. | .. |
| Nyainggain | 16th „ „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31 | .. | .. | 30 | .. | .. |
| Myola | 16th „ „ | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43 | .. | .. | 43 | .. | .. |
| Noungloon | 3rd „ „ | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 44 | .. | .. | 44 | .. | .. |
| | 16th „ „ | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 49 | .. | .. | 49 | .. | .. |
| Shwergaunboo | 27th Punjab Infantry | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 56 | .. | .. | 56 | .. | .. |
| Pwe Bwe | 27th „ „ | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 54 | .. | .. | 54 | .. | .. |
| | Queen's Own Sappers and Miners. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 | .. | .. | 25 | .. | .. |
| Gwebin | 16th Madras Infantry | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 | .. | .. | 45 | .. | .. |
| Si we-myo | 16th „ „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 | .. | .. | 30 | .. | .. |
| Piogon | 16th „ „ | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 47 | .. | .. | 47 | .. | .. |
| Thayatgon | 16th „ „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 39 | .. | .. | 39 | .. | .. |
| Kyidaungai | 16th „ „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 | .. | .. | 30 | .. | .. |
| Aylah | 3rd „ „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 | .. | .. | 25 | .. | .. |
| Laiwai | 16th „ „ | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 76 | .. | .. | 76 | .. | .. |
| Lsiutwa | 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 | .. | .. | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4th Brigade. Myingyan | No. 1 Bombay Mountain Battery. | 1 | 12 | 10 | 72* | 94 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Liverpool Regiment | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 134 | 12 | 64 | 210 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Madras Lancers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 | .. | .. | 40 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 11th Bengal Infantry | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 58 | 2 | 14 | 74 | .. | .. |
| | 23rd Bombay Light Infantry. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 108 | 9 | 40 | 157 | .. | .. |
| | 17th Madras Infantry | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 257 | 8 | 53 | 318 | .. | .. |
| | Bombay Sappers and Miners. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 58 | 2 | .. | 60 | .. | .. |
| Natogyi | 2nd Liverpool Regiment | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 2 | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 23rd Bombay Light Infantry. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 97 | 1 | .. | 98 | .. | .. |
| Samaikgou | 11th Bengal Infantry | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55 | .. | .. | 55 | .. | .. |
| Toungthamyo | „ „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 51 | .. | .. | 51 | .. | .. |
| Yetagyu | 23rd Bombay Light Infantry. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 100 | 2 | .. | 102 | .. | .. |
| Mahline | 2nd Liverpool Regiment | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43 | 1 | .. | 44 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 27th Punjab Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 182 | 6 | .. | 188 | .. | .. |
| Matela | No. 1 Bombay Mountain Battery. | .. | 58 | 8 | 66 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Liverpool Regiment | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41 | 4 | .. | 45 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 27th Punjab Infantry | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 47 | 3 | .. | 50 | .. | .. |
| | 1st Bombay Grenadiers | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 94 | 7 | 25 | 126 | .. | .. |
| | Bombay Sappers and Miners. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 | .. | 5 | 47 | .. | .. |
| Wundwin | 27th Punjab Infantry | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 105 | .. | 52 | 157 | .. | .. |

* On expedition.

| Stations. | Detail. | No. of Batteries, Troops, or Companies. | Artillery. Non-Comd. Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | British Cavalry. Non-Comd. Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | British Infantry. Non-Comd. Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Native Cavalry. Native Comd., Non-Comd., Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Native Infantry. Native Comd., Non-Comd., Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Soldiers' Families. Wives. | Children. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6TH BRIGADE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | 9-1 Cinque Ports Division Royal Artillery. | .. | 21 | .. | .. | 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Shwebo | 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 | 3 | .. | 48 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Shwebo | 5th Bombay Light Infantry. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 119 | 7 | .. | 126 | .. | .. |
| Shwebo | 21st Madras Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 | .. | .. | 25 | .. | .. |
| Kyoukmoung | 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 5 | .. | 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kyoukmoung | 21st Madras Infantry | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 64 | 11 | .. | 75 | .. | .. |
| Khan Nhyal | 2nd Hampshire Regiment | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 | .. | .. | 60 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Khan Nhyal | 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 101 | 3 | .. | 104 | .. | .. |
| Khan Nhyal | Queen's Own Sappers and Miners. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 134 | 3 | .. | 137 | .. | .. |
| Yeu | 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43 | 4 | .. | 47 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Yeu | 21st Madras Infantry | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 150 | 31 | .. | 181 | .. | .. |
| Tantabin | 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38 | 2 | .. | 40 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tantabin | 21st Madras Infantry | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 117 | 6 | .. | 123 | .. | .. |
| Napeah | 21st „ „ | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 | 6 | .. | 51 | .. | .. |
| Nabekiyi | 21st „ „ | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 99 | .. | .. | 99 | .. | .. |
| Membo | 7-1 Northern Division Royal Artillery. | 1 | 9 | 13 | 24 | 46 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Membo | 2nd Liverpool Regiment | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 67 | 10 | 49 | 126 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Membo | 2nd Bengal Infantry | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 170 | 35 | .. | 205 | .. | .. |
| Membo | 23rd Madras Infantry | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 51 | 12 | .. | 63 | .. | .. |
| Membo | 3rd Hyderabad Infantry | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 103 | 16 | .. | 179 | .. | .. |
| Membo | Bengal Sappers and Miners. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29 | 4 | 8 | 41 | .. | .. |
| Menhla | 11th Bengal Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 1 | .. | 14 | .. | .. |
| Menhla | 2nd „ „ | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 92 | 15 | 40 | 147 | .. | .. |
| Menhla | 3rd Hyderabad „ | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 103 | .. | 66 | 169 | .. | .. |
| Tsaleumya | 2nd Liverpool Regiment | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 | 4 | .. | 49 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tsaleumya | 2nd Bengal Infantry | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 | 3 | .. | 63 | .. | .. |
| Tsaleumya | 23rd Bombay Light Infantry. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 143 | 4 | .. | 147 | .. | .. |
| Tsaleumya | 3rd Hyderabad Infantry | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 170 | .. | .. | 170 | .. | .. |
| Senphyoogoon | 2nd Bengal Infantry | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 65 | .. | .. | 65 | .. | .. |
| Segoo | 7-1 Northern Royal Artillery. | .. | 32 | 2 | .. | 34 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Segoo | 3rd Hyderabad Infantry | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 231 | .. | .. | 231 | .. | .. |
| Thazee | 2nd Bengal Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. |
| Magwe | 2nd „ „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | 23 | .. | .. |
| Pailougyan | 23rd Bombay Light Infantry. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 96 | .. | .. | 96 | .. | .. |
| Yenangyoung | 2nd Bengal Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 | .. | .. | 40 | .. | .. |
| Simboungweb | 2nd „ „ | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41 | 5 | .. | 46 | .. | .. |
| Pagan | 7-1 Northern Division Royal Artillery. | .. | 24 | 1 | .. | 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pagan | 2nd Liverpool Regiment | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 51 | 13 | .. | 64 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pagan | 11th Bengal Infantry | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 165 | 24 | 59 | 248 | .. | .. |
| Pagan | 3rd Goorkhas | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 476 | 32 | 60 | 568 | .. | .. |
| Pagan | 1st Madras Pioneers | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 | 3 | .. | 48 | .. | .. |
| Pagan | Bengal Sappers and Miners. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 | 1 | .. | 37 | .. | .. |
| Pakoka | 11th Bengal Infantry | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 100 | 7 | .. | 107 | .. | .. |
| Pakoka | Bengal Sappers and Miners. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. |
| Paopa | 2nd Liverpool Regiment | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41 | 19 | .. | 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Paopa | 11th Bengal Infantry | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 53 | .. | .. | 53 | .. | .. |
| Singoo | 11th „ „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41 | .. | .. | 41 | .. | .. |
| Singoo | Bengal Sappers and Miners. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| Mitchee | 11th Bengal Infantry | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 62 | .. | .. | 62 | .. | .. |
| Sè | 3rd Goorkhas | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 96 | 5 | .. | 101 | .. | .. |
| Tongdwingyee | 9-1 Northern Division Royal Artillery. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tongdwingyee | 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 131 | 20 | .. | 151 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tongdwingyee | 26th Madras Infantry | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 179 | 11 | .. | 190 | .. | .. |
| Kendat | 18th Bengal Infantry | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 241 | 50 | 67 | 358 | .. | .. |
| Kendat | Queen's Own Sappers and Miners. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 | .. | .. | 42 | .. | .. |

| Stations. | Detail. | No. of Batteries, Troops, or Companies. | Artillery. Non-Comd. Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | British Cavalry. Non-Comd. Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | British Infantry. Non-Comd. Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Native Cavalry. Native Comd., Non-Comd. Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Native Infantry. Native Comd., Non-Comd. Officers and Men. Present. | Sick. | Absent. | Total. | Soldiers' Families. Wives. | Children. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chindwin Command — Mingin | 18th Bengal Infantry | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 157 | 31 | .. | 188 | .. | .. |
| Mingin | Queen's Own Sappers and Miners. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. |
| Kalewa | 18th Bengal Infantry | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. |
| Aloun | No. 1 Bombay Mountain Battery. | .. | 57 | 5 | 1 | 63 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Aloun | 18th Bengal Infantry | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 98 | 10 | .. | 108 | .. | .. |
| Aloun | 23rd Madras Infantry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 | 2 | .. | 34 | .. | .. |
| Aloun | 25th Bombay Light Infantry. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 64 | .. | .. | 64 | .. | .. |
| Aloun | Queen's Own Sappers and Miners. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 3 | .. | 20 | .. | .. |
| In Lower Burmah | 16th Bengal Infantry | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 730 | 17 | 9 | 756 | .. | .. |
| *En route* to Upper Burmah. | 9-1 Northern Division Royal Artillery. | 1 | 69 | 1 | 9 | 97 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 1-1 Eastern Division Royal Artillery. | 1 | 102 | .. | .. | 102 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 1st Battalion Rifle Corps | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | *811 | .. | .. | *811 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | *900 | .. | .. | *900 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 7th Bengal Cavalry | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 241 | .. | .. | 241 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 1st Bombay Lancers | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | *530 | .. | .. | *530 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 1st Madras Lancers | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | *457 | .. | .. | *457 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | *501 | .. | .. | *501 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 1st Bombay Infantry | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 596 | 13 | .. | 609 | .. | .. |
| | 5th " " | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 627 | 6 | .. | 633 | .. | .. |
| | 2nd Madras Lancers† | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 229 | .. | .. | 229 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Total | 288 | 735 | 110 | 146 | 991 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3999 | 216 | 113 | 4328 | 2262 | 11 | .. | 2273 | 13,573 | 1279 | 832 | 15,684 | .. | .. |

* Approximate.

† *En route* to Rangoon for embarkation to India.

(Signed) John F. C. Thatcher, Captain
Attaché, Intelligence Branch,
Quartermaster-General's Department in India.

Simla, 23rd October 1886.

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## LETTER from the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to the SECRETARY OF STATE, dated Simla, 26th October 1886, No. 340, Financial.

My Lord,

With reference to the concluding paragraph of the Earl of Kimberly's Despatch, No. 43 (Political), dated the 15th July last,* we have the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Chief Commissioner of Burmah, explaining the circumstances under which he is unable at present to find employment for the Burmese officials named in paragraph 5 of Mr. White's letter of the 22nd March 1886. Sir Charles Bernard anticipates that it may be possible, when Upper Burmah shall have been reduced to order, to provide suitable employment for such of the officials of the late Government as are capable and desirous of serving under the new administration.

* See Burmah, No. 3 (1886), p. 49

2. We concur in the views expressed by Sir Charles Bernard as to the inadvisability at the present time of giving employment to the Burmese officials in question.

We have, &c.

(Signed) Dufferin.
C. P. Ilbert.
T. C. Hope.
A. Colvin.
G. Chesney.
J. B. Peile.

LETTER No. $\frac{715}{110}$, dated 24th September 1886. From the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER FOR UPPER BURMAH to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Home Department; referred to in foregoing Despatch.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 19, dated the 26th ultimo, regarding the employment of certain Burmese officials in the service of the British Government.

2. I am to submit that at present the Chief Commissioner has no suitable posts to offer to the nine ministers, who are in receipt of pensions, named in paragraph 5 of my letter No. 233, dated the 22nd March last. The Chief Commissioner and his officers are alive to the importance of utilising Burmese agency in the administration of this province. But, in the present state of affairs, he is unable to find employment for officials whose whole service has been spent in Mandalay, who have no knowledge of local affairs elsewhere, who are unacquainted with the routine of official duty in posts unconnected with the Central Government, and who are often unwilling to go to or have no local influence in outlying districts. Hereafter, when the whole country shall have been reduced to order, it may be possible to provide suitable employment to such of the officials of the late Government as are capable and desirous of serving under the new administration.

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NARRATIVE OF EVENTS IN BURMAH for Week ending the 30th October 1886.

TELEGRAM, dated 18th October 1886 [4.30 p.m.], from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Mandalay, to HOME SECRETARY, Simla.

17TH. Weekly report.—One dacoity in Mandalay town and two in district. In both cattle were carried off.

On one occasion police shot three of the dacoits, who were Shans. Katha quiet. Kan Hlaing, the pretender to Momeik Sawbwaship, who has been living for some weeks under surveillance at Katha, absconded. Shwebo reports a dacoity near Kyaukmyoung by band of about 15 dacoits. No news of importance from Bhamo.

Small dacoities in Ava; otherwise district quiet. A dacoit leader has been killed by villagers on the Panlang. Little tangible information from Kyaukse. The people in parts are behaving loyally, but the south-east part of the district is still unsettled, and a local official employed by the Deputy Commissioner was recently murdered there.

In the Shan States the Linbin Prince is said to be making head, and to have occupied Yatsouk and much of the territory of Nyaungywe.

He professed friendship to British Government, but wishes to become head of a Shan confederacy. Sagaing continues much disturbed, especially in the Myinmu subdivision. A loyal Thugyi was killed on 11th by dacoits, who plundered the village where he lived. Yeu quiet. Several noted dacoit leaders expected to submit. A party from Alm garrison defeated Hla-U. Details not received.

Situation in Pagan and Minbu unchanged; in latter district dacoits becoming more active. Police and Native Magistrate dispersed band of 200 dacoits on Taungdwingyi side. In Pagan a subordinate official has been murdered by dacoits.

Ningyan district still very much disturbed, but Gladstone hopes to see a change for the better soon as country is beginning to dry, and troops will be able to get about.

Officer of Mounted Infantry was wounded when out on an expedition. Situation in Yamathen unchanged. Three dacoit leaders captured near Meiktila. A Thugyi was murdered during the week. No rain Yeu, Sagaing, Ava, and Kyaukse. Rain much wanted in Yeu. Eales, Deputy Commissioner of Shwebo, has taken privilege leave, being disabled by dysentery.

MacDermott, police officer, placed temporarily in charge of district.

Joseph placed in charge of new district of Meiktila. Worst feature of week is the murder of loyal Thugyis by dacoits in different parts of province.

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TELEGRAM dated Rangoon, 18th October 1886, from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Burmah, to HOME SECRETARY, Simla.

Weekly report.—Lower Burmah quiet. Some minor dacoities Prome, Shwegyin, Bassein. Gaol delivery—80 prisoners disposed of, 502 remain.

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TELEGRAM dated 11th October 1886 [5.9 p.m.], from COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, Madras, Mandalay, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Simla.

285. Burma, 11th October.—Following casualties reported:—At Tounghoo, 28th September, No. 1579 Doolie bearer Jodhu, fever; Myingyan, 1st October, No. 1394 Private Ahmedoola Beg, 2nd Madras Lancers, suicide; Mandalay, 27th September, No. 1253 Private Ramasamy, 21st Madras Infantry, pneumonia; Mandalay, 27th September, No. 1219 Havildar Raheem Khan, 20th Punjab Infantry, diarrhœa; Mandalay, 30th September, Bildar Gooriah, attached to Hampshire Regiment, diarrhœa.

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TELEGRAM dated 15th October 1886 [6.2 p.m.], from COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, Madras, Mandalay, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Simla.

333. Burmah, 15th October.—Following casualties reported:—At Mandalay, 8th October, No. 499 Lance Corporal R. Burbage, 2nd Hampshire Regiment, fever; 10th October, No. 2599 Private Gopal Kadam, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, epidemic diarrhœa; 9th October, No. 782 Havildar Kerarugulu, 25th Madras Infantry, ague and dropsy; 7th October, No. 1476 Lance Naik Muganaikulu, 23rd W. Light Infantry, anæmia; 6th October, No. 610 Private Abdul Rahim, 21st Madras Infantry, diarrhœa; 6th October, No. 2594 Private Eser Sing, 26th Punjab Infantry, dysentery; 9th October, No. 19 Muleteer Ditha, 9-1 O.-P. R. A., tubercle of lung; at Myingyan, 6th October, No. 253 Corporal Barber, 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry, dysentery.

At Tandabin, 9th October, No. 91 Private W. Arnold, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, remittent fever.

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TELEGRAM dated 18th October 1886 [1.6 p.m.], from OFFICER COMMANDING, Yeu, to QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, Simla.

No. 215. 18th October 1886. Yeu, died No. 485 Madinay, Private, 21st Madras Infantry, at Htantonbin, of pneumonia, on the 11th October 1886. No. 1151 Kumpanin, Private, 21st Madras Infantry, at Thayetmyo, of pulmonary emphysema, on the 24th September 1886.

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TELEGRAM dated 19th October 1886 [12.7 p.m.], from COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, Madras, Mandalay, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Simla.

351. Burmah. 19th October.—Following casualties reported:—At Tantabin, 11th October, No. 485 Private Maduray, 21st Madras Infantry, pneumonia; Bhamo, 4th October, No. 525 Naik Madir Buksh, 26th Punjab Infantry, heart disease.

Nahakoung, 19th September, No. 14 Dholie bearer Yelliah, dysentery; Memboo, 13th October, No. 4001 Private Thomas Westley, 1st Rifle Brigade, heat apoplexy; Kyauksai, 14th October, No. 2206 Lance Corporal R. Hall, Somersetshire Light Infantry, hepatitis.

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TELEGRAM dated 20th October 1886 [2.27 p.m.], from COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, Madras, Mandalay, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Simla.

357. Burmah, 20th October.—Following casualties reported:—At Magwe, 10th October, No. 6210 Private Thomas Ridley, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, drowned; Salinmyo, 10th October, No. 4795 Private Samuel Gregson, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, heat apoplexy; Mandalay, 13th October, No. 885 Private Soobramany, 25th Madras Infantry, chronic diarrhœa.

Mandalay, 11th October, No. 2683 Private Dajiwas Saloonkay, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, chronic diarrhœa.

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TELEGRAM dated 21st October 1886 [11.20 a.m.], from ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Madras, Rangoon, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL, India, Simla.

021. Burmah Rangoon, 21st October.—Funeral of the late Sir Herbert Macpherson took place here this morning on arrival of the train from Prome, with full military honours.

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TELEGRAM dated 22nd October 1886 [11.52 a.m.], from OFFICER COMMANDING 21st Madras Infantry, Yeu, to QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, Simla.

No. 262, Yeu, 22nd October 1886. Died, No. 610, Abdool Rahim, private 21st Madras Infantry, at Mandalay, of diarrhœa, on the 6th October 1886; No. 1,253, private Ramasamy, 21st Madras Infantry, at Mandalay, of pneumonia, on the 27th September 1886; and No. 977, private Sayenah, 21st Madras Infantry, at Mandalay, of disease not known, on the 10th October 1886.

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TELEGRAM dated 22nd October 1886 [4.7 p.m.], from COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, Madras, Rangoon, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL, India, Simla.

348. Burmah, 18th October.—Following casualty reported:—At Tanaux, on 5th October, No. 786 Private Suddoo Wabalay, 23rd Bombay Light Infantry, severely wounded, died same day.

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TELEGRAM dated 22nd October 1886 [4.17 p.m.], from ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Madras Army, Mandalay, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Simla.

364, Burma, 22nd October. Following casualty reported:—No. 2,884, Sergeant David Dodds, South Wales Borders, died 8th October at Lehla, on return march with Colonel Winslow to Minhla, from enteric fever.

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TELEGRAM dated 23rd October 1886 [3.5 p.m.], from GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Shillong, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Simla.

1148. Shillong, 23rd October.—Following received from Captain Stevens, Commanding Tammu Force, dated Indingone, October 12th:—Sent party to visit Athlowe, found it deserted by rebels, destroyed Puntha Ghat, rebel position. On return I move to Wetop to-night.—Message ends.

Wetop is 20 miles distant from Tamu on Kendat road, a village whose headman has been actively engaged against us. I think Stevens will probably visit Oktong, 8 miles beyond Wetop on Kendat road, another rebel village, and thence return.

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TELEGRAM dated 24th October 1886 [5.50 p.m.], from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Mandalay, to HOME SECRETARY, Simla.

24th. Weekly report. Bhamo quiet. Katha reports that Prince Hmatgyi is in Ngayin to south of district. A reconnaissance has been made from Kyanhnyat, the base from which the ruby mine expedition will start, to Sagadoung, 42 miles distant. Party met no opposition. The chief men at Momeik, a neighbouring Shan State, met the civil officer at Sagadoung road.

From Kyanhnyat to Sagadoung, practicable for carts, and nearly level. The whole way is being improved. Health of reconnaissance party excellent. South of Shwebo district near river much troubled by dacoits. Arrangements being made to deal with them. Troops have gone to establish new post at Kanbalu, north of Pyinzala and Shwebo. Mandalay town in good order. Eastern parts of district still troubled by Shan dacoits, who committed eight dacoities in the week. Arrangements being made for early establishment of two posts on the hills in east of the Mandalay district.

Ava district quiet. No news of importance from Kyaukse. Hume's garrison attacked dacoit village of Pidaw in Kyaukse district, and inflicted some loss on dacoits. Sangaing district continues disturbed by Hla U, and his Lieutenant Min O. Pacification and settlement of Yeu proceeding satisfactorily.

No recent news from Chindwin. No reports from Myingyan, Pagan, and Minbu.

Meiktela district quiet. Situation of Myingyan and Yamethen unchanged. Both districts still much disturbed.

During his Excellency's tour we propose to send copy of weekly report to Private Secretary to Viceroy.

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TELEGRAM dated 25th October 1886 [3.1 p.m.], from GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Shillong, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Simla.

1155. Shillong, October 24th.—My telegram 1125. Lieutenant Harris with Prince Barachowba and leaders Manipur rebels as prisoners reached Silchar 22nd October.

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TELEGRAM dated 26th October 1886 [1.14 p.m.], from GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Mandalay, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL, India, Simla.

385, Burma, 26th October. Following casualties reported at Bhamo:—11th October, No. 2,162, private Chunda Singh, 26th Punjab Infantry, diarrhœa.

13th October, No. 3,026, first class Lascar Barthasarthy, Ordnance depôt, general debility.

At Kyouksai, 22nd October, No. 2,530, Private Sewrattiun Tewary, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, ague and diarrhœa.

At Myingyan, 22nd October, No. 1,902, Corporal McFarlane, Liverpool Regiment, abscess of liver.

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TELEGRAM dated 26th October 1886 [1.17 p.m.], from GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Mandalay, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Simla.

387, Burma, 26th October. Following casualties reported at Shemaga 21st October:—No. 2,202, Private Luxooman Kalunkur, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, fever.

At Kyouksai, 23rd October, No. 2,223, Private Gungemser, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, cholera. At Yewaon, 22nd October, No. 102, Private G. Brooks, 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry. 23rd October, No. 162, Bugler Boodnask Dhobnack, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, both of cholera.

At Myingyan, 23rd October, No. 2,869, Private Goolam Moodia, 17th Madras Infantry, pneumonia.

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TELEGRAM dated 26th October 1886 [3.23 p.m.], from GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Shillong, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Simla.

1159, Shillong, 26th October.—In continuation of my telegram 1148 of 23rd October, report received from Captain Stevens, Commanding Tummoo Force, dated Wetop, 14th October. Six Burmese villages have asked for terms; several headmen in my camp; I move to Oktong to-morrow. Am arranging for opening communication with Kendat. My terms to villages include giving up of arms. One village has submitted, giving up arms, war gongs. Rimmoo is strongly guarded. I propose to remain at Oktong a few days. Our capture of Chanyone Stockade has had important results. In Kubo the rebels have fled to Humbat and Kalay southward. Our troops are well.

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TELEGRAM dated 26th October 1886 [4.32 p.m.], from GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Mandalay, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Simla.

390, Burma, 26th October. Reference my telegram 380, Burma, 25th instant, for Bugler J. Woodlark, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, read Bugler J. Woodland, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry.

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TELEGRAM dated 27th October 1886 [10.50 p.m.], from GENERAL WHITE, Mandalay, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Simla.

Mandalay, 27th October. General Lockart reports that being re-inforced by arrival of Head-quarters, 3rd Madras Infantry, from Yemethen, on 21st instant, he moved out two columns from Ningyan, under command of Major Sorell, R.A., and Captain Cooper Somersetshire Light Infantry, which cleared the road to Sinthawa, and destroyed several dacoits' haunts. General Low reports that on 22nd instant, Major Salmond, with 60 Hydrabad Contingent Infantry, attacked 300 dacoits at Okpho, near Phlongyan, killing Boh Seni, and eleven others; our loss *nil*. Further reports on the 26 instant, that Singboungway was attacked, date not given, by 700 dacoits, place defended by Jamadar Koombi Patuck, and 50 sepoys, 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, who charged the enemy killing five, and capturing a jingal and standard. No casualties our side. On 23rd instant, Lieutenant Wood, commanding Post at Sayway, near Ningyan, attacked, and burned Mordawbin, after desultory fighting for some hours. On 25th instant, General Lockhart attacked and destroyed Poulubouk, 5 miles west of Ningyan, and known to be a nest of dacoits; he further reports that a detachment, 3rd Madras Infantry, and some Military Police destroyed two villages on the Sittang from which our boats were constantly fired into; and that the mail from Yemethen arriving on 26th at Ningyan, under escort of a detachment 3rd Madras Infantry, was attacked between Gwaybin and Piskone by dacoits. It is rumoured that the upward mail from Ningyan to Yemethen, with 17 carts of stores, have been looted at the same place, 4 of the escort being killed, and 2 wounded, but this has not yet been confirmed. Result of above is that country between Ningyan and Toungoo has been much cleared of dacoits; road from Ningyan towards Yemethen still infested.

General Stewart reports that on 25th, Captain Vaughan, commanding at Kyoukingoung, attacked and dispersed a gang of dacoits at Kooji, killing 4, who attempted to cross the Irrawaddy in a boat.

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TELEGRAM dated 30th October 1886 [2.16 p.m.], from ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Madras, Rangoon, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL, India, Simla.

Clear line, Burmah-Rangoon, 20th October. With deep regret, report that his Excellency Sir Herbert Macpherson died at 8 o'clock this morning on board the I.M.S. "Irrawaddy," which at once returned to Prome bearing the corpse.

JOHN F. C. THATCHER, Captain,
Attaché, Intelligence Branch.
Simla, October 30, 1886. Quartermaster General's Department.

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EXTRACT TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY, dated 27th October 1886.

Your Railway Despatch, No. 148, of the 20th September last. Construction of Mandalay Railway sanctioned as a State line. Despatch follows.

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LETTER from the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to the SECRETARY OF STATE, dated Simla, November 2, 1886. No. 59 Public.

MY LORD,

See Burmah, No. 3 (1886), p. 39.

WITH reference to the telegram * from the Earl of Kimberley, dated the 1st May 1886, we have the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a Proclamation which we have caused to be published, under date the 25th September last, by which Upper Burmah has been taken under the immediate authority and management of the Governor-General in Council, and placed under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Lower Burmah, who will henceforth be styled the Chief Commissioner of Burmah.

We have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.
C. P. ILBERT.
G. CHESNEY.
J. B. PEILE.

PROCLAMATION, dated Simla, the 25th September 1886, referred to in foregoing letter.

WHEREAS it is necessary for the purposes of the Statute 33 Vict. cap. 3, section 1, and of the Upper Burmah Laws Act, 1886, sections 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, and 10, that Upper Burmah should be under the administration of a Chief Commissioner;

And whereas it is expedient for other purposes that the whole of the Province of Burmah as constituted by the Upper Burmah Laws Act, 1886, section 2, should be under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the territory known formerly as British Burmah and now as Lower Burmah;

It is hereby proclaimed that the Governor-General in Council has, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Statute 17 & 18 Vict. cap. 77, section 3, taken Upper Burmah under his immediate authority and management, with the sanction and approbation of the Secretary of State for India, and placed Upper Burmah under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Lower Burmah, who shall henceforth be styled the Chief Commissioner of Burmah.

By order,
(Signed) A. P. MACDONNELL,
Officiating Secretary to the
Government of India.

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COPY forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations and to the several Departments of the Government of India for information.

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NARRATIVE OF EVENTS IN BURMAH for Week ending 6th November 1886.

TELEGRAM, dated 23rd October 1886 [5.36 p.m.], from GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Rangoon, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Simla.

546, October 23rd, No. 2497 Private Ramcharantakul, 25th Bombay Infantry, died in General Hospital, Rangoon, of debility, 22nd October.

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TELEGRAM, dated 23rd October 1886 [5.45 p.m.], from ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Rangoon, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Simla.

044, Burmah, Rangoon, 23rd October. Following casualties, European troops from disease at Thybyadine, during time that post was occupied:

South Wales Borderers—
No. 1695 Private W. H. Howell, 15th September.
No. 1287 Private W. Barrigan, 16th September.
No. 526 Private P. Reardon, 17th September.
No. 771 Private D. Ottison, 18th September.
No. 551 Private E. Dixon, 20th September.
No. 1184 Private J. Tasker, 20th September.
No. 243 Private J. Clarke, 21st September.
No. 227 Lance-Corporal R. Jenkins, 22nd September.
No. 913 Private T. Hodges, 22nd September.
No. 1477 Private J. Upton, 23rd September.
No. 1062 Private G. A. Mattingly, 24th September.
No. 883 Private J. Harness, 24th September.
No. 749 Private J. Lye, 26th September.
No. 754 Private J. Tilly, 26th September.
No. 1185 Private J. Walsh, 26th September.
No. 1656 Private A. Smith, 27th September.
No. 495 Private A. Dwyer, 29th September.
No. 203 Private W. Bruce, 30th September.
No. 633 Private W. Edwards, 1st October.
No. 1212 Private J. Jones, 1st October.
Casualties Native troops not yet ascertained.

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TELEGRAM, dated 25th October 1886 [1.36 p.m.], from ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Madras, Mandalay, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL, India, Simla.

380, Burmah, 25th October. Following casualties reported at Katha :—

17th October, No. 3585 Private Mahommed Sahib, 12th Madras Infantry, and Bhistee Pugghoo, 26th Punjab Infantry, both remittent fever; 18th October, No. 1802 Private Moosuddy, 26th Punjab Infantry, cholera.

At Maddeah, 20th October, No. 2929 Naik Ponnian, 12th Madras Infantry, remittent fever; Mingin, 14th September, No. 2879 Private Man Rakhan Singh, 10th Bengal Infantry, fever; 3rd October, No. 4048 Private Nohar Singh, 18th Bengal Infantry, dysentery; Kyouksai, 12th October, No. 2024 Private Henry John Pable, Somersetshire Light Infantry, hepatitis.

18th October, No. 1309 Bugler J. Woodlark, Somersetshire Light Infantry, remittent fever.

Mandalay, 17th October, No. 2429 Private Musician Mathew Francis, 12th Madras Infantry, inflammation of connective tissue; Kyan Nyat, 13th October, No. 3562 Private Ranganoikloo, 12th Madras Infantry, drowned.

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TELEGRAM, dated 25th October 1886, from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Rangoon, to HOME SECRETARY, Simla.

Weekly report. Lower Burmah quiet, but dacoities still frequent in Prome and Ngathainggyaung subdivision of Bassein district. Gaol delivery :—63 prisoners disposed of, 511 under trial.

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TELEGRAM, dated 29th October 1886 [4.30 p.m.], from GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Mandalay, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Simla.

No. 23, Mandalay, 29th October. Casualty report. At Sagain near Minhla, on 22nd October, No. 2914 Private Chutrugun Singh, 2nd Bengal Infantry, severely wounded; near Sinbhawah, on 21st October, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, wounded—

No. 2008 Private Tatia Supkul, slightly.

No. 2271 Private Tatia Sadut, slightly.

No. 2361 Private Ameer Khan, severely.

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TELEGRAM, dated 29th October 1886 [4.46 p.m.], from GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Shillong, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Simla.

1183, Shillong, 29th October. Reports from Captain Stevens, Commanding Tammoo Force, dated 15th, 16th, 18th October. Communication opened with Kendat Force. Many villages in Kubo submitting and bringing in arms. Rebel Chiefs all fled to Kalay, south of Kubo. Have directed Captain Stevens to consolidate his hold on Kubo, and maintain communication with Kendat.

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TELEGRAM, dated 28th October 1886, from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Assam, Shillong, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

Stevens reports from Watoop, 14th, that unless complications arise with Kalag, or Chindwin, fighting in Kubo will cease, and road be open to Kendat in a few days.

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TELEGRAM, dated 29th October 1886 [1.30 p.m.], from OFFICER COMMANDING, Yemethen, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Simla.

No. 271, October 29th. No. 1287 Private Cheraga, 27th Punjabees, died at Pyawboay out-post on 23rd instant, of chest complaint.

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TELEGRAM, dated 29th October 1886 [4.35 p.m.], from GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Mandalay, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Simla.

No. 22, Mandalay, 29th October. Death reports. At Mandalay, on 25th October, No. 2888 Private C. Newbury, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of diarrhœa; at Mandalay, on the 26th October, No. 801 Lance Naik Lain Singh, 3rd Gurkhas, of ague; at Mandalay, on 26th October, No. 2204 Private Dilleh Ghustee, 3rd Gurkhas, of dysentery; at Yewnon, on 25th October, No. 873 Private W. Harding, Somersetshire Light Infantry, of cholera; at Mandalay, on 23rd October, No. 1747 Private Albert Manners, Hampshire Regiment, of remittent fever; at Ningyan, on the 21st October, No. 1848 Private James Burnet, Somersetshire Light Infantry, of peritonitis; at Mandalay, on 27th October, No. 1348 Private William Bridle, Hampshire Regiment, of remittent fever; at Katha, on 20th September, Transport Driver Mahomed Jafar, of consumption.

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TELEGRAM, dated 30th October 1886 [11.40 a.m.], from OFFICER COMMANDING, Kyoukmyoung, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Simla.

Kyoukmyoung, 506, October 30th. Matsu Ram sepoy, 1st Bengal Infantry, died last night of cholera; admitted to hospital from Napiah.

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TELEGRAM, dated 30th October 1886 [5.45 p.m.], from GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Mandalay, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Simla.

No. 2849, Mandalay, 30th October. Detachment under Colonel Stedman, Commandant 3rd Gurkhas, occupied Zeebingale in the hill on 28th instant about 10, and east of Tounghoo, after slight resistance by dacoits on the road. Casualties:—Lieutenant Glenville, Royal Engineers, severely wounded. Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, No. 811 Private Chinasawmy dangerously wounded, since dead; No. 101 Naik Fukroode, No. 2965 Private Pampiah, both severely wounded. Bengal Sappers and Miners, No. 2568 Lance Naik Labi Bux severely wounded. Captain Sage, commanding at Alon in Chindwin, reports that on the 20th a party of 45 rifles of 18th Bengal Infantry surprised a gang of dacoits in camp near Kyouktat, capturing 11 ponies and one jingal, and several spears and dahs, gunpowder, &c. Casualties:—Killed, 18th Bengal Infantry, No. 3619 Private Mahbeer Misser; wounded, one sepoy police levy. Enemy's casualties not known.

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TELEGRAM, dated 31st October 1886, from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Assam, Shillong, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

Captain Stevens telegraphs from Auctang, Kubo Valley, through Kohima, 28th, to General Gordon:—121 Burmese killed, late action Changone. Kubo Valley completely cleared to Khambat. Roads and post between Tammu and Kendat open. Troops all well. Manipur-Tammu road much improved. Communication with Manipur now easy.

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TELEGRAM, dated 31st October 1886 [5.50 p.m.], from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Mandalay, to HOME SECRETARY, Simla.

31st; weekly report. Raid by Kachins on village 16 miles south of Bhamo reported. Situation in Katha as regards Wanthoo Sawbwa somewhat more favourable, two new posts being established on the river bank below Katha. Preparations for early advance to ruby mines are progressing. Dacoits have been active in Shwebo. Troops have been sent out against them. In Mandalay town one dacoity reported. Dacoities by Shans in east of Mandalay district continue.

Troops sent out to establish post and clear out dacoits in hills east of Mandalay came on stockade in a pass in the hills, and lost one sepoy killed and three sepoys and one officer, Lieutenant Glanville, R.E., wounded.

Dacoits' loss unknown. Troops proceeded and occupied Zibingale, the place to which they were going.

No news of importance from Ava, Kyauske, or Yeu. Sagaing district on the south-west of the Mu River still disturbed by Hlau and his followers.

Situation in Myingyan unchanged. Pagan fairly quiet. Dacoits very active in Minbu. Part of Minhla town burnt on 25th. Two encounters with dacoits reported during the week. Details unknown.

Situation in Yemethen improved.

Chief dacoit leaders gone south. Deputy Commissioner attacked dacoits on 28th, killed three and captured camp. Meiktila continues fairly quiet. From Mingyan Deputy Commissioner reports beginning of improvement.

In all disturbed districts, clearing of roads or tracks through jungle is being vigorously pushed on, in view of coming active operations.

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TELEGRAM, dated 1st November 1886, from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Rangoon, to HOME SECRETARY, Simla.

Weekly report. Lower Burmah quiet, but dacoities by small gangs continue in Prome District; and a dacoity near the hills by gang of 20 reported from Henzada. Gaol delivery :—77 prisoners disposed of; 475 still under trial.

J. F. C. THATCHER, Captain,
Attaché, Intelligence Branch,
Quartermaster-General's
Department in India.

Simla, 6th November 1886.

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## NARRATIVE OF EVENTS IN BURMAH for Week ending the 13th November 1886.

TELEGRAM dated 2nd November 1886, from the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING BURMAH FIELD FORCE, Mandalay, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

No. 24, Mandalay, 2nd November.—Death report. At Minbu, on 23rd October, No. 17851 Sergeant John Ardell, 7-1, Northern Division, Royal Artillery, of diarrhœa; at Myola, on 19th October, No. 1635 Private Frederick Hockley, West Surrey Regiment, of cholera; at Ningyan, on 24th October, No. 1865 Private Thomas Cassidy, Royal Scots Fusiliers, of sunstroke; at Ningyan, on 25th October, No. 1249 Private Annajee Row, 16th Madras Infantry, of dysentery; at Ningyan, on 26th October, No. 934 Private Moonoo-sawmy, 3rd Madras Infantry, of diarrhœa: at Sagaing, on 26th October, No. 134 Private Ram Bux, 3rd Hyderabad Infantry, of dysentery; at Katha, on 23rd October, No. 919 Private Mohamed Galai Sahee, 25th Madras Infantry, of remittent fever; at Kume, on 28th October, No. 2519 Private Esso Goadee, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, of diarrhœa.

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TELEGRAM dated 2nd November 1886, from the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING BURMAH FIELD FORCE, Mandalay, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

No. 25, Mandalay, 2nd November.—Death report. At Pagan, on 29th October, No. 308 Private Patrick Ward, Liverpool Regiment, of abscess of liver; at Bhamo, on 21st October, Dooly bearer Deena Singh, Bengal Sappers and Miners, of diarrhœa; at Mandalay, on 27th October, No. 2847 Private Salim Khan, 20th Punjab Infantry, of scurvy; at Mandalay, on 27th October, No. 2278 Private Hard Singh, 26th Punjab Infantry, of dysentery; at Mandalay, on 26th October, No. 2695 Lance Naick Siwdeen Panday, 5th Bengal Infantry, of debility; at Putleek, on 30th October, Bhistee Viloo Babajee, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, of cholera; at Mandalay, on 27th October, No. 1331 Private Narian Sawmy, 23rd Madras Light Infantry, of dysentery; at Mandalay, on 26th October, No. 1166 Private Rhyem Beg, 23rd Madras Light Infantry, of remittent fever.

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TELEGRAM dated 2nd November 1886, from the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING BURMAH FIELD FORCE, Mandalay, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

No. 26, Mandalay, 2nd November. Death report. At Pagan, on 30th October, No. 706 Private William Roberts, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of remittent fever; at Pivelive, on 23rd October, No. 1287 Private Cheraga, 27th Punjab Infantry, of chest complaint; at Kume, on 31st October, No. 1143 Dooly-bearer Gudda Ponpadoo, of heart disease; at Ava, on 1st November, No. 818 Private Sazaar, 25th Madras Infantry, of ague and debility; at Myingyan, on 31st October, No. 820 Private Michael Cullen, No. 753 Private Joseph Reilly, No. 510 Private Denis O'Callaghan, No. 1357 Private James Pearson, No. 2710 Private Timothy Sheetan, all belonging to Royal Munster Fusiliers, and all of cholera; at Mandalay, on 27th October, No. 2181 Private Siddoo Kokday, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, of gunshot wound received in June last near Sagain.

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TELEGRAM, dated 3rd November 1886, from the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING BURMAH FIELD FORCE, Mandalay, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

No. 27, Mandalay, 3rd November. Death report. At Bhamo, 23rd October, No. 1398 Lance Naik Hand Singh, 26th Punjab Infantry, of heart disease; at Popa, 27th October, No. 366 Lance Corporal Alfred Crawford, Liverpool Regiment, of inflammation of brain; at Mandalay, 28th October, No. 12 Bugler G. Cotter, 1st Madras Pioneers, of cholera; at Shwebo, 30th October, No. 706 Private William Gahan, South Yorkshire, of cholera; at Myingyan, 1st November, No. 119 Private Namoo Selgo, 23rd Bombay Light Infantry, of cholera; at Membu, 2nd November, No. 540 Private Thomas Siddall, Liverpool Regiment, of diarrhœa.

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TELEGRAM, dated 3rd November 1886 [11.25 a.m.], from the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Myingyan, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Simla.

No. 35, Camp Myingyan, 3rd November.—Major Rennick, Commanding at Myingyan on the Chindwin, reports that Mr. Gleeson, police officer, while at Oo with a small escort 18th Bengal Infantry, and Burmese Police installing the Ooswagmoo, was treacherously killed on 27th October by the Oo rebels, who rushed his camp about 11 p.m. He was cut down with one of the sentries and two policemen. A severe struggle then took place between the rebels and the escort, who behaved very gallantly, beating off the rebels, who left 14 dead. Fighting lasted till dawn; the rebels resumed the offensive at 10 a.m. The escort held their own, fired part of the village, floated the dead bodies and wounded down the river on improvised rafts, and returned (retired) at 4 p.m. on Tandween. At 7 a.m. on 28th, Major Rennick received news of Gleeson's death. He left Mingin immediately with 30 men 18th Bengal Infantry, reached Tandween at 7 p.m., brought in the escort to Mingin, then resumed offensive on 26th, and punished three of the Oo district villages, returning to Mingin on 30th. Burmese police behaved badly. Our total casualties—one sepoy killed, one havaldar dangerously, two sepoys severely and two slightly wounded; names will follow.

General Lockhart reports from Ningyan.—Begins: Convoy 17 carts under escort 20 16th Madras Infantry, was attacked on 23rd October, three miles south of Gwebin, by strong band of dacoits. Havaldar in command states he could not defend whole convoy; tried to take on mail cart, but all Burmese drivers had fled—cart stack (stuck). Three of his men were killed, and one or two wounded. Most of his reserve ammunition was expended, so he decided to abandon everything and make for Swebin; five men reached Swebin same night.

Havaldar and remainder, next morning, three rifles and drummer's sword lost. Deputy Commissioner reported to me on 23rd that the Kanhla gang had gone from here to attack Gweben and posts south, so they were probably the attacker, in unusual strength. The Havaldar had asked for reinforcements from Prokone Post, but unfortunately, on account of sickness, it could not be given. Have ordered full inquiry to be made at Yemethen on arrival there of principals and witnesses.—Ends. Names of casualties will follow.

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TELEGRAM, dated 4th November 1886, from the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING BURMAH FIELD FORCE, Mandalay, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

No. 28, Mandalay, 4th November. Death report. At Shwebo, 1st November, No. 1549 Lance-Sergeant James Hurley, South Yorkshire Regiment, of cholera; 2nd November, No. 2358 Private John Mallon, and No. 994 Private William Nicholson, both South Yorkshire, of cholera; at Hlantabin, 1st November, No. 815 Private Thomas Barry, South Yorkshire, cholera; at Kyanhyat, 1st November, No. 1178 Private Patrick Flaherty, South Yorkshire, of cholera; at Yeu, 1st November, No. 1480 Private Mannooloo, 21st Madras Infantry, of heart disease.

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TELEGRAM, dated 4th November 1886, from the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING BURMAH FIELD FORCE, Mandalay, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

No. 29, Mandalay, 4th November. Death report. At Lamaing, 21st October, No. 1892 Private Arjun Thapa, 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry, of dysentery; at Nounghloon, 31st October, No. 1441 Havildar Appul Nursimloo, 3rd Madras Infantry, of snake bite; at Ningyan, No. 731 Private Seethia, 3rd Madras Infantry, of cholera, on 3rd November.

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TELEGRAM dated 5th November 1886 [6.5 p.m.], from GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING Mandalay, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Simla.

No. 2919, Mandalay, 5th November.—Brigadier-General Stewart reports that squadron 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry, under Colonel Fitzgerald, came across gang of about 100 dacoits under Nga Yaing at Guntha, 14 miles west of Shemaga, on 1st instant, and killed 15 of their number; Nga Yaing escaped. The country between Shwebo, Shemaga, Samon, Magyizouk is being swept by cavalry, the dacoits having broken up into small parties.

On 2nd November, post established at Pakhangyi two companies 23rd British Light Infantry, under Lieutenant Lincoln, having proceeded there.

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TELEGRAM, dated 6th November 1886, from the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING BURMAH FIELD FORCE, Mandalay, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA, Simla.

No. 2933, Mandalay, 6th November. General Lockhart reports having cleared right bank of Sittang from Sinthawa to Zubobin of dacoits yesterday. A new post has been established in the Shwebo Brigade district, named Tawkash, at about two miles south-east of Myeda. Please inform Quartermaster-General of this, and of establishment of Pakhangyi post, reported in my last.

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TELEGRAM dated 9th November 1886 [9.20 p.m.], from GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Mandalay, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA, Simla.

No. 2949, Mandalay, 9th November. Lieutenant-Colonel Toker wires from Kendat, dated 28th ultimo, that on 9th idem Major Browne, with 120 rifles 18th Bengal Infantry, and the two mountain guns with the regiment, and 20 police, accompanied by Lieutenant Daly as civil officer, attacked Boh Nga Lai, who was posted with 250 men on a hill on a very strong position seven miles north-east of Kendat. After shelling the position for an hour, Major Browne, with 70 rifles, tried to scale heights from west, but failed on account of steepness of cliff. Some Goorkhas gallantly climbed to crest, but were stopped by stockade work, the foremost, No. 3585 Lance Naik Bhuggut Beer, being shot down wounded by slugs severely in left shoulder. Also wounded dangerously 3075 Sepoy Sukhdam Ram, bullet wound through chest, (no number) Sepoy Sirdar Sing severely, bullet wound in leg; enemy fought obstinately, but evacuated position on finding flank turned by Lieutenant Daly, who scaled heights from east with 20 rifles; enemy's loss unknown; darkness and jungle prevented pursuit. On 12th, hearing that Boh Ngalai was at Sinanden, a party was sent to surround the place, but found it evacuated; eight men hurt in feet and ankles here by bamboo spikes.

JOHN F. C. THATCHER, Captain,
Attaché, Intelligence Branch,
Simla, 13th November 1886. Quartermaster-General's Department in India.

## EXTRACT TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY, dated 18th November 1886.

RUBY mines. I gather that arrangements are not finally concluded. Value of mines and rights of Government should be carefully ascertained before pledging Government. Keep me informed of results of local inquiry and of propsed arrangements, which should have my previous approval. Desirability of retention in hands of the Government well worthy of consideration.

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## NARRATIVE OF EVENTS IN BURMAH for Week ending 20th November 1886.

TELEGRAM, dated 8th November 1886, from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Rangoon, to HOME SECRETARY, Calcutta.

Weekly report. Situation in Lower Burmah unaltered. Gaol delivery—109 prisoners disposed of, 433 remain.

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TELEGRAM, dated 10th November 1886 [5.21 p.m.], from GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Shillong, to QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, Simla.

1247, Shillong, 10th November. Extracts Tummoo diary week ending 23rd October. Health troops good. Whole of Kubo Valley has now submitted. Large proportion arms given up, and still being brought in. Cultivators have returned to villages, and are happy that war is over. Road making being pushed on. Neighbouring districts of Lekayin and Kule unfriendly. Rebel Tymoons of Kubo and large number of regular dacoits in Kule. Weather hot and rainy. Roads to Kindat open. Captain Stevens occupying Oktong.

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TELEGRAM, dated 12th November 1886, from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Mandalay, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

Tidings received that Lieutenant Balfour of South Yorkshire, and Mr. F. R. Rey, Assistant District Superintendent, Police, were both badly wounded in north of Shwebo on 9th. They were with column from Tantabin, effecting combined operation, with Colonel Senior from Tokoshat. Lieutenant Balfour died of wounds. Mr. Rey doing well. Report sent to Secretary of State.

NOTE.—Owing to Army Head-quarters having left Simla, there is a delay in receipt of telegrams for publication.

JOHN F. C. THATCHER, Captain,
Attaché, Intelligence Branch,
Simla, 20th November 1886. Quartermaster-General's Department in India.

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## LETTER from the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to the SECRETARY OF STATE, dated Fort William, 23rd November 1886. No. 190, Military.

MY LORD,

IN continuation of our Despatch No. 117,* dated the 13th August 1886, we have the honour to forward copy of the letter marginally noted, and to observe that, in consequence of the death of Lieutenant-General Sir H. T. Macpherson, K.C.B., V.C., and in view of the large number of troops now in Burmah, and of the extended operations which will shortly be undertaken, we have arranged that His Excellency General Sir Frederick Roberts, Bart., G.C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India, should transfer his head-quarters temporarily to Burmah, and assume command of the whole of the troops in that province.

To Adjutant-General in India, No. 1595-A-S, dated 27th October 1886.

* See Burmah No. 3 (1886), page .

We have, &c.
(Signed) A. COLVIN.
G. CHESNEY.
J. B. PEILE.

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Enclosure referred to in foregoing Letter.

No. 1595-S-A, Commands, dated Simla, 27th October 1886.

From Major-General O. R. NEWMARCH, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

I AM directed to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that consequent on the lamented death of Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Macpherson, and in view of the large number of troops now in Burmah and of the extended operations which will shortly be undertaken, the Governor-General in Council considers it very desirable that Sir Frederick Roberts should transfer his head-quarters temporarily to Burmah and assume command of the whole of the troops in that province.

2. The Governor-General in Council suggests that his Excellency should take with him such portion of the head-quarters staff as he may consider necessary, and carry on the ordinary duties of his command in the manner usual when the Commander-in-Chief in India proceeds on tour.

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LETTER from the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to the SECRETARY OF STATE. dated Calcutta, 23rd November 1886. No. 31A, Judicial.

MY LORD,

WE have the honour to transmit the statements specified in the annexed list relating to the administration of criminal justice in Upper Burmah.

2. Information similar to that contained in Statements I., IA., II., IIA. for the districts of Shwebo, Ye-u, Kyauksé, and Sagaing is being prepared for the other districts of Upper Burmah, but as intimated in the telegram of 10th September the difficulties of communication and the heavy work imposed on the establishments in Upper Burmah have delayed the transmission of more complete returns. The returns, however, are in course of preparation, and we hope to be in a position to send them to your Lordship at an early date.

3. Orders have been issued by the local administration to supply us with monthly returns in the forms now submitted, copies of which shall be duly forwarded for your Lordship's information.

We have, &c.
A. COLVIN.
G. CHESNEY.
J. B. PEILE.

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LIST of PAPERS referred to in foregoing LETTER from GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

I.* Statements of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in the districts of Shwebo, Ye-u, Kyauksé, and Sagaing, up to 31st August 1886.

IA*. Statements showing the punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals in the four districts, named above, up to 31st August 1886.

II. Consolidated statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in the same districts, up to 31st August 1886.

IIA. Consolidated statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals in the same districts, up to 31st August 1886.

III. Statement showing capital cases disposed of by the Chief Commissioner in exercise of his revisional authority.

IIIA. Statement of miscellaneous cases disposed of by the Chief Commissioner.

IV. Statement of cases disposed of by Commissioners of the central and southern divisions in pursuance of authority delegated to them.

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* N.B.—These two statements have been prepared in the form of Statements appended to the Annual Report on Criminal Justice for Lower Burmah.

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STATEMENT No. 1. referred to in foregoing LETTER from GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—Statements of Offences reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted, and Acquitted of each Class of Offence in the Districts of Shwebo, Ye-u, Kyaukse, and Sagaing, up to 31st August 1886.

Shwebo, from 1st January to 31st August 1886.

| DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE. | | Number of Offences reported. | Number of Cases returned as true. | Number of Cases brought to trial during the year. | NUMBER OF PERSONS. Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year. | Acquitted or discharged. | Convicted. | Died, escaped, or transferred to another province. | Remaining under trial. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Offences against the State, Chapter VI. of the Indian Penal Code | | 12 | 12 | 12 | 143 | 4 | 84 | 55 | .. | One escaped at Kyaukmyaung; 54 transportation of life. |
| Do. relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII. | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | |
| Do. against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X. | | 11 | 11 | 11 | 14 | .. | 14 | .. | .. | |
| False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV. | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | |
| Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. | Offences affecting life | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | |
| | Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Hurt | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | |
| | Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Criminal force and assault | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | |
| | Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Rape | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Unnatural offence | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Offences against property, Chapter XVII. | Theft | 8 | 8 | 8 | 15 | 1 | 13 | 1 | .. | One escaped. |
| | Extortion | 4 | 4 | 3 | 17 | 3 | 13 | 1 | .. | One absconded. |
| | Robbery and dacoity | 29 | 29 | 29 | 79 | 19 | 39 | 21 | .. | Fifteen escaped from Bobyin's Jail; one died at Kyaukmyaung; five transportation. |
| | Criminal misappropriation of property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Criminal breach of trust | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Receiving stolen property | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Cheating | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | |
| | Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Mischief | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | |
| | Criminal trespass | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Criminal breach of contract of service, Chapter XIX. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Defamation, Chapter XXI. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Offences under special and local laws | | 15 | 15 | 15 | 25 | 3 | 22 | .. | .. | |
| Attempts to commit offences | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | Escaped from Bobyin's Jail. |
| TOTAL | | 95 | 95 | 94 | 316 | 39 | 198 | 79 | .. | |

H. L. EALES, Deputy Commissioner, Shwebo.

# Statement of Offences reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted, and Acquitted of each Class of Offence in the District of Ye-u from 1st January to 31st August 1886.

| Description of Offence. | | Number of Offences reported. | Number of Cases returned as true. | Number of Cases brought to trial during the year. | Number of Persons. | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year. | Acquitted or discharged. | Convicted. | Died, escaped, or transferred to another province. | Remaining under trial. | |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Offences against the State, Chapter VI. of the Indian Penal Code | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Do. relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Do. against public tranquillity, Chapter VIII. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X. | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | |
| False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI. | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | |
| Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. | Offences affecting life | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | |
| | Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Hurt | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Criminal force and assault | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Rape | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Unnatural offence | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Offences against property, Chapter XVII. | Theft | 3 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 12 | .. | .. | |
| | Extortion | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Robbery and dacoity | 8 | 8 | 8 | 50 | .. | 50 | .. | .. | |
| | Criminal misappropriation of property | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | |
| | Criminal breach of trust | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | |
| | Receiving stolen property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Cheating | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Fraudulent deeds of disposition of property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Mischief | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Criminal trespass | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Offences relating to documents and to trade or property-marks, Chapter XVIII. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Criminal breach of contract of service, Chapter XIX. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Defamation, Chapter XXI. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Offences under special and local laws | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 33 | .. | 33 | .. | .. | |
| Attempts to commit offences | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Total | | 19 | 19 | 19 | 105 | 3 | 102 | .. | .. | |

W. N. Porter, District Officer, Ye-u

## Statement of Offences reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted, and Acquitted of each Class of Offence in the District of Kyauksé, from 1st January to 31st August 1886.

| Description of Offence. | | Number of Offences reported. | Number of Cases returned as true. | Number of Cases brought to Trial during the Year. | Number of Persons. | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Under Trial during the Year, including pending from previous Year. | Acquitted or Discharged. | Convicted. | Died, Escaped, or Transferred to another Province. | Remaining under Trial. | |
| 1. | | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |
| Offences against the State, Chapter VI. of the Indian Penal Code | | 14 | 14 | 14 | 36 | 3 | 30 | .. | 3 | I examined all the Deputy Commissioner's files of cases at Kyauksé. Nine sentences of death have been passed and eight of transportation. Two sentences of death have not been carried out. These men were two leaders under Myat Hmôn, and the Deputy Commissioner thinks that Myat Hmôn may come in on condition that the lives of these two men are spared. F. W. R. Fryer, Commissioner. Kyauksé, The 29th Sept. 1886. |
| Do. relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Do. against public tranquillity, Chapter VIII. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX. | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | |
| Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI. | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | |
| Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. | Offences affecting life | 7 | 7 | 7 | 18 | 4 | 14 | .. | .. | |
| | Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Hurt | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | |
| | Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Criminal force and assault | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Rape | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | |
| | Unnatural offence | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Offence against property, Chapter XVII. | Theft | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Extortion | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Robbery and dacoity | 7 | 7 | 7 | 20 | 2 | 5 | .. | 13 | |
| | Criminal misappropriation of property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Criminal breach of trust | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Receiving stolen property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Cheating | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Mischief | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | |
| | Criminal trespass | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Criminal breach of contract of service, Chapter XIX. | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | |
| Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Defamation, Chapter XXI. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Offences under special and local laws | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | |
| Attempts to commit offences | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Total | | 40 | 40 | 40 | 91 | 9 | 64 | 2 | 16 | |

R. H. Pilcher, Deputy Commissioner, Kyauksé.

# Statement of Offences reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted, and Acquitted of each Class of Offence in the District of Sagaing from 1st January to 31st August 1886.

| Description of Offence. | | Number of Offences reported. | Number of Cases returned as true. | Number of Cases brought to Trial during the Year. | Number of Persons. | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Under Trial during the Year, including pending from previous Year. | Acquitted or Discharged. | Convicted. | Died, Escaped, or Transferred to another Province. | Remaining under Trial. | |
| 1. | | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |
| Offences against the State, Chapter VI. of the Indian Penal Code | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | Sixty offences were reported; 53 returned as true, but all the 60 were apparently brought to trial.<br>F. W. R. Freyer,<br>Commissioner.<br>The 1st Oct. 1886. |
| Breach of bail | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Offences against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII. | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX. | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X. | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI. | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | | | |
| Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. | Offences affecting life | | | | | | | | | |
| | Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births. | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hurt | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| | Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement | | | | | | | | | |
| | Criminal force and assault | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| | Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rape | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| | Unnatural offence | | | | | | | | | |
| Offences against property, Chapter XVII. | Theft | 8 | 7 | 8 | 17 | 3 | 13 | 1 | | |
| | Extortion | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| | Robbery and dacoity | 26 | 24 | 26 | 63 | 13 | 46 | 3 | 1 | |
| | Criminal misappropriation of property | | | | | | | | | |
| | Criminal breach of trust | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | 2 | | | |
| | Receiving stolen property | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cheating | | | | | | | | | |
| | Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mischief | | | | | | | | | |
| | Criminal trespass | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Criminal breach of contract of service, Chapter XIX. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Defamation, Chapter XXI. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Offences under special and local laws | | 12 | 12 | 12 | 47 | 9 | 37 | 1 | | |
| Attempts to commit offences | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | 60 | 53 | 60 | 149 | 29 | 114 | 5 | 1 | |

Sagaing, the 28th September 1886.

A. R. Colquhoun, Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.

STATEMENT No. 1A referred to in foregoing LETTER from GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—Statements showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the four Districts of Shwebo, Ye-u, Kyauksé, and Sagaing, up to 31st August 1886.

Shwebo, from 1st January to 31st August 1886.

| Class of Tribunals. | Persons Sentenced to | | | | | | | | Persons ordered to find or give security, or recognizance to keep the peace, or sureties for good behaviour. | Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour. | Detail of Punishments. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to Detention in a Reformatory School. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Fine. | | | | | | | | | Imprisonment. | | | | | Whipped. | | | |
| | Death. | Transportation. | Penal Servitude. | Imprisonment. Rigorous. | Imprisonment. Simple. | Forfeiture of Property. | Fine. | Whipping. | | | Rs. 10 and under. | Rs. 50 and under. | Rs. 100 and under. | Rs. 500 and under. | Rs. 1,000 and under. | Above Rs. 1,000. | Total amount of fines imposed during the year. | Total amount of fines realised during the year. | Amount paid by way of compensation. | Fifteen days and under. | Six months and under. | Two years and under. | Seven years and under. | Above seven years. | Ten stripes and under. | Twenty stripes and under. | Thirty stripes and under. | | |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. | 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. | 21. | 22. | 23. | 24. | 25. | 26. | 27. | 28. | 29. | 30. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Village officers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under section 14. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendary Magistrates sitting singly. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 8 | 5 | .. | .. | 2 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 196 8 0 | 196 8 0 | 125 0 0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | .. | | |
| Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 2 | .. | .. | 14 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 205 0 0 | 205 0 0 | 90 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | |
| District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code. | 5 | 60 | .. | 61 | 1 | .. | 27 | 103 | 7 | .. | 11 | 7 | .. | 9 | .. | .. | 719 0 0 | 606 8 0 | 377 8 0 | .. | 12 | 12 | 37 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 97 | .. | |
| Civil Magistrates of districts | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Courts of Sessions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Superior Courts | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| TOTAL | 5 | 60 | .. | 62 | 1 | .. | 53 | 110 | 7 | .. | 27 | 17 | .. | 9 | .. | .. | 1,120 8 0 | 1,008 0 0 | 592 8 0 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 37 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 98 | .. | |

H. L. EALES,
Deputy Commissioner, Shwebo.

## Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the District of Ye-u up to 31st August 1886.

| Class of Tribunals. | Persons Sentenced to | | | | | | | | | | Detail of Punishments. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to Detention in a Reformatory School. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Imprisonment. | | | | | | | Fine. | | | | | | | | | Imprisonment. | | | | Whipped. | | | | | |
| | Death. | Transportation. | Penal Servitude. | Rigorous. | Simple. | Forfeiture of Property. | Fine. | Whipping. | Persons ordered to find or give security, or recognizance to keep the peace, or surities for good behaviour. | Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour. | Rs. 10 and under. | Rs. 50 and under. | Rs. 100 and under. | Rs. 500 and under. | Rs. 1,000 and under. | Above Rs. 1,000. | Total amount of fines imposed during the year. | Total amount of fines realised during the year. | Amount paid by way of compensation. | Fifteen days and under. | Six months and under. | Two years and under. | Seven years and under. | Above seven years. | Ten stripes and under. | Twenty stripes and under. | Thirty stripes and under. | | |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. | 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. | 21. | 22. | 23. | 24. | 25. | 26. | 27. | 28. | 29. | 30. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Village officers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 360 0 0 | 360 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | |
| Subordinate Magistrates. — Special Magistrates under section 14. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | |
| Subordinate Magistrates. — Honorary Magistrates sitting singly. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Subordinate Magistrates. — Stipendary Magistrates sitting singly. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 0 0 | 30 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | |
| Subordinate Magistrates. — Benches of Magistrates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Chief Magistrates of districts | 1 | 2 | .. | 43 | .. | .. | 2 | 14 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 0 0 | 30 0 0 | 20 0 0 | .. | 2 | 12 | 21 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 10 | .. | |
| Courts of Session | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Superior Courts | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Total | 1 | 2 | .. | 43 | .. | .. | 29 | 30 | .. | .. | 4 | 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 420 0 0 | 420 0 0 | 20 0 0 | .. | 2 | 12 | 21 | 8 | 4 | 14 | 12 | .. | One sentence of death; two of transportation, F. W. R. Fryer, Commissioner, Central Division. |

W. N. Porter,
District Officer, Ye-u.

# Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the District of Kyaukse, from 1st January to 31st August 1886.

| Class of Tribunals. | Persons Sentenced to | | | | | | | | Persons ordered to find or give security, or recognizance to keep the peace, or sureties for good behaviour. | Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour. | Detail of Punishments. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a reformatory school. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Fine. | | | | | | | | | Imprisonment. | | | | | Whipped. | | | | |
| | Death. | Transportation. | Penal servitude. | Imprisonment. Rigorous. | Imprisonment. Simple. | Forfeiture of property. | Fine. | Whipping. | | | Rs. 10 and under. | Rs. 50 and under. | Rs. 100 and under. | Rs. 500 and under. | Rs. 1,000 and under. | Above Rs. 1,000. | Total amount of fines imposed during the the year. | Total amount of fines realised during the year. | Amount paid by way of compensation. | Fifteen days and under. | Six months and under. | Two years and under. | Seven years and under. | Above seven years. | Ten stripes and under. | Twenty stripes and under. | Thirty stripes and under. | | |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. | 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. | 21. | 22. | 23. | 24. | 25. | 26. | 27. | 28. | 29. | 30. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Village officers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Subordinate Magistrates. — Special Magistrates under section 14. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Subordinate Magistrates. — Honorary Magistrates sitting singly. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Subordinate Magistrates. — Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Subordinate Magistrates. — Benches of Magistrates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Chief Magistrates of districts | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Courts of Session | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Superior Courts | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Total | 9 | 8 | .. | 29 | .. | .. | 8 | 15 | 6 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | 2 | 2,670 0 0 | 2,520 0 0 | 1,000 0 0 | .. | .. | 5 | 24 | .. | 6 | 1 | 8 | .. | Nearly the whole of the fines inflicted have been realized. These fines do not include fines on villages. F. W. R. Fryer, Commissioner. The 29th September 1886. |

Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the District of Sagaing, from 1st January to 31st August 1886.

| Class of Tribunals. | Persons Sentenced to | | | | | | | | Persons ordered to find or give security, or recognizance to keep the peace, or sureties for good behaviour. | Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour. | Detail of Punishments. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a reformatory school. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Imprisonment. | | | | | | | Fine. | | | | | | | | | Imprisonment. | | | | | Whipped. | | | | |
| | Death. | Transportation. | Penal servitude. | Rigorous. | Simple. | Forfeiture of property. | Fine. | Whipping. | | | Rs. 10 and under. | Rs. 50 and under. | Rs. 100 and under. | Rs. 500 and under. | Rs. 1,000 and under. | Above Rs. 1,000. | Total amount of fines imposed during the year. | Total amount of fines realised during the year. | Amount paid by way of compensation. | Fifteen days and under. | Six months and under. | Two years and under. | Seven years and under. | Above seven years. | Ten stripes and under. | Twenty stripes and under. | Thirty stripes and under. | | |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. | 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. | 21. | 22. | 23. | 24. | 25. | 26. | 27. | 28. | 29. | 30. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Village officers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Subordinate Magistrates. — Special Magistrates under section 14. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Subordinate Magistrates. — Myook of Sagaing | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 1 | 1 | .. | 8 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 70 8 0 | 65 8 0 | 5 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | |
| Subordinate Magistrates. — Honorary Magistrates sitting singly. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Subordinate Magistrates. — Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Subordinate Magistrates. — Sub-Divisional Officer, Myinmu. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | 31 | 35 | 1 | .. | 18 | 8 | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | 1,213 8 0 | 778 0 0 | 435 8 0 | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | 14 | 19 | 2 | .. | |
| Subordinate Magistrates. — Benches of Magistrates | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Chief Magistrates of districts | 4 | 9 | .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 11 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Courts of Session | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Superior Courts | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Total | 4 | 9 | .. | 21 | .. | .. | 41 | 36 | 8 | .. | 26 | 10 | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | 1,284 0 0 | 843 8 0 | 440 8 0 | .. | 3 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 14 | 20 | 2 | .. | One hundred and nineteen persons have been dealt with, four have been executed, and nine transported. |

F. W. R. Fryer,
Commissioner.

Sagaing, 28th September 1886.

A. R. Colquhoun,
Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing.

## STATEMENT No. II. REFERRED TO IN FOREGOING LETTER FROM GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED AND OF PERSONS TRIED, CONVICTED AND ACQUITTED OF EACH CLASS OF OFFENCE IN THE DISTRICTS OF SHWEBO, YE-U, KYAUKSÈ, AND SAGAING, UP TO 31ST AUGUST 1886.

| DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE. | | Number of offences reported. | Number of cases returned as true. | Number of cases brought to trial during the year. | NUMBER OF PERSONS. | | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year. | Acquitted or discharged. | Convicted. | Died, escaped, or transferred to another province. | Remaining under trial. | |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Offences against the State, Chapter VI. of the Indian Penal Code | | 27 | 27 | 27 | 180 | 7 | 115 | 55 | 3 | |
| Do. relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII. | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | |
| Do. against the public tranquility, Chapter VIII. | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | — | 7 | — | — | |
| Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX. | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | — | 5 | — | — | |
| Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X. | | 13 | 13 | 13 | 16 | — | 16 | — | — | |
| False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI. | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 7 | — | 7 | — | — | |
| Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII. | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII. | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV. | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | |
| Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV. | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. | Offences affecting life | 10 | 10 | 10 | 24 | 8 | 16 | — | — | |
| | Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | Hurt | 5 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 7 | — | — | |
| | Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | Criminal force and assault | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | — | — | |
| | Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | Rape | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | |
| | Unnatural offence | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Offences against property, Chapter XVII. | Theft | 19 | 18 | 19 | 45 | 5 | 38 | 2 | — | |
| | Extortion | 5 | 4 | 4 | 18 | 4 | 13 | 1 | — | |
| | Robbery and dacoity | 70 | 68 | 70 | 212 | 34 | 140 | 24 | 14 | |
| | Criminal misappropriation of property | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | |
| | Criminal breach of trust | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | — | — | |
| | Receiving stolen property | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | |
| | Cheating | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | |
| | Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | Mischief | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | — | — | |
| | Criminal trespass | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | |
| Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII. | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Criminal breach of contract of service, Chapter XIX. | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | |
| Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX. | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Defamation, Chapter XXI. | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII. | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Offences under special and local laws | | 31 | 31 | 31 | 110 | 12 | 95 | 3 | — | |
| Attempts to commit offences | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | |
| Breach of bail | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | |
| Total | | 214 | 207 | 213 | 661 | 80 | 478 | 86 | 17 | |

Exd.—A. R. M.

# STATEMENT No. II. A. REFERRED TO IN FOREGOING LETTER FROM GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT SHOWING THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED BY THE VARIOUS CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE DISTRICTS OF SHWEBO, YE-U, KYAUKSÈ AND SAGAING, UP TO 31ST AUGUST 1886.

| Class of Tribunals. | PERSONS SENTENCED TO | | | | | | | | | | DETAIL OF PUNISHMENTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | * REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | IMPRISONMENT. | | | | | | | FINE. | | | | | | | | | | IMPRISONMENT. | | | | | WHIPPED. | | | | | | |
| | Death. | Transportation. | Penal Servitude. | Rigorous. | Simple. | Forfeiture of Property. | Fine. | Whipping. | Persons ordered to find or give security, or recognizance to keep the peace, or sureties for good behaviour. | Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour. | Rs. 10 and under. | Rs. 50 and under. | Rs. 100 and under. | Rs. 500 and under. | Rs. 1,000 and under. | Above Rs. 1,000. | Total amount of fines imposed during the year. | Total amount of fines realised during the year. | Amount paid by way of compensation. | Fifteen days and under. | Six months and under. | Two years and under. | Seven years and under. | Above seven years. | Ten stripes and under. | Twenty stripes and under. | Thirty stripes and under. | Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a reformatory school. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Village Officers | — | — | — | — | — | — | 24 | 9 | — | — | — | 24 | — | — | — | — | 360 0 0 | 360 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | — | — | | | | |
| Magistrates. Special Magistrates under section 14. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | | | | |
| Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly. | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | 52 | 44 | 2 | — | 31 | 16 | 2 | 3 | — | — | 1,510 8 0 | 1,070 0 0 | 565 8 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | — | — | 17 | 24 | 3 | — | | | | |
| Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 18 | 2 | — | — | 14 | 4 | — | — | — | — | 205 0 0 | 205 0 0 | 90 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | | | | |
| District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code. | 5 | 60 | — | 61 | 1 | — | 27 | 103 | 7 | — | 11 | 7 | — | 9 | — | — | 719 0 0 | 606 8 0 | 377 8 0 | — | 12 | 12 | 37 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 97 | — | | | | |
| Chief Magistrates of districts. | 5 | 11 | — | 59 | — | — | 2 | 14 | 6 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 30 0 0 | 30 0 0 | 20 0 0 | — | 4 | 13 | 32 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 10 | — | | | | |
| Court of Session | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Superior Courts | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Not specified | 9 | 8 | — | 29 | — | — | 8 | 15 | 6 | — | 2 | — | 1 | 3 | — | 2 | 2,670 0 0 | 2,520 0 0 | 1,000 0 0 | — | — | 5 | 24 | — | 6 | 1 | 8 | — | | | | |
| Total | 19 | 79 | — | 155 | 1 | — | 131 | 191 | 21 | — | 59 | 52 | 3 | 15 | — | 2 | 5,494 8 0 | 4,791 8 0 | 2,053 0 0 | 1 | 17 | 34 | 93 | 11 | 27 | 44 | 120 | — | | | | |

Exd.—A. R. M.

## STATEMENT No. III. REFERRED TO IN FOREGOING LETTER FROM GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

STATEMENT SHOWING CAPITAL CASES DISPOSED OF BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN EXERCISE OF HIS REVISIONAL AUTHORITY, up to the end of August 1886.

| District. | Sentencing Officer. | Names of sentenced persons. | Offence and section of Indian Penal Code. | Brief abstract of case. | Chief Commissioner's order. | Date of order. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kyaukse. | Deputy Commissioner. | Nga Saing, Nga Lu, and Nga Pyu. | Murder, section 302. | Nga Saing, headman of Nyaungbintha, had a longstanding grudge against Maung Mo, the headman of the adjoining village, Letpan. On the 12th February the former planned an attack on the latter and, with the assistance of Nga Lu, Nga Pyu, and four others, lay in wait for him whilst on his way to Mandalay and murdered him and his elder son. The Deputy Commissioner convicted all seven accused of murder and sentenced Nga Saing, Nga Lu, and Nga Pyu to be shot, and the rest to transportation for life. | Sentences of death confirmed | 10th April 1886. |
| Minhla | Ditto | Nga Bwin and Nga Aung Ba. | Dacoity, section 395. | The prisoners and one Nga Shan Bo were caught whilst committing dacoity in the village of Pantanago. | Sentence of death on Nga Bwin and Nga Aung Ba confirmed. Nga Shan Bo's sentence will be reduced to seven years or under if he behaves well in jail. | 17th April 1886. |
| Sagaing | Ditto | Lu Pe, Lu Ngwe, and Aung Ya. | Dacoity, section 395. | These men were noted dacoits. They were specially engaged to put down dacoity. Instead of doing this they got together a large armed following and plundered the villages and defied the authority of the Wun. | Sentences of death passed on Lu Pe, Lu Ngwe, and Aung Ya are confirmed.<br>*Note.*—It would have been well if the fourth brother had been charged and evidence taken against him under section 512, after full proof of his absconding had been recorded. | 23rd April 1886. |

PART I.—(Capital sentences referred for confirmation)—*continued.*

| District. | Sentencing Officer. | Names of sentenced persons. | Offence and section of Indian Penal Code. | Brief abstract of case. | Chief Commissioner's order. | Date of order. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mandalay - | Deputy Commissioner. | Nga Ba and Maung Sin. | Waging war against the Queen and abetment of same, section 121. | On the morning of 15th April 1886 an organized and premeditated attempt at insurrection was made both inside and outside the city of Mandalay. The accused took an active part therein. One policeman and one apothecary were killed, and several people severely wounded, all in cold blood. | Sentence of death on Maung Sin and Nga Bu confirmed. | 28th April 1886. |
| Do. - - | Ditto - - | Nga Hman, Shwe Ket, Tha U, and Nga Kwe. | Dacoity with murder, section 396. | These men were engaged with a number of others (72 altogether) in the Nayagan dacoity, when some 20 policemen were barbarously murdered. | Sentence of death passed on Nga Hman, Nga Kwe, Tha U, and Nga Ket for dacoity with murder confirmed. | 5th May 1886. |
| Bhamo - - | Ditto - - | Nga Shwe - - | Murder, section 302. | Maung Po Ka having reason to suspect the accused of being concerned in a case of theft, reported the matter to the person whose property was stolen. That same evening the accused shot Po Ka, and the shot resulted fatally. | Sentence of death on Nga Shwe confirmed. | 5th May 1886. |
| Ava - - | Ditto - - | Nga Chwe and Saw Bwa. | Dacoity, section 395. | The prisoners, on return from taking part in an attack in force on the military camp at Myinthè, were taken with arms in their hands actively engaged in committing dacoity. Both of them were notorious dacoit leaders, and as there would have been difficulty in conveying them to Ava, they were tried summarily and sentenced to death and shot on the spot. | Sentence of death on Nga Chwe and Saw Bwa confirmed. The facts stated show that there was much ground for the Magistrate's decision to carry out the sentence at once. There is no doubt but that the men were justly sentenced to death.<br>The Chief Commissioner hopes that the cases will be very rare indeed in which the Magistrate finds himself obliged to carry out sentences of death without waiting for confirmation. When the Regulation is passed, such irregular executions in anticipation of | 7th May 1886. |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | confirmation will require special condonation by the Legislature and should not be permitted by any Magistrate. | |
| Ye-u - - | Ditto - | Nga Taw - - | Dacoity, sections 389 and 400. | Nga Taw was the leader of the Kawthandi gang of dacoits. Besides being guilty of burning many friendly villages, this gang attacked the head-quarters of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation on the Mu River, and in an encounter at Tingôkgyi, where the gang was repulsed, the accused, together with one of his lieutenants, was caught whilst endeavouring to escape. | Sentence of death on Nga Taw is confirmed by the Chief Commissioner. | 4th June 1886. |
| Shwebo - | Ditto - - | Nga Shan Maung and Nga Tôn Lin. | Dacoity, section 395. | Both were engaged in the dacoity on Hladaw village on 16th May. They joined Nga Yaing's gang, which attacked that village. | Sentence of death on Nga Shan Maung and Nga Tôn Lin confirmed. | 14th June 1886. |
| Chindwin (Tamu) | Ditto - - | U In Dau Ya - | Concealing the existence of a design to wage war against the Queen, section 123. | Accused was the head monk of Tamu monastery. To all appearances he was friendly to the British officers when they occupied Tamu. On the way to Kindat he proceeded there in friendly guise. Whilst halting at Pantha he learnt that an attack was to be made on the troops during the following night; but though he was constantly in the company of the officers he gave no warning of what he had heard, and the attack was a complete surprise. | The Chief Commissioner does not think the facts proved bear out the finding that the accused was guilty of "the "most deliberate treachery "in that he knowingly led "British officers and troops "into a snare with a view to "their destruction." It is probable that he did not know of the proposed attack until he reached Pantha, in which case his accompanying the troops for Kindat was hardly an act of treachery. The facts do not warrant the conviction of the accused under sections 121 or 395, Indian Penal Code, but they warrant a conviction under section 123. The sentence of death is accordingly commuted to rigorous imprisonment for five years. | 8th July 1886. |

PART I.—(Capital sentences referred for confirmation)—*continued.*

| District. | Sentencing Officer. | Names of sentenced persons. | Offence and section of Indian Penal Code. | Brief abstract of case. | Chief Commissioner's order. | Date of order. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shwebo - | Deputy Commissioner | Nga Hmyaung - | Dacoity, section 395. | A notorious dacoit leader. He took part in the attack on the British camp in Inbe, and was present with Nga Yaing's gang when the village of Hladaw was dacoited. | Sentence of death on Nga Hmyaung is confirmed. | 14th July 1886. |
| Do. - | Ditto - - | Nga Sin - - | Ditto - | A notorious and dangerous dacoit. He fought against the British at Pagyi, and was concerned in the dacoity at Hladaw. | Sentence of death on Nga Sin is confirmed. | 15th July 1886 |
| Do. - | Ditto - - | Nga Nyo - - | Ditto - | A notorious dacoit leader. He was caught amongst a number of dacoits running away from Tanlebin. Admitted having dacoited Katha, and pleaded guilty to present charge. | The Chief Commissioner confirms the sentence of death passed on Nga Nyo. | 26th July 1886. |
| | Ditto - - | Nga Ôn Hmya - | Murder, section 302. | Nga Ôn Hmya interfered in a quarrel between the deceased and his wife. Deceased went into his house during the course of the quarrel, and on coming out was shot dead by the accused, for the alleged reason that the latter thought the deceased had gone to fetch a weapon of offence. | Sentence of death on Nga Ôn Hmya confirmed. | 29th July 1886. |
| Mandalay - | Ditto - - | Nga Aung Gaing - | Ditto - | Nga Aung Gaing murdered Ma Tu, with whom he was carrying on an intrigue, because she would not leave her husband and come to him. The murder was premeditated. Accused admitted guilt. | Sentence of death on Nga Aung Gaing confirmed. | 29th July 1886. |
| Do. - | Ditto - - | Nga Saing - - | Waging war against the Queen, section 121. | Nga Saing took an active part in the rising in the city of Mandalay on 15th April 1886. He was the ringleader of the rebel gang, was present at the attack on the guard, and himself cut down two of the constables. | Sentence of death on Nga Saing is confirmed. | 4th Aug. 1886. |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kyauksè - | Ditto - - | Po Sin - - | Murder, section 302. | In the course of a quarrel between deceased, Po Sin, and Po Gyi, deceased was murdered. Accused pleaded guilty. | Sentence of death on Po Sin is confirmed. The case of Po Gyi, who only used a bamboo or stick, and apparently did not intend and was not present at the murder, should be brought up for clemency on the 1st January 1889. | 5th Aug. 1886. |
| Chindwin - | Ditto - - | Nga San and Maung Hlaing. | Murder and abetment of same, section 302 | Maung Hlaing established himself at Mainkaing and assumed the role of Sawbwa. There he found one Maung Hme, and heard that the latter intended to kill him. He therefore induced Maung Hme to visit him in his stockade alone and unarmed. As soon as Maung Hme got inside, he was, by order of Maung Hlaing, set upon by two men (one of whom was Nga San) and brutally murdered. Both accused pleaded guilty. | Sentence of death on Nga Hlaing and Nga San is confirmed | 16th Aug. 1886. |
| Kyauksè - | Ditto - - | Nga Kè - - | Waging war against the Queen, section 121. | Nga Kè was the chosen representative of Mogaung village, which has long been a strong support of the rebels. He confessed to having raised money and a levy of men to join the insurgents at and near Kume at the beginning of June. The Deputy Commissioner considered that exemplary punishment should be awarded, and therefore sentenced accused to death and forfeiture of all his property. | The Chief Commissioner does not think this is a case for a capital sentence. The Chief Commissioner supports the conviction and sentence; but under section 402 of the Criminal Procedure Code, commutes so much of the sentence as awards the punishment of death into a sentence of rigorous imprisonment for five years. The order for forfeiture of the prisoner's property will stand. | 23rd Aug. 1886. |

## STATEMENT No. III. A. REFERRED TO IN FOREGOING LETTER FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

STATEMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS CASES DISPOSED OF BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, up to the end of August 1886.

| Name of Court which tried the case. | Abstract of case and manner in which it came before the Chief Commissioner. | Abstract of Chief Commissioner's order. | Date of Chief Commissioner's order. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deputy Commissioner, Ningyan. | The accused Maung Gyi and Maung Lat were respectively Myoôk of Taungnyo and Sitke of Thitcheikgyi in the Ningyan district. They exercised great influence in their respective jurisdictions; it was found that this influence was being used against the British Government; they were suspected of being partisans of the Taingda Mingyi, and on summary trial they were sentenced to 10 years' transportation. They petitioned the Viceroy on the occasion of his visit to Burmah and were referred to the Chief Commissioner. | The Chief Commissioner considered that the Deputy Commissioner should not have awarded the punishment inflicted. The men were not proved to have been guilty of any definite offence, and any crimes they might have committed were of dates antecedent to British rule. But their return to the Ningyan district at present might do great harm, and contribute to maintain dacoity and unrest. The Chief Commissioner, therefore, solicited the sanction of the Government of India to the detention of Maung Gyi and Maung Lat at Akyab for three years. On 28th May 1886 the sanction of the Government of India was accorded to this proposal. | 30th April 1886. |
| Ditto - - | Nga Baw was convicted of cattle theft; he was found guilty, and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. He appealed to the Chief Commissioner. | The Chief Commissioner directed that the friends of the accused should be informed that if he behaved will in jail and they behaved well at home, the remainder of the sentence would be remitted after the expiry of two years from the date of sentence. | 13th May 1886. |
| Deputy Commissioner. Kyaukse. | Four brothers, Nga Le Gyi, Nga Bwin, Nga Shwe, and Shwe Dun, were present when Nga Mo and his father were murdered by Nga Pyu and Nga Shwe Lu. Nga Pyu and Nga Shwe Lu were found guilty of murder and sentenced to death. The four brothers above-named were, for being accomplices, sentenced to transportation for life. Their mother appealed to the Chief Commissioner that her sons might not be treated harshly. | The Chief Commissioner saw no reason to interfere with the Deputy Commissioner's order. | 25th May 1886. |
| Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay. | San Win was charged with concealing a design to wage war against the Queen. The Deputy Commissioner considered proved that he had been cognisant of the design which resulted in the abortive rising in Mandalay of the 15th April 1886. He sentenced him under section 123, Indian Penal Code, to suffer rigorous imprisonment for five years. The case twice came before the Chief Commissioner on petition for the exercise of clemency. | The Chief Commissioner declined to remit the sentence passed on San Win; but promised to take into consideration the propriety of reducing the sentence when the country should be quiet, provided that San Win's conduct in jail should have been satisfactory. | |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Deputy Commissioner, Minbu. | Nga Ôk Gale and others crossed the border when the war began and committed dacoity in Upper Burma. They were caught redhanded; were tried; pleaded guilty; and Nga Ôk Gale was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. He had been previously convicted. He appealed to the Chief Commissioner against the Deputy Commissioner's orders. | Petition rejected - - - - - - - | 15th June 1886. |
| Ditto - - | Nga Shwe Thin and Nga Shwe Gôn, both from Lower Burmah, took advantage of the outbreak of war to cross the border and dacoit. They were arrested, tried, and pleaded guilty; and, with several others charged with them, were sentenced to imprisonment for five years. They appealed to the Chief Commissioner for release. | Ditto - - - - - - - - | Ditto. |
| Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay. | Nga Kyaw was Inspector of Police, Amarapura. He was sentenced to imprisonment for one year as a suspected person; afterwards he was sentenced to imprisonment for two years for being in possession of dacoited property. He appealed to the Chief Commissioner. | The Chief Commissioner directed that the relatives of the accused should be informed that if he behaved well in jail he would be released at the end of two years from the date of his original sentence. | 22nd June 1886. |
| Ditto - - | U San Da, a Buddhist monk, was proved to have been in treasonable correspondence with the late Myinzaing Prince, when the latter was actively engaged in waging war against the Queen. His friends petitioned the Chief Commissioner for his release. | Petition rejected - - - - - - - | 23rd June 1886. |
| Ditto - - | Nga Pa Tu and Nga Mhan were charged with disposing of dacoited property. The Magistrate was satisfied that two bullocks, identified as bullocks which had been taken by dacoits, had been sold by the accused. The accused were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each. They appealed to the Chief Commissioner to quash both conviction and sentence. | Ditto - - - - - - - - | Ditto. |
| Ditto - - | Nga Bo Gyi and Tha Dun were leaders in an attack on the village of Hinthagyi. Nga Bo Gyi was arrested, found guilty, and sentenced to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment. His relatives petitioned the Chief Commissioner for his release. | The Chief Commissioner saw no reason to interfere with the Deputy Commissioner's orders. | 24th June 1886. |
| Ditto - - | U Oktama *alias* U Einda and U Rewate, two Buddhist priests, were found to be engaged in treasonable correspondence with the Myinzaing Prince. The Chief Commissioner deemed their presence in Upper Burmah undesirable until such time as the country should become quiet. | The Chief Commissioner recommended to the Government of India that these two priests should be detained temporarily in the Akyab jail. The Goverment of India agreed to this proposal on the 26th July 1886. | 25th June 1886. |

| Name of Court which tried the case. | Abstract of case and manner in which it came before the Chief Commissioner. | Abstract of Chief Commissioner's order. | Date of Chief Commissioner's order. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay. | Le We, a Chinese trader, was found to be in illegal possession of a quantity of percussion caps. It was proved that he was in the habit of dealing in caps. He was on conviction sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The Chinese traders in the town hereupon agreed to bind themselves to put a stop to the sale of arms and ammunition by their countrymen, and to hold themselves jointly responsible for any illegal sale; the proceedings were therefore submitted by the Deputy-Commissioners to the Chief Commissioner for remission of sentence. | Remission of the remainder of the sentence was sanctioned on condition that security for one year's good behaviour be given by two respectable citizens, and that the joint undertaking be executed as promised; failure of both or either of these conditions to involve termination of the remission and revival of the original sentence. | 26th June 1886. |
| Ditto - - | Nga Po Chit was entrusted by Ma Mi with certain diamonds and a ruby ring for safe custody. When asked to return them he returned the ruby ring only, and denied all knowledge of the diamonds. He was found guilty of criminal breach of trust and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. He appealed to the Chief Commissioner. | The Chief Commissioner considered the sentence excessive for an offence of this kind in the present state of Burmese society. Sentence reduced to one year. | 10th July 1886. |
| Deputy Commissioner, Minbu. | Maung Tha Aung, the accused in this case, is a relation to Bo Swè, the notorious dacoit leader in Taungdwingyi, and has himself been actively engaged in dacoity in the Minbu district for some time past. In response to the offer of conditional pardon Maung Tha Aung surrendered himself, and the Deputy Commissioners sentenced him to transportation for life. | On condition that Maung Tha Aung furnishes security to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner, Minbu, to the amount of Rs. 500, to be of good behavior for three years, the Chief Commissioner directed that the unexpired portion of the sentence should be remitted. | 26th July 1886. |
| Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing. | Nga Bôk was found guilty of personating a public servant and taking bribes from certain gamblers, and for so doing was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. | The Chief Commissioner declined to interfere with the decision of the Magistrate. | 31st July 1886. |
| Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay. | Ma Sein, a trader in the Zegyo bazaar, purchased for Rs. 45 certain palm leaves which had been stolen from a Buddhist priest and which were said to be worth Rs. 1,000. The Court found her guilty of purchasing stolen property knowing or believing the same to be stolen, and sentenced her to two years imprisonment. Certain elders of the quarter in which she resided petitioned the Chief Commissioner for her release. | The Chief Commissioner declined to interfere with the conviction, but directed that the case for clemency should be considered on 30th June 1887 with a view to partial remission of the sentence passed on accused. | 9th August 1866. |

## STATEMENT NO. IV. REFERRED TO IN FOREGOING LETTER FROM GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

STATEMENT OF CASES DISPOSED OF BY COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN DIVISIONS IN PURSUANCE OF AUTHORITY DELEGATED TO THEM.

### Statement of Criminal Cases before the Commissioner, Central Division, from the 1st to the 30th September 1886.

PART I.—Capital Sentences referred for confirmation.

| Sentencing Court. | Abstract of case and section of Penal Code under which accused was convicted. | Abstract of Commissioner's order. | Date of Commissioner's order. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing. | Under section 121, Indian Penal Code, Paw Win was charged with waging war against the Queen and sentenced to be hanged. The accused belonged to a gang which had committed murder in which he was concerned. | Sentence of death confirmed - - - - - | 2nd September 1886. |
| Deputy Commissioner, Kyauksè. | The accused, Nga Hein and Nga Thaing, were convicted of being members of a band of dacoits led by Nga Ni, which committed many cruel and causeless murders. The two accused with others seized Nga Po, who was supposed to be a Government informer, and dragged him out of the village. His body was found covered with da cuts. | It is clearly proved that the accused were members of a gang by which Nga Po was seized and dragged away to death. The accused belonged to a gang of dacoits which had committed many cruel and causeless murders. The sentence of death is confirmed. | 14th September 1886. |
| Ditto - | The accused, Nga Pwe, was convicted under section 121, Indian Penal Code, for waging war against the Queen-Empress. He was head of the gang who attacked and burnt some villages near Kyauksè and murdered Nga Pa, the thugyi of Thabyetha, which village was also burnt. | There is evidence to show that the murder was committed by the immediate order of the accused. He has deserved the punishment to which he has been sentenced. The sentence of death and forfeiture of all property is confirmed. | 17th September 1886. |
| Deputy Commissioner, Chindwin. | The three accused, Nga Shwe Kôn, Nga Tha Zan, and Nga Mo, were charged, under section 302, Indian Penal Code, with dacoity and murder. The dacoity, of a most daring description, took place in the village of Kyaukmyit in broad daylight. A reward of Rs. 150 was offered for the capture of the first accused, Nga Shwe Kôn, who was clearly recognised as one of the Bos, and who was seen to shoot and kill a villager named Nga Kan as well as to abet the murder of Maung Hmyin. The first accused has been sentenced to death, and the second and third to receive 30 stripes and to be transported for life. | The accused, Nga Shwe Kôn, was seen to shoot a villager named Nga Khan Gyi. He was also one of the gang who dragged away Maung Hmyin and Nga Kaing to the burial-ground, where they killed them both. Accused admits having taken part in the dacoity, but denies having committed the murder. The accused's guilt is clearly proved. I confirm the sentence of death passed upon him, and also direct the forfeiture of all his property. | Ditto. |
| Deputy Commissioner, Ye-u. | The accused, Maung Tait, has been convicted under sections 398 and 400, Indian Penal Code. He is a branded dacoit. He has been seen on several occasions since January last acting as one of the body guards of the celebrated dacoit leader Hla U. On the 31st January accused was present at the town of Tabaying with Hla U when it was dacoited, and many persons were brutally treated in order to make them surrender valuable property. Ni Ye and his wife, residents of Tabayin, were murdered, and accused was in Tabayin when it was attacked by British troops in February, and was captured on the 28th July 1886 by Burmese mounted police after a skirmish near Inagyôk, Hla U's head-quarters. | Accused is no doubt an habitual dacoit, and has belonged to Hla U's gang for some years. As a ringleader of dacoits he has deserved the punishment of death passed upon him. Sentence of death passed by the Deputy Commissioner confirmed. | 18th September 1886. |

PART II.—Other Criminal Cases coming before Commissioner—Nil.

## Statement No. IV.—*continued.*

### Statement of Criminal Cases before the Commissioner, Central Division, up to the 31st August 1886.

**Part I.—Capital Sentences referred for confirmation.**

| Sentencing Court. | Abstract of case and section of Penal Code under which accused was convicted. | Abstract of Commissioner's order. | Date of Commissioner's order. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deputy Commissioner, Kyaukse. | Nga Tha U and Nga Pwe were charged with waging war against the Queen-Empress under section 121, Indian Penal Code. They were two chief leaders under Myat Hmon, by whom and his gang the whole of the south of the district was ravaged and many murders were committed.* | Sentence of death confirmed - - - - - - | 28th August 1886. |
| Ditto - | Nga Myat E was charged with dacoity under section 395, Indian Penal Code. | Sentence of death altered to transportation for life as the gang to which accused belonged had committed no murder as far as was shown. | 28th August 1886. |

* The Deputy Commissioner reports that Nga Pwe and Tha U have not yet been executed, and if Myat Hmôn comes in, he might even now recommend that their lives be spared.

**Part II.—Other Criminal Cases coming before Commissioners—Nil.**

STATEMENT No. 4—*continued.*

## Statement of Criminal Cases which came before the Commissioner, Southern Division, up to 31st August 1886.

PART I.—Capital Sentences referred for confirmation.

| Sentencing Court. | Abstract of case and section of Penal Code under which accused was convicted. | Abstract of Commissioner's Order. | Date of Commissioner's Order. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Nil. | | |

## Statement of Criminal Cases which came before the Commissioner, Southern Division, up to 31st August 1886.

PART II.—Other Criminal Cases coming before Commissioner.

| Name of Court which tried the case. | Abstract of case and manner in which it came before Commissioner. | Abstract of Commissioner's Order. | Date of Commissioner's Order. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Nil. | | |

J. J. DE LA TOUCHE,
Commissioner.

## EXTRACT DESPATCH from the SECRETARY OF STATE to the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, dated 25th November 1886, No. 96, Railway.

My Lord,

Your Excellency's Railway Letter,* No. 148, dated 20th September 1886, respecting the extension of the existing Rangoon-Toungoo Railway as far as Mandalay, has recently received my careful consideration in Council, and you will have learnt, by my telegram of the 27th October 1886, as marginally quoted,† that I have decided on sanctioning the extension in question as a State undertaking. This decision I now supplement with the following observations bearing on the work.

† *Secretary of State to Viceroy, dated 27th October* 1886.

"Your Public Works Letter, No. 148 of 1886. Construction of Mandalay Railway sanctioned as State line. Question of provision of funds deferred till later, the 20 lacs required till end of financial year being met from your cash balances. Despatch follows."

I agree with your Excellency in considering, for the various reasons advanced in your letter and its enclosures, that the Mandalay Railway must, for the present at any rate, be undertaken by State agency, and in view of this conclusion, so strongly urged by your Government and concurred in by myself, it is useless at the present time to discuss in detail the several propositions which have from time to time been submitted to Government for the prosecution of the work by private agency.

The engineering features of the work, at the time of your Excellency's writing, were that, out of a total mileage of 250 miles, 103 miles had then been surveyed and located, namely, 44 miles south from Mandalay, and 59 miles north from Tounghoo. The intervening 147 miles had not then been surveyed in detail, although you state that you are "in possession of sufficient knowledge of the physical features and of the "obligatory points on the route, to establish the fact that the country is easily "practicable for a line of railway." It will be necessary to proceed with a closer examination of the route to be followed, and of the required works, as rapidly and effectively as the condition of the country will allow, and I shall be glad to be placed in possession of the complete surveys and estimates as soon as they are framed and accepted by your Government, construction operations, wherever practicable, being meanwhile actively proceeded with. *

I have, &c.

(Signed) Cross.

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## TELEGRAM from VICEROY to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, dated 26th November 1886.

Roberts has asked for five more Native Infantry regiments for Burmah. I have accordingly given the necessary orders for their despatch.

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## REPLY TELEGRAM, SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY, dated 26th November 1886.

Yours 26th. I quite approve.

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## NARRATIVE OF EVENTS IN BURMAH for Week ending 27th November 1886.

Telegram, dated 7th November 1886 [4.4 p.m.], from Chief Commissioner, Mandalay, to Home Secretary, Simla.

Weekly report, 7th November. Bhamo some disturbance in south by reason of quarrels in adjoining Shan State. Katha new post being established at Kyundaung. District fairly quiet so far as our occupation extends. Ruby mines.—Start of expedition delayed by rain; opposition not expected. Shwebo disturbed; corner in S.W. has been taken in hand and chief dacoit band there was surprised and dispersed with loss by Hyderabad Cavalry. Mandalay city somewhat uneasy from rumours for which no ground exists. Mandalay district to east still vexed by Shan dacoits, against whom two columns are operating; the southern column has secured submission of sundry dacoit villagers.

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* See page

Ava is quiet; also Kyaukse except in S.E. where disquiet is caused by dacoits, whose nest in the hills cannot be carried at this season. Sagaing, Yeu, and Southern Chindwin are disturbed by Lla Oo's gangs. Regular operations against these people by four converging columns well provided with cavalry are matured and begin on 12th. Central Chindwin tidings received that certain notable officials who had hitherto resisted us have tendered submission and are coming in. Mr. Gleeson's death is only bad news from that quarter.

Myingyan force occupied Pakhangyi without resistance and were welcomed by people. Column has started to clear the Welloung gang. Pagan column has marched to occupy Pin and place post there. Advance to Yaw will not begin till 15th December. Minbu.—Generals White and Low have arranged programme of operations. Troops will begin by clearing the river banks and then work inland.

Meiktila quite quiet in north but still disturbed towards south-west. Yamethin quieter in north but much disturbed in south. Ningyan matters improving. Dacoits dispersed by troops on several occasions. Neighbourhood of town quiet. Toungoo road fairly safe. Yamethin road still very unsafe. Good rain during week all over country; much good done to crops. Roads made heavy for military operations. Cholera everywhere abating after rain. Reinforcements nearly all in position. Three parties of naval officers and men coming to work armed launches against dacoits on waters near Minbu. Roads and clearing of tracks for military operations proceeding as promptly as possible in all districts.

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TELEGRAM, dated 14th November 1886, from ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA, Pagan, to DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Calcutta.

Chief arrived this afternoon. Troops were healthy. Report received of a fight at village of Miogu, 12 miles from Alon, on opposite bank of Chindwin River. The Woon of Kanne, who had been loyal to us, had been carried off to this village, and murdered. Lieutenant Fryer, 18th Bengal Infantry, captured Miogu on 7th instant, after determined resistance, and killed 60 of the enemy. Lieutenant Fryer was severely wounded, No. 4063 Sepoy Byrack Singh, 18th Bengal Infantry, killed; 3485 Sepoy Mohamed Tar Mohamed, severely wounded; No. 1105 Private Abdullah Khan, 23rd Madras Light Infantry, killed; No. 1053 Private Kuneiah, 23rd Madras Light Infantry, killed; No. 1324 Private Kerasawmy, 23rd Madras Light Infantry, severely wounded. The wounded reported to be doing well in Myingyan district yesterday morning. General Lockhart attacked Kemmedine Mintha at Kyetha Mya, one march west of Nyengian, killed a few dacoits, and captured some ponies and elephants.

Lieutenant Eckersley, Somersetshire Light Infantry, shot dead, leading advance in Shwebo district, on 2nd instant, north of Alantabin. Lieutenant Balfour, South Yorkshire Regiment, was mortally wounded, and Mr. Rey, Assistant Superintendent, Police, severely wounded. Advance party of force destined for ruby mines has reached 15 miles from river base. It is hoped that the road will be open for cart traffic to Sagadoung halfway to the mines by 5th December.

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TELEGRAM, dated 14th November 1886, from the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA to the DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Pagan.

Further particulars of General Lockhart's fight at Kyethamyo been received. Two columns start from Ningyan at 9 p.m. on 12th; the column under General Lockhart at 6 a.m. on 13th completely surprised and captured the Kemmandine's camp, killing and wounding several men, capturing a number of arms, ponies, and elephants, and all Kemmandine's papers including list of followers and their villages. Kemmandine himself believed to have been wounded. The only casualty, besides Lieutenant Eckersley killed, was No. 237 Private Oliver Palmer of the same regiment slightly wounded. Men were under arms for 20 hours, marching through paddy fields and deep mud, bore great fatigue cheerfully. The second column under Colonel Elton arrived shortly after capture of Kemmandine's camp.

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TELEGRAM No. 17, dated 14th November 1886, from GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Mandalay, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

Casualty report. Near Thanapin, 31st October, when on Cooly Guard, number 1062 Private Soobiah, 3rd Madras Infantry, severely wounded.

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TELEGRAM, dated 14th November 1886 [6.40 p.m.], from GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Shillong, to QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, Simla.

1261, Shillong, November 11th. Extracts Tummoo Diary for week ending 30th October. Health troops good. Road has been completed from Lokchao to Tummoo. Kubo Valley quiet, inhabitants who fled returning to villages, and sending their arms without pressure; over 250 muskets given up. The cannons are being traced, and probably will be found.

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TELEGRAM, dated 14th November 1886 [7.7 p.m.], from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Mandalay, to HOME SECRETARY, Calcutta.

Mandalay, 14th November. Weekly telegram. Bhamo some disturbance in south and some recusancy of tax-payers towards Mogoung. Katha position as last week. Ruby mines expedition delayed by rain which has carried away road; ascent of hill probably not begin till 7th December. Mogok Shans are planning resistance, but when they see strength of force and learn our intentions they may desist. Former lessees of mines at bottom of movement. Officer Commanding and Civil officer are taking every precaution. Shwebo district quiet on whole. One military officer, Lieutenant Balfour, Yorkshire Regiment, killed, and one police officer, Mr. Rey, wounded in encounter near recently occupied post in north. Mandalay town and district fairly quiet. Expedition to hilly country to east has done good. One notable leader with 100 dacoit followers has surrendered. In some cases police and villagers have successfully repulsed dacoits.

Ava position unchanged; quiet on whole. Sagaing large gangs of rebels in Myinmoo sub-division. Combined movement against them begins on 18th from four sides. Kyaukse two large dacoit gangs are becoming active on south-east. Orders for attacking one of them have issued. Yeu quiet on whole, but participates in combined action against Hla Oo. Two dacoit leaders have submitted and joined our side with their men. Chindwin particulars of Mr. Gleeson's death show that dacoits pretended to submit, got the pass word, and rushed the camp at night. Escort of 18th Bengal Infantry rallied most gallantly and beat off dacoits with heavy loss. Kanni Woon who had done good service treacherously killed by a Thugyi who had tendered submission. Brother of murdered man, also a man of local influence, appointed in his room. Force of 85 rifles of 18th Bengal Infantry sent to spot, encountered stout resistance from 1,000 rebels in strong position, dispersed them with 60 of enemy killed. Our loss was three sepoys killed. One officer, Lieutenant Fryer, wounded. All wounded doing well. Position of affairs about Central Chindwin reported to be critical. Reinforcements of five companies infantry and one troop cavalry sent thither from Mandalay. Also Goorkha reinforcements coming from Kubo Valley to Chindwin. Chartered steamer "Kahbyn" on sandbank and cannot be got off. New built light draught steamer "MacIver" with flat will reach Chindwin on Thursday next. Other light draught vessels for this river cannot be ready till January.

Myingyan Pakhangyi occupation continues successful. Wellong dacoits not yet met by expeditions. Pagan.—Outlying post of town burnt by dacoits whom troops and police fail to catch. No intelligence of Pin column. Minbu, work of clearing western side of district now begun, the riverside tracts being first undertaken. River patrolling by launches not yet fully organised.

Meiktila district quiet except in north-east corner where rest of dacoits are to be attacked shortly. Yamethin district reports position somewhat improved. Ningyan reports Belooch Regiment arrived. Columns out after rebels. One officer, Lieutenant Eckersley of 2nd Somerset, killed when leading advance. Rebels' camp surprised. Ponies, guns, rifles, elephants captured. General heavy rain has done great good to crops everywhere. Road making and clearing of tracks being pushed on. Railway construction beginning at Toungoo and Ningyan, and three survey parties taken field to prosecute survey of remainder of line. Much fighting and anarchy reported from Shan country to east and urgent requests received from friendly States that British troops may be sent quickly. British force and political officer started to Northern Shan State of Thonyeh. Four military posts Madaya, Yetagyo, Natogyi, Toungtha taken over by military police during week, besides other posts where police are sharing duty with military.

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TELEGRAM from the OFFICER COMMANDING 1ST BATTALION SOUTH YORKSHIRE REGIMENT to ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA, dated Shwebo, 15th November 1886.

Lieutenant Balfour, South Yorkshire Regiment, died 10th instant of wounds received near Hlautabin.

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TELEGRAM, dated 15th November 1886, from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Rangoon, to HOME SECRETARY, Calcutta.

Weekly report. Lower Burmah fairly quiet, but symptoms of renewed disturbances during dry weather months. Several gangs of 30 to 50 dacoits reported in Pegu, Shwegyin, and Henzada districts. Gaol delivery—114 prisoners disposed of, 438 remain.

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TELEGRAM, dated 17th November 1886, from ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA, Mandalay, to DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Calcutta.

No. 1910-F. C., Mandalay, 17th November. Following casualties reported:—At Bhamo, 8th November, No. 90 Sirdar Dooly-bearer Kaloo died of diarrhœa; at Letpanhla, 13th November, No. 724 Lance Corporal Robert Kitchen, South Yorkshire Regiment, killed.

At Kyan-hynat, 14th November, No 1384 Private Ramanath and Regimental Lascar Baloo, both of 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry, died of cholera; at Khanla, 13th November, Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. L. Anderson, 3rd Madras Infantry, severely wounded in neck; at Miogu, near Alon, 7th November, No. 4063 Private Byrack Sing, 18th Bengal Infantry, and No. 1105 Private Abdullah Khan, and No. 1053 Private Kunniah, 23rd Madras Infantry, killed; Lieutenant Leslie Fryer, 18th Bengal Infantry, and No. 1324 Private Kerasamy, 23rd Madras Infantry, severely wounded; near Choungoo, 11th November, No. 1746 Private Shaik Sawunt, and No. 2535 Private Shaik Kassim, 5th Bombay Infantry, severely wounded; No. 1695 Private Gungaibidin, 5th Bombay Infantry, slightly wounded; at Kyet-thamyo, near Ningyan, 13th November, Lieutenant Eckersley, Somerset Light Infantry, killed; No. 237 Private Oliver Palmer, Somerset Light Infantry, slightly wounded.

At Toungtaloone, seven miles from Kendat, 9th October, 3584 Lance Naik Bhuggut Beer, 18th Bengal Infantry, severely wounded; No. 3075 Private Sookdhan Ram, 18th Bengal Infantry, dangerously wounded; Private Sardar Sing, C Company, 18th Bengal Infantry, severely wounded.

Died on board steamer *en route* to Mandalay, 22nd October, No. 53 Private Ruttonbir Goorway of diarrhœa, 29th October, No. 1176 Private Man Sing Ghurty of remittent fever, both of 3rd Goorkhas.

Died at Mandalay, 11th November, No. 181 Private J. Barnett, South Yorkshire Regiment, and Barber Yelliah, 12th Madras Infantry, of pleurisy; at Gonynijait, 3rd November, No. 2841 Private Lakshman, 5th Bombay Infantry, severely wounded.

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TELEGRAM, dated 18th November 1886, from ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA, to GOVERNMENT.

General Lockhart reports further particulars regarding affair in which Colonel Anderson, 3rd Madras Infantry, was wounded on 13th instant. The detachment was escorting a convoy of carts, 20 men advanced guard, 50 divided into parties of five along line of 77 carts, 20 followed as rear guard. Half a mile south of Kanhla a volley was fired into head of advanced guard from prepared position 20 yards off, four out of five men were killed on the spot; the jungle was so thick that our men could see no one, though they heard men close by. The rear guard of the party was charged at the same time by 30 or 40 men armed with dahs, many of whom were shot, General Stewart reports from Shwebo district, that Captain Vaughan on 13th instant marched from Kulai on left bank of Irrawaddy with 30 rifles South Yorkshire Regiment and 45 1st Bengal Infantry and attacked dacoit villages of Penthla and Koko; 19 dacoits were killed in Let Penthla, and arms and gunpowder were found in Koko; one man, Lance Corporal Kitchen, South Yorkshire, was killed at Let Penthla.

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TELEGRAM, dated 17th November 1886, from ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA, Ava, to MILITARY DEPARTMENT, Calcutta.

38, F. C. Ava, 17th November. Was unable to communicate yesterday, not being near Telegraph Station. General Stewart's report of affair, in which Lieutenant Balfour and Mr. Rey were wounded has been received. A column from Tantaben under Captain Baugh was operating with column from Tokashat under Colonel Senior met the enemy near Sabenetha; the two officers were wounded while charging with their men the enemy who were in thick jungle; no other casualties. The enemy were followed up for three-quarters mile through some dense forests, two were killed, and four were seen to be carried off wounded. Lieutenant Balfour who was shot through knee and liver died shortly afterwards. Mr. Rey shot through lung is doing well. From Myingyan and (sic) Lockhart reports 14th instant, that a detachment 3rd Madras Infantry marching towards Tonghoo from Lemethen was attacked on 18th instant at Khanla between Gwebin and Piokon. Colonel Anderson was severely wounded in the gullet, reported to be doing well, 4 killed and 10 wounded, including 2 followers; killed No. 508 Havaldar Narain Laul, No. 586 Naik Syad Abdul Guffoor, No. 1337 Private Mahomed Ismail, No. 1240 Private Appulsawmy; severely wounded, Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, No. 738 Naik Annarraidoo, No. 1264 Private Rullam, No. 1131 Private Abdul Raymon, No. 784 Private Kander Beg, No. 770 Private Rungasawmy; slightly wounded, No. 1005 Lance Naik Abdul Basila, No. 1084 Lance Naik Carpennah all 3rd Madras Light Infantry. Dooly-bearer Soobron and Soobkiah slightly wounded; enemy reported to have lost heavily.

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TELEGRAM, dated 19th November 1886, from ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA, Mandalay, to MILITARY DEPARTMENT, Calcutta.

No. 33 M., Mandalay, 19th November. Officer Commanding Rangoon reports death at Tavoy Island of No. 1337 Private A. Birch, 2nd Liverpool, on 7th November; and of No. 17428 Bombardier W. Davis, 7-1, Northern Division, Royal Artillery, on 9th idem.

In action at Choungbyoo on 17th November, No. 816 Private Henry Lepper, 1st Rifle Brigade, severely wounded; and Captain R. G. Jones, 1st Madras Lancers, slightly wounded in leg; the latter is doing well.

Officer Commanding at Shway Zee Gon reports that he susprised dacoits on 17th instant at Aintha and Woonibaday. Choungma Bo Boyaygoun killed, and one prisoner taken; no casualties.

Shans sent out by General Officer Commanding 3rd Brigade to ascertain further particulars of this recent attack on Kemmedine report 10 more corpses found near position. Kemmedine's revolver brought in, and it is reported that he has died of wound in groin, but this requires confirmation.

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TELEGRAM, dated 21st November 1886, from ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA to MILITARY DEPARTMENT, Calcutta.

No. 59M., 21st November. Advance guard ruby mines expedition under Major Skine met enemy, date not mentioned; wounded 1395 Naik Garo Ram, slightly; 2189 Sepoy Kabar Singh Thappa, severely. News from Colonel Cubitt of 14th instant says that owing to heavy rains advance has been much delayed, roads being impassable, and likely to remain so for some time. Captain Barrett hopes to be able to reach Sagadoung by 5th December, provided there is no more rain. Civil officer has heard that at instigation of Loothergoies, lessees of mines, whole of district has combined to oppose advance, and that 1,400 dacoits are at Sagadoung. Panthay Chief with Colonel Cubitt disbelieves this report, but to meet all contingencies, Major Skine has gone forward, and for advance on Sagadoung he will have 400 rifles and 2 guns. Panthay has made contract to bring 150 mules *viâ* Magok and Sagadoung to help expedition up the hill.

Report received from Bhamo that about midnight 14th an attack was made on stockade from North-east Battery by about 90 Chinese Shans, and Caoins, who

simultaneously attacked sentry on quarter guard 5-1 Royal Artillery and entered barracks occupied by company 26th Punjab Infantry, killed one man in guard room, and two in Native Infantry barrack and set fire to guard room and barracks. Our casualties were 36428 Gunner Isaac Petty, H-J Royal Artillery, 1047 Havaldar Kenshal Singh, and 1517 Lance Naik Fatteh Singh, 26th Punjab Infantry, killed; 16297 Corporal Laxton, Royal Engineers, missing, his body since found in the river much cut up; enemy's loss four killed and two wounded. The lance (sic) advance of the troops for Katha 200 of Royal Welsh Fusiliers has left this very afternoon.

Officer Commanding at Kyoukmyoung reports that 979 Private Hughes, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was to have embarked for Katha on 14th November, but was reported missing at time of embarkation, and is still missing. General Officer Commanding Rangoon reports death in General Hospital there of 2169 Private Lilbi, 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry, on 4th November, and of 2639 Private Khaidad, 2530 Private Heera Singh, and 2875 Private Jeemon Singh, 26th Bengal Infantry, on 14th November.

General Officer Commanding Mimboo telegraphs on 20th November that there was a report there two days ago that the Goorkhas from the An Pass had occupied Napeh, as he has ascertained from Officer Commanding at Thayetmyo, that 50 Goorkhas from An Pass have occupied Napeh and Pidang a few days since without opposition. Captain Rose reports from Wundavin that the Honawaing dacoits have now crossed the Simmon, and the villages on the east have joined them, that Moung Gyi, a chief of some importance, has come down from the hills, and there will probably be a large gathering under him, who Honawaing will join. A force is under orders to attack him.

JOHN F. C. THATCHER, Captain,
Attaché, Intelligence Branch,
Quartermaster-General's Department in India.

Simla, 27th November 1886.

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APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE of CASUALTIES caused to the ENEMY in KILLED, WOUNDED, and PRISONERS.

| Date. | Place. | Killed. | Wounded. | Prisoners. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6th September 1886 - | Choung-yua - - | 8 | Nil | 3 | |
| 17th „ „ - | Kyounlay - - | 30 | Nil | Nil | |
| | Total - | 38 | Nil | 3 | |

# RETURN of the TROOPS serving in UPPER BURMAH FORCE under the Command of

| Separate Column or Brigade Formation, when such exist—giving the Head-quarter Station of each. | Batteries, Regiments, or Detachments (a Line for each). | Camp, Post, or Station of each. | Date of Corps Returns here embodied. | EUROPEANS. Effective. Officers. | Warrant Officers, N.-C.O., and Men. | Total. | Sick or Wounded. Officers. | Warrant Officers, N.-C.O., and Men. | Total. | Total Europeans. | NATIVE OFFICERS, N.-C. OFFICERS, AND MEN. Effective. | Sick or Wounded. | Total. | General total of Europeans and Natives. | Public Followers. | Private Followers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5-1 S. D. R. A. | Mandalay | 1886. Sept. 30 | 3 | 57 | 60 | .. | 2 | 2 | 62 | .. | .. | .. | 62 | 24 | 12 |
| | 9-1 C. P. D. R. A. | | | 2 | 31 | 33 | .. | 5 | 5 | 38 | 40 | 17 | 57 | 95 | 36 | 3 |
| | 2nd Som. L. I. | | | 5 | 151 | 156 | .. | 6 | 6 | 162 | .. | .. | .. | 162 | 37 | 14 |
| | 2nd Hants Regt. | | | 10 | 333 | 343 | .. | 29 | 29 | 372 | .. | .. | .. | 372 | 29 | 17 |
| | 7th B. C. | | | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 254 | 11 | 265 | 269 | 237 | 27 |
| | 1st M. P. | | | 7 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 441 | 45 | 486 | 493 | .. | .. |
| | 12th M. I. | | | 6 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 369 | 78 | 447 | 453 | 12 | 54 |
| | 23rd W. L. I. | | | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 302 | 25 | 327 | 331 | 35 | 26 |
| | 25th M. I. | | | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 219 | 36 | 255 | 258 | 38 | 7 |
| | 43rd A. L. I. | | | 6 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 421 | 81 | 502 | 508 | 47 | 30 |
| | 5th Bo. L. I. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 32 | 48 | 48 | 11 | .. |
| | 17th M. I. | | | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 149 | .. | 149 | 152 | 18 | 28 |
| | Q. O. S. and M. | | | 2 | 2 | 4 | .. | 1 | 1 | 5 | 88 | 14 | 102 | 107 | 13 | 3 |
| | 21st M. I. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31 | 31 | 31 | 1 | 1 |
| | 2nd Hants Regt. | Yankeentoun | „ | 1 | 46 | 47 | .. | .. | .. | 47 | .. | .. | .. | 47 | 7 | 1 |
| | 12th M. I. | „ | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 | 3 | 27 | 27 | 1 | 1 |
| | 12th M. I. | Maddeah | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 82 | 15 | 97 | 98 | 3 | 9 |
| | 1st M. P. | Tounghu | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 52 | .. | 52 | 52 | .. | .. |
| | 23rd W. L. I. | „ | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 51 | .. | 51 | 52 | 2 | .. |
| | 12th M. I. | Lamaing | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37 | 19 | 56 | 58 | 8 | 2 |
| | 43rd A. L. I. | „ | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 83 | 16 | 104 | 105 | 3 | 3 |
| | Q. O. S. and M. | Paleik | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | 25th Bo. L. I. | „ | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 103 | 7 | 110 | 111 | 2 | 3 |
| | Som. L. I. | Ava | „ | 1 | 35 | 36 | .. | 7 | 7 | 43 | .. | .. | .. | 43 | 7 | 4 |
| | Hants Regt. | „ | „ | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| | 23rd W. L. I. | „ | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29 | 2 | 31 | 31 | 6 | 2 |
| | 25th M. I. | „ | „ | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 55 | 20 | 75 | 76 | .. | .. |
| | 25th M. I. | Nazoon | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 126 | .. | 126 | 127 | 5 | 1 |
| | Som. L. I. | Myotha | „ | 1 | 35 | 36 | .. | 4 | 4 | 40 | .. | .. | .. | 40 | 4 | 1 |
| | Hants Regt. | „ | „ | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | 25th M. I. | „ | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 110 | 8 | 118 | 119 | 4 | 1 |
| | 25th Bo. L. I. | Choungwa | „ | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 118 | 11 | 129 | 131 | 15 | 5 |
| | 5th Bo. L. I. | Shemaga | „ | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 109 | 25 | 134 | 136 | 6 | 6 |
| | 1st M. P. | „ | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Hants Regt. | Sagaing | „ | 2 | 56 | 58 | .. | .. | .. | 58 | .. | .. | .. | 58 | 15 | 1 |
| | 5th Bo. L. I. | „ | „ | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 154 | 7 | 161 | 164 | 19 | 18 |
| | 23rd W. L. I. | „ | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 4 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | 5-1 S. D. R. A. | „ | „ | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | *Hants Regt. | Myinmoo | „ | .. | 12 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. |
| | „ | „ | „ | 1 | 90 | 91 | .. | .. | .. | 91 | .. | .. | .. | 91 | 4 | 1 |
| | Som. L. I. | „ | „ | 1 | 48 | 49 | .. | .. | .. | 49 | .. | .. | .. | 49 | 2 | 1 |
| | 5th Bo. L. I. | „ | „ | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 152 | 9 | 161 | 163 | 6 | 7 |
| | 17th M. I. | „ | „ | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 222 | .. | 222 | 224 | 9 | 10 |
| | 25th M. I. | „ | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 | .. | 50 | 50 | .. | .. |
| | *43rd A. L. I. | „ | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | 15 | 15 | .. | .. |
| | Som. L. I. | Kyouksai | „ | 1 | 82 | 83 | .. | 7 | 7 | 90 | .. | .. | .. | 90 | 6 | 2 |
| | 23rd W. L. I. | „ | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. |
| | 25th Bo. L. I. | „ | „ | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 77 | 48 | 125 | 127 | 22 | 7 |
| | „ | Talukso | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 76 | 1 | 77 | 78 | 3 | 3 |
| | „ | Kume | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 32 | 19 | 51 | 52 | 5 | 4 |
| | Som. L. I | Yewoon | „ | 1 | 76 | 77 | .. | 8 | 8 | 85 | .. | .. | .. | 85 | 5 | 4 |
| | 1st M. P. | „ | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Q. O. S. and M. | „ | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |

* Mounted Infantry.

Major-General G. S. White C.B., V.C., dated at Mandalay, 1st October 1886.

| Riding or Draught Animals. (not Baggage). | | | | Ordnance. | | | | | Total rounds of Ammunition in Regimental possession. | | | | Tents. | | | | | | | | | | | | Carriage for Baggage, &c. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | In Possession. | | | | | | | Required to Complete. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Horses. | Mules. | Ponies. | Elephants. | 7 Pr. (a) | Pr. (a) | Ammunition Boxes. | | | Shot. (b) | Shell. (b) | Case. (b) | Reserve Small Arms. | European Privates. | Staff Sergeants. | Sepoys of two Pals. | Hill. | Bell. | Lascar Pals. | Cabul. | European Privates. | Staff Sergeants. | Sepoys of two Pals. | Hill. | Bell. | Lascar Pals. | | Coolies. | Elephants. | Camels. | Bullocks. | Ponies. | Mules. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,150 | 7 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 55 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 36 | .. | .. | .. | 252 | 36 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,280 | 31 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 73,214 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 275 | .. | 145 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25,000 | .. | .. | 128 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 107,478 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 39 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 81,988 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36,074 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 114,570 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 83,153 | .. | .. | .. | 80 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,120 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19,280 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,400 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,240 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14,800 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20,600 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10,200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,840 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10,600 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15,200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27,161 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 920 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,320 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12,439 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10,660 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 820 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,652 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48,042 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15,652 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 69,516 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 280 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 480 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12,200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 920 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 54,170 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29 | 9 | .. | .. | 24 | .. |
| 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34,560 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,240 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,880 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 120 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 155,900 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11,210 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12,400 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,722 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| Separate Column or Brigade Formation when such exists, giving the Head-quarter Station of each. | Batteries, Regiments, or Detachments (a Line for each). | Camp, Post, or Station of each. | Date of Corps Returns here embodied. | EUROPEANS. Effective. Officers. | Warrant Officers N.C.O. and Men. | Total. | Sick or Wounded. Officers. | Warrant Officers N.C.O. and Men. | Total. | Total Europeans. | NATIVE OFFICERS, N.-C. OFFICERS, AND MEN. Effective. | Sick or Wounded. | Total. | General Total of Europeans and Natives. | Public Followers. | Private Followers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1886. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Brigade—*cont.* | 9-1 C. P. R. A. | Yewoon | Sept. 30 | 1 | 23 | 24 | .. | 4 | 4 | 28 | 39 | 7 | 46 | 74 | 22 | 2 |
| | 25th Bo. L. I. | „ | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 75 | 29 | 104 | 105 | 3 | 2 |
| | 5-1 S. D. R. A. | Bhamo | „ | 1 | 21 | 22 | .. | 3 | 3 | 25 | .. | .. | .. | 25 | 5 | .. |
| | Hazara Mountain Battery. | „ | Sept. 28 | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 148 | 38 | 186 | 190 | 33 | .. |
| | Ben. S. and M. | „ | „ | 1 | 7 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 74 | 10 | 84 | 92 | .. | .. |
| | Mounted Infantry | „ | „ | 1 | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| | R. W. Fusiliers | „ | „ | 7 | 163 | 170 | .. | 22 | 22 | 192 | .. | .. | .. | 192 | 29 | 25 |
| | 26th P. I. | „ | „ | 5 | .. | 5 | 1 | .. | 1 | 6 | 334 | 16 | 350 | 356 | 57 | 24 |
| 2nd Brigade, Bhamo. | 26th P. I. | Shwe-goo | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 42 | .. | 42 | 43 | 6 | 1 |
| | R. W. Fusiliers | Katha | „ | 1 | 65 | 66 | .. | 4 | 4 | 70 | .. | .. | .. | 70 | 9 | 1 |
| | 25th M. I. | „ | Sept. 27 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 60 | 3 | 63 | 64 | 7 | .. |
| | 26th P. I. | „ | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 | 7 | 47 | 47 | 4 | .. |
| | 12th M. I. | Nahakoung | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 69 | 10 | 79 | 80 | 11 | 1 |
| | 25th M. I. | „ | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 | 2 | 26 | 26 | 1 | .. |
| | 26th P. I. | „ | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 42 | 5 | 47 | 48 | 12 | 2 |
| | 2nd Liverpool R. | Hlinedet | Sept. 14 | 1 | 48 | 49 | .. | 4 | 4 | 53 | .. | .. | .. | 53 | 5 | 1 |
| | 2nd M. Lancers | „ | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 10 | 10 | 5 | .. |
| | 27th P. N. I. | „ | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 78 | 4 | 82 | 83 | 6 | 4 |
| | 2nd Somerset L. I. | Yendaw | „ | 1 | 51 | 52 | .. | 2 | 2 | 54 | .. | .. | .. | 54 | 3 | 3 |
| | 27th P. N. I. | „ | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 30 | .. | 30 | 31 | 6 | 2 |
| | 8-1 L. D. R. A. | Yemethen | Sept. 28 | 2 | 27 | 29 | .. | 6 | 6 | 35 | 15 | 3 | 18 | 53 | 9 | 5 |
| | 2nd Somerset L. I. | „ | „ | 1 | 57 | 58 | .. | 3 | 3 | 61 | .. | .. | .. | 61 | 7 | 1 |
| | Mounted Infantry | „ | „ | 1 | 12 | 13 | .. | 1 | 1 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 7 | 1 |
| | Q. O. S. and M. | „ | „ | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 51 | 11 | 62 | 64 | 2 | 4 |
| | 3rd P. L. I. | „ | „ | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 162 | 77 | 239 | 243 | 15 | 14 |
| | 1st Bo. I. | „ | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 75 | 11 | 86 | 87 | 2 | 3 |
| | 16th M. I. | „ | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 44 | 5 | 49 | 49 | 1 | 2 |
| | 27th P. I. | „ | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. |
| | 3rd P. L. I. | Imbetgone | Sept. 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | .. | 21 | 21 | .. | .. |
| | 16th M. I. | „ | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 59 | .. | 59 | 59 | 1 | .. |
| | 16th M. I. | Noungyne | Sept. 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 75 | 4 | 79 | 79 | 1 | .. |
| | 3rd P. L. I. | Myohla | Sept. 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 44 | .. | 44 | 44 | .. | .. |
| | 3rd P. L. I. | Noungloon | Sept. 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 | .. | 45 | 45 | .. | .. |
| | 16th M. I. | „ | Sept. 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 | .. | 30 | 30 | 4 | 1 |
| 3rd Brigade, Ningyan. | 3rd P. L. I. | Thaingone | Sept. 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35 | .. | 35 | 35 | .. | .. |
| | 27th P. I. | Yaynoung | Sept. 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 84 | .. | 84 | 84 | 6 | .. |
| | 27th P. I. | Shoaynamboo | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 56 | .. | 5 | 56 | .. | .. |
| | Q. O. S. and M. | Pyawbway | Sept. 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 | .. | 26 | 26 | .. | .. |
| | 27th P. I. | „ | Sept. 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 54 | .. | 54 | 54 | 3 | .. |
| | Q. O. S. and M. | Touck-chan-gin | Sept. 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 | .. | 24 | 24 | 1 | .. |
| | 3rd M. I. | „ | Sept. 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | 20 | 20 | .. | .. |
| | Mounted Infantry | „ | Sept. 28 | .. | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 3 | .. |
| | 8-1 L. D. R. A. | Ningyan | Sept. 14 | 3 | 35 | 38 | .. | 10 | 10 | 48 | .. | .. | .. | 48 | 59 | 9 |
| | Somerset L. I. | | | 3 | 146 | 149 | .. | 29 | 29 | 178 | .. | .. | .. | 178 | 30 | 7 |
| | R. S. Fusiliers | | | .. | 15 | 15 | .. | 3 | 3 | 18 | .. | .. | .. | 18 | .. | .. |
| | 3rd M. L. I. | | | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 86 | 12 | 98 | 100 | 39 | 22 |
| | 16th M. I. | | | 5 | .. | 5 | 1 | .. | 1 | 6 | 157 | 32 | 189 | 195 | 31 | 23 |
| | 1st Bo. I. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 7 | 21 | 21 | .. | .. |
| | Q. O. S. and M. | | | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 2 | .. |
| | Mounted Infantry | | | .. | 15 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 19 | 18 | .. | 18 | 37 | 7 | .. |
| | R. S. Fusiliers | Sinthawah | „ | 1 | 25 | 26 | .. | .. | .. | 26 | .. | .. | .. | 26 | .. | .. |
| | 16th M. I. | Aylah | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 4 | 25 | 25 | .. | 1 |
| | „ | Thayetgone | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 | 6 | 38 | 38 | 4 | 1 |
| | „ | Keydoungone | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 8 | 29 | 29 | .. | 1 |

| Riding or Draught Animals (not Baggage). | | | | Ordnance. | | | | | Total Rounds of Ammunition in Regimental Possession. | | | | Tents. | | | | | | | | | | | | Carriage for Baggage, &c. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | In Possession. | | | | | | | Required to Complete. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Horses. | Mules. | Ponies. | Elephants. | 7-Pr. (a) | Pr. (a) | Ammunition Boxes. | | | Shot. (b) | Shell. (b) | Case. (b) | Reserve Small Arms. | European Privates. | Staff Sergeants. | Sepoys of two Pals. | Hill. | Bell. | Lascar Pals. | Cabul. | European Privates. | Staff Sergeants. | Sepoys of two Pals. | Hill. | Bell. | Lascar Pals. | | Coolies. | Elephants. | Camels. | Bullocks. | Ponies. | Mules. |
| .. | 40 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 36 | .. | .. | .. | 252 | 36 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29,050 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,937 | 3 | 1 | 51* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 39 |
| 4 | 109 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 788 | 72 | 1,457 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10,845 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 839 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55,701 | 43 | 2 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 95,125 | .. | .. | 37 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,720 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23,510 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21,550 | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13,850 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15,040 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 22 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,770 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,600 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12,560 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12,320 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17,733 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | Pul lock 6. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21,425 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 280 | 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 61,800 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,800 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31,250 | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 128,589 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27,960 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,646 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,330 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,900 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,050 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,605 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,610 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,370 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,992 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8,880 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15,155 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,120 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8,980 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,120 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,170 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 175 | 868 | 254 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 54 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,296,824 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23,225 | .. | .. | 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 54,531 | .. | .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,470 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 323 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30,582 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,800 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,080 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,070 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,713 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

* 18 unserviceable.

| Separate Column of Brigade Formation when such exist, giving the Head-quarter Station of each. | Batteries, Regiments, or Detachments (a Line for each). | Camp, Post, or Station of each. | Date of Corps Returns here embodied. | EUROPEANS. | | | | | | | NATIVE OFFICERS, N.-C. OFFICERS, AND MEN. | | | General Total of Europeans and Natives. | Public Followers. | Private Followers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | EFFECTIVE. | | | SICK OR WOUNDED. | | | Total Europeans. | | | | | | |
| | | | | Officers. | Warrant Officers, N.-C.O., and Men. | Total. | Officers. | Warrant Officers, N.-C.O., and Men. | Total. | | Effective. | Sick or Wounded. | Total. | | | |
| | | | 1886. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 16th M. I. | Piokone | Sept. 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 | 5 | 50 | 50 | 4 | 1 |
| | „ | Shoay-myo | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31 | .. | 31 | 31 | .. | 1 |
| | „ | Layway | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 68 | 8 | 76 | 77 | 5 | 3 |
| 3rd Brigade—*cont.* | „ | Guaybin | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 | 2 | 44 | 44 | .. | .. |
| | „ | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. | 16 | 16 | .. | .. |
| | 3rd M. L. I. | Escort duty | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 5 | 5 | .. | .. |
| | 1st Bo. Grenadiers | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | No. 1 Bo. M. B. | Meitila | Sept. 26 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 57 | 8 | 65 | 66 | 12 | 2 |
| | 2nd Liverpool R. | „ | „ | 1 | 39 | 40 | .. | 5 | 5 | 45 | .. | .. | .. | 45 | 6 | 2 |
| | Bo. S. and M. | „ | „ | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 43 | .. | 43 | 45 | 1 | 2 |
| | 1st Bo. Grenadiers | „ | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 119 | 6 | 125 | 126 | 3 | 4 |
| | 3rd P. L. I. | „ | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 | 3 | 28 | 28 | .. | .. |
| | 27th P. I. | „ | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 47 | 3 | 50 | 50 | 3 | .. |
| | 2nd Liverpool R. | Mahlaing | Sept. 27 | 1 | 44 | 45 | .. | 1 | 1 | 46 | .. | .. | .. | 46 | 4 | 1 |
| | 27th P. I. | | | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 148 | 15 | 163 | 165 | 31 | 18 |
| | „ | Wundwin | Sept. 24 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 151 | 5 | 156 | 157 | 12 | 7 |
| | No. 1 Bo. M. B. | Myingyan | Sept. 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 10 | 22 | 22 | 15 | 2 |
| | 2nd Liverpool R. | „ | „ | 4 | 128 | 132 | .. | 14 | 14 | 146 | .. | .. | .. | 146 | .. | .. |
| | 2nd M. Lancers | „ | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 16 | .. | 16 | 17 | 8 | .. |
| | Bo. S. and M. | „ | „ | 2 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 65 | 5 | 70 | 73 | 12 | .. |
| 4th Brigade, Mingyan. | 11th B. I. | „ | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 57 | 2 | 59 | 60 | 4 | .. |
| | 17th M. I. | „ | „ | 2 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | 3 | 254 | 8 | 262 | 265 | 24 | 30 |
| | 23rd Bo. L. I. | „ | „ | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 104 | 9 | 113 | 117 | 22 | 14 |
| | 17th M. I. | Myotha | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | .. | 21 | 21 | .. | .. |
| | 11th B. I. | Tountha | Sept. 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 51 | .. | 51 | 51 | 2 | .. |
| | 23rd Bo. L. I. | Yetagyo | „ | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 98 | 2 | 100 | 102 | 3 | 2 |
| | 2nd Liverpool R. | Natogyi | „ | 1 | 20 | 21 | .. | .. | .. | 21 | .. | .. | .. | 21 | .. | .. |
| | 23rd Bo. L. I. | „ | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 101 | .. | 101 | 102 | .. | .. |
| | 11th B. I. | Samaikon | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 54 | .. | 54 | 54 | 7 | .. |
| | „ | On escort | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | 14 | 14 | .. | .. |
| | 17th M. I. | „ | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 53 | .. | 53 | 53 | .. | .. |
| | 23rd Bo. L. I. | „ | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | 14 | 14 | .. | .. |
| | „ | Expedition | Sept. 30 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 25 | .. | 25 | 26 | .. | .. |
| | 2nd M. Lancers | On march | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 21 | .. | 21 | 22 | .. | .. |
| | R. W. Fusiliers | Kyoukmyoung | Oct. 1 | .. | 19 | 19 | .. | 4 | 4 | 23 | .. | .. | .. | 23 | 5 | .. |
| | 21st M. I. | „ | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 64 | 11 | 75 | 76 | 2 | 2 |
| | „ | Naphea | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 6 | 51 | 51 | 2 | 3 |
| | 9-1 C. P. D. R. A. | Shwebo | „ | 2 | 21 | 23 | .. | .. | .. | 23 | 43 | 5 | 48 | 71 | 16 | 7 |
| | R. W. Fusiliers | „ | „ | 2 | 45 | 47 | .. | 3 | 3 | 50 | .. | .. | .. | 50 | 13 | 3 |
| | 5th Bo. L. I. | „ | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 119 | 7 | 126 | 127 | 4 | 4 |
| | 21st M. L. | „ | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 144 | .. | 144 | 145 | 4 | 3 |
| | R. W. Fusiliers | Yeu | „ | 1 | 42 | 43 | .. | 4 | 4 | 47 | .. | .. | .. | 47 | 4 | 3 |
| 5th Brigade, Shwebo. | 21st M. I. | „ | „ | 5 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 154 | 31 | 185 | 190 | 24 | 21 |
| | „ | Nabekgyi | Sept. 30 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 101 | .. | 101 | 102 | 4 | 5 |
| | R. W. Fusiliers | Tantabin | Sept. 28 | 1 | 38 | 39 | .. | 2 | 2 | 41 | .. | .. | .. | 41 | 4 | 1 |
| | 21st M. I. | „ | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 117 | 6 | 123 | 124 | 6 | 6 |
| | Hants Regiment | Khanyat | Sept. 30 | 1 | 50 | 51 | .. | .. | .. | 51 | .. | .. | .. | 51 | .. | .. |
| | Q. O. S. and M. | „ | „ | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 137 | .. | 137 | 139 | .. | .. |
| | 43rd G. L. I. | „ | „ | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 104 | .. | 104 | 106 | .. | .. |
| | Liverpool Regiment | Membu | „ | 2 | 45 | 47 | .. | 30 | 30 | 77 | .. | .. | .. | 77 | 9 | 7 |
| 6th Brigade, Membu. | 7-1 N. D. R. A. | „ | „ | 2 | 9 | 11 | .. | 13 | 13 | 24 | 26 | 16 | 42 | 66 | 26 | 13 |
| | 2nd B. I. | „ | „ | 5 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 170 | 36 | 206 | 211 | 38 | 22 |
| | Ben. S. and M. | „ | „ | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 | 3 | 33 | 35 | 9 | 1 |

| Riding or Draught Animals (not Baggage). | | | | Ordnance. | | | | | Total Rounds of Ammunition in Regimental Possession. | | | | TENTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | Carriage for Baggage, &c. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | In Possession. | | | | | | Required to Complete. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Horses. | Mules. | Ponies. | Elephants. | 7 Pr. (a) | Pr. (a) | Ammunition Boxes. | | | Shot. (b) | Shell. (b) | Case. (b) | Reserve Small Arms. | European Privates. | Staff Sergeants. | Sepoys of two Pals. | Hill. | Bell. | Lascar Pals. | Cabul. | European Privates. | Staff Sergeants. | Sepoys of two Pals. | Hill. | Bell. | Lascar Pals. | | Coolies. | Elephants. | Camels. | Bullocks. | Ponies. | Mules. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,500 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,900 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,666 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,240 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 560 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 140 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 35 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 24 | 24 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,463 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,270 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,757 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8,980 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,172 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26,799 | .. | .. | 39 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 70,800 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 49,640 | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 70,400 | .. | .. | 46 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,320 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19,800 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,400 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20,702 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 980 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,120 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 980 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,750 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,400 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,100 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,980 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,360 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | 50 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 180 | 72 | 1 | 211 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 31 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18,600 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45,320 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24,990 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,480 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 78,323 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10,200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,860 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13,686 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,550 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,850 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10,800 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | 47 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 36 | .. | .. | 252 | .. | 36 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26,780 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,115 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| Separate Column or Brigade Formation when such exists, giving the Head-quarter Station of each. | Batteries, Regiments, or Detachments (a Line for each). | Camp, Post, or Station of each. | Date of Corps Returns here embodied. | EUROPEANS. Effective. Officers. | Warrant Officers, N.-C.O. and Men. | Total. | Sick or Wounded. Officers. | Warrant Officers, N.-C.O. and Men. | Total. | Total Europeans. | NATIVE OFFICERS, N.-C. OFFICERS AND MEN. Effective. | Sick or Wounded. | Total. | General Total of Europeans and Natives. | Public Followers. | Private Followers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Brigade—*cont.* | 23rd W. L. I. | Membu | 1886, Sept. 30 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 47 | 12 | 59 | 60 | 4 | 1 |
| | 3rd H. Contgt. | „ | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 165 | 14 | 179 | 180 | 13 | 2 |
| | 1st M. Lancers | „ | „ | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 131 | .. | 131 | 133 | 81 | .. |
| | 7-1 N. D. R. A. | Segu | Sept. 28 | 2 | 22 | 24 | .. | 2 | 2 | 26 | 47 | 1 | 48 | 74 | 25 | 3 |
| | 2nd B. I. | „ | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 96 | .. | 96 | 96 | .. | .. |
| | 11th B. I. | „ | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 96 | .. | 96 | 96 | .. | .. |
| | 3rd H. Contgt. | „ | „ | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 231 | .. | 231 | 234 | 14 | 3 |
| | 23rd Bo. L. I. | Pyeloungyaw | Sept. 30 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 96 | .. | 96 | 97 | 5 | 1 |
| | Liverpool Regiment | Salenmyo | Sept. 27 | 1 | 49 | 50 | .. | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. | .. | 50 | 1 | 1 |
| | 2nd B. I. | „ | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 65 | .. | 65 | 66 | 2 | 1 |
| | 23rd W. L. I. | „ | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 54 | .. | 54 | 54 | .. | .. |
| | 23rd Bo. L. I. | „ | „ | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 150 | .. | 150 | 152 | .. | .. |
| | 3rd H. Contgt. | „ | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 191 | .. | 191 | 192 | 12 | |
| | 2nd B. I. | Minhla | Sept. 30 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 107 | 14 | 121 | 122 | .. | .. |
| | 3rd H. Contgt. | „ | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 103 | .. | 103 | 104 | 23 | .. |
| | 2nd B. I. | Thasee | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | 20 | 20 | .. | .. |
| | R. S. F. | Thoungdwingyi | Sept. 28 | 1 | 131 | 132 | .. | 20 | 20 | 152 | .. | .. | .. | 152 | .. | .. |
| | 9-1 N. D. R. A. | „ | „ | 1 | 19 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 49 | .. | 49 | 69 | .. | .. |
| | 26th M. I. | „ | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 189 | 11 | 200 | 201 | .. | .. |
| | 2nd B. I. | Magwe | Sept. 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | 20 | 20 | .. | .. |
| | 1st M. Lancers | „ | „ | 4 | .. | 4 | 1 | .. | 1 | 5 | 106 | 1 | 107 | 112 | 121 | .. |
| | 2nd B. I. | Yenangyoung | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 | .. | 40 | 40 | .. | .. |
| | 2nd B. I. | Sinboungwe | Sept. 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46 | .. | 46 | 46 | .. | .. |
| | 7-1 N. D. R. A. | Pagan | Sept. 27 | 1 | 23 | 24 | .. | 3 | 3 | 27 | 47 | 1 | 48 | 75 | 25 | 3 |
| | Liverpool Regiment | „ | „ | 1 | 51 | 52 | .. | 13 | 13 | 65 | .. | .. | .. | 65 | 5 | 3 |
| | 1st M. Pioneers | „ | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 | 3 | 48 | 48 | 3 | .. |
| | Ben. S. and M. | „ | „ | 1 | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 36 | 1 | 37 | 40 | 12 | 3 |
| | 11th B. I. | „ | „ | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 165 | 24 | 188 | 193 | 38 | 32 |
| | 3rd Gurkhas | „ | „ | 7 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 476 | 32 | 508 | 515 | 56 | 26 |
| | 11th B. I. | Pakoko | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 100 | 7 | 107 | 108 | .. | .. |
| | Ben. S. and M. | „ | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | .. | 7 | 8 | .. | 1 |
| | Liverpool Regiment | Popa | „ | 1 | 41 | 42 | .. | 9 | 9 | 51 | .. | .. | .. | 51 | 2 | 1 |
| | 11th B. I. | „ | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 53 | .. | 53 | 54 | 2 | 8 |
| | Ben. S. and M. | „ | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| | 3rd Gurkhas | Seh | Sept. 29 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 96 | 5 | 101 | 102 | 21 | 4 |
| | 11th B. I. | Singoo | Sept. 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41 | .. | 41 | 41 | .. | 4 |
| | Ben. S. and M. | „ | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 4 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | 11th B. I. | Mitchee | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 62 | .. | 62 | 62 | .. | 2 |
| | „ | Escort duty | „ | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 59 | .. | 59 | 61 | .. | .. |
| Chindwin Command. | 18th B. I. | Kendat | Sept. 28 | 5 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 243 | 57 | 300 | 305 | 41 | 23 |
| | Q. O. S. and M. | „ | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 39 | 2 | 41 | 42 | .. | .. |
| | 18th B. I. | Kalay-wa | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 50 | 2 | 52 | 53 | .. | .. |
| | „ | Mingin | „ | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 151 | 35 | 186 | 188 | 1 | .. |
| | Q. O. S. and M. | „ | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 1 | 10 | .. | .. |
| | No. 1 Bo. M. B. | Alón | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 57 | 5 | 62 | 63 | 11 | 1 |
| | 18th B. I. | „ | „ | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 100 | 10 | 110 | 112 | 8 | 2 |
| | 23rd W. L. I. | „ | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 34 | .. | 34 | 35 | 3 | 1 |
| | 25th Bo. L. I. | „ | „ | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 66 | 2 | 68 | 69 | 2 | 1 |
| | Q. O. S. and M. | „ | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 3 | 20 | 20 | 1 | .. |
| | | | General Total | 259 | 2,519 | 2,778 | 5 | 288 | 293 | 3,071 | 12,914 | 1,350 | 14,264 | 16,335 | 2,116 | 1,228 |

(*a*) Calibre to be given. (*b*) Weight

Certified that all parts of this Return have been carefully examined by me.

M. PROTHEROE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General,
Upper Burmah Force.

| Riding or Draught Animals (not Baggage). | | | | Ordnance. | | | | | Total Rounds of Ammunition in Regimental Possession. | | | | Tents. | | | | | | | | | | | | Carriage for Baggage, &c. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | In Possession. | | | | | | Required to Complete. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Horses. | Mules. | Ponies. | Elephants. | 7 Pr. (a) | Pr. (a) | Ammunition Boxes. | | | Shot. (b) | Shell. (b) | Case. (b) | Reserve Small Arms. | European Privates. | Staff Sergeants. | Sepoys of two Pals. | Hill. | Bell. | Lascar Pals. | Cabul. | European Privates. | Staff Sergeants. | Sepoys of two Pals. | Hill. | Bell. | Lascar Pals. | | Coolies. | Elephants. | Camels. | Bullocks. | Ponies. | Mules. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,540 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 88,784 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 129 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 66 | .. |
| .. | 36 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 191 | 36 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 83 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,612 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23,200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8,450 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,860 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14,200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 600 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29,170 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55,761 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 600 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 122 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 54 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,700 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,084 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | 43 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 36 | .. | .. | .. | 252 | 36 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 39 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,056 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 136,029 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,700 | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 155,169 | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16,330 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 197 | 22 | 46,563 | .. | .. | 11½ | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 87 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,460 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25,139 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | 36 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 223 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13,700 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 137 | .. |
| .. | 55 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 554 | 514 | 196 | 3 | 28 | 2 | 148 | .. | .. | 631 | 2,349 | 583 | 7,659,193 | 107 | 13 | 441½ | 201 | 61 | 302 | 48 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 31 | 13 | .. | 10 | 402 | 215 |

and description to be given.

Geo. S. White, Major-General,
General Commanding Upper Burmah Force.

## List of Casualties since last Return (including those of a prior date not previously reported).

| Corps. | Regimental No. | Rank and Names. | Date of Casualty. | Action or Place. | Particulars — showing whether killed, died of wounds, wounded, &c., and the nature of wound or disease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Killed.** | | | |
| 18th B. I. - - - | 3,978 | Private Devi Singh - - | 21-8-86 | Kendat - | Shot when [illegible] |
| 23rd Bo. L. I. - - | 192 | „ Mahadoe Sackpall - - | 31-8-86 | Taunthamyo - | Killed in action. |
| | | **Died of Wounds.** | | | |
| 2nd M. Lan. - - | 1,512 | Sowar Lahoor Ali - - | 8-9-86 | Tantaben - | Wounded 7-9-86. |
| | | **Wounded.** | | | |
| 18th B. I. - - - | 42 | Bugler Devideen - - | 13-8-86 | Leyema - | Slight. |
| 26th M. I. - - | 1,819 | Lce. Naique Mahomed Sulaman | 1-9-86 | Nr. Segoo - | Severe. |
| 2nd B. I. - - - | 3,312 | Private Shaik Jaffar - - | 1-9-86 | „ - | Slight. |
| „ - - - | 3,297 | „ Moosta Kum Khan - | 1-9-86 | „ - | „ |
| 43rd A. L. I. - - | — | Captain Barrett, A. L. - - | 2-9-86 | Lamaing - | „ |
| 2nd B. I. - - - | 2,804 | Private Ramsarub Sing - - | 29-8-86 | Simboungweh - | Severe. |
| Som. L. I. - - | 210 | „ Morley, E. - - | 12-8-86 | Ningyan - | Slight. |
| | | **Missing.** | | | |
| | | *Nil.* | | | |
| | | **Died of Disease.** | | | |
| Som. L. I. - - | 511 | Private Harp, C. - - | 28-8-86 | Kyouksé - | Dysentery. |
| Transport 7-1 N. D. R. A. | 932 | Driver Jelall Deen - - | 27-8-86 | Segoo - - | Cholera. |
| 3rd Gurkhas - - | 1,022 | Private Pathan Bhist Shiftar - | 28-8-86 | Pagan - - | „ |
| „ - - | 1,301 | „ Mahar Bhuggut Maggur | 28-8-86 | „ - - | „ |
| Som. L. I. - - | 169 | „ Phillips, G. - - | 30-8-86 | Ningyan - | „ |
| Transport - - | 22 | Driver Noordeen - - | 24-8-86 | Mandalay - | Acute Dysentery. |

### Abstract.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Numbers, killed - 2 | Died of wounds - 1 | Wounded - - 7 | Missing - *Nil.* | Died of disease - 106 |

| Corps. | Regimental No. | Rank and Name. | Date. | Place. | Particulars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26th P. I. - - | 2,835 | Private Achhar Sing - - | 26-8-86 | Bhamo - - | Diarrhœa. |
| R. W. Fusiliers - - | 479 | „ Hughes, J. - - | 26-8-86 | „ - - | Committed Suicide. |
| Transport - - - | 50 | Bearer Kooshire - - | 28-8-86 | Mandalay - | Ague and Diarrhœa. |
| 3rd Gurkhas - - | 1,462 | Private Bullock Thapa - - | 30-8-86 | Pagan - - | Cholera. |

| Corps. | Regimental No. | Rank and Name. | Date. | Place. | Particulars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Gurkhas - - | 1,771 | Private Hut Sing Bhist - - | 30-8-86 | Pagan - - | Cholera. |
| „ - - | 1,027 | „ Misiton Bahadur Bapa - | 30-8-86 | „ - - | „ |
| Somersetshire L. I. - | 13 | „ Francis, A. - - | 29-8-86 | Ningyan - | Remittent fever. |
| 5th Bo. L. I. - | 2,026 | „ Paschanna - - | 31-8-86 | Shemaga - | Drowned. |
| „ - - | 2,480 | „ Bapajee Sawanth - - | 31-8-86 | „ - | Cholera. |
| 7-1 N. D. R. A. - - | — | Battery Syce Rahmut Ullah - | 24-8-86 | Membu - | „ |
| [illegible] | 562 | Private McDonald, T. - - | 2-9-86 | „ - - | Ague. |
| 1st M. P. - - | 640 | „ Joggiat - - - | 3-9-86 | Mandalay - | Cholera. |
| 7-1 N. D. R. A. - - | 17,889 | Captain Graves, C. A. - - | 2-9-86 | Membu - | Dysentery. |
| Liverpool Regiment - | 2,425 | Private Welsh, R. - - | 3-9-86 | „ - - | Diarrhœa. |
| Somersetshire L. I. - | 986 | „ Arbuckle, T. - - | 4-9-86 | Myotha - | Enteric fever. |
| 25th M. I. - - | — | Shoemaker Venketsawmy - | 2-9-86 | Mandalay - | General debility. |
| 26th P. I. - - - | 2,122 | Private Neidhoo - - | 1-9-86 | „ - | Dysentery. |
| 23rd W. L. I. - - | 1,896 | „ Ayahsawmy - - | 4-9-86 | Membu - | Cholera. |
| Hospital Assistant - | 391 | Burjore Misser - - - | 5-9-86 | Mandalay - | „ |
| 2nd B. I. - - - | 3,195 | Private Ram Daing - - | 6-9-86 | Membu - | Ague. |
| Liverpool Regiment - | 34 | „ Hefferman, P. - - | 7-9-86 | „ - - | „ |
| 5th Bo. L. I. - - | 2,776 | „ Dowbut Row Chawan - | 8-9-86 | Shemaga - | Cholera. |
| 25th M. I. - - | 1,050 | „ Vydilingun - - | 24-8-86 | Katha - - | Tetanus. |
| „ - - | — | Follower Kistwasawmy - | 24-8-86 | „ - - | Bright's disease. |
| Somersetshire L. I. - | 539 | Private Wall, J. - - | 6-7-86 | Yemethen - | Jaundice. |
| „ - - | 553 | „ Thomas, R. - - | 11-7-86 | „ - | Remittent fever. |
| 3rd M. L. I. - - | 1,146 | „ Sudumbramsawmy - | 30-7-86 | „ - | Cholera. |
| „ - - | 354 | „ Mooty Naidoo - - | 30-7-86 | „ - | „ |
| „ - - | 888 | „ Mahomed Bauker - | 30-7-86 | „ - | „ |
| „ - - | — | Peon Ebrahim Khan - - | 30-7-86 | „ - | „ |
| „ - - | 929 | Private Venketsawmy - - | 6-8-86 | „ - | Dysentery. |
| Liverpool Regiment - | 663 | „ Donoghue, H. - - | 9-9-86 | Membu - | Ague. |
| 5th Bo. L. I. - - | 2,595 | „ Garan Mankur - - | 6-9-86 | Ongdaw - | Fever. |
| Somersetshire L. I. - | 2,038 | „ Southwell, F. - - | 22-7-86 | Myingyan - | Enteric fever |
| 27th P. I. - - | 2,264 | Drummer Chooty Lall - - | 26-7-86 | Meikhla - | Cholera. |
| 3rd Gurkhas - - | — | Recruit Rodhbir Maggar - | 27-8-86 | Pagan - - | „ |
| Commissariat Department Follower. | 376 | Dan Sing - - - | 27-8-86 | „ - | „ |
| 3rd M. I. - - | 1,245 | Private Chinchemato - - | 7-9-86 | Imbetgone - | „ |
| Hants - - - | 1,632 | „ Edwards, F. - - | 8-9-86 | Mandalay - | Typho-malarial fever. |
| R. W. Fusiliers - - | 2,911 | „ Jones, S. - - | 10-9-86 | Bhamo - - | Remittent fever. |
| 5th Bo. L. I. - - | 2,402 | „ Ram Narien - - | 14-9-86 | Sagaing - | Fever. |
| 16th M. I. - - | 1,079 | „ Loopen - - - | 30-8-86 | Kydoung-own - | Cholera. |
| Somersetshire L. I. - | 363 | „ Gooding, J. - - | 2-9-86 | Ningyan - | „ |
| 16th M. I. - - | 1,105 | „ Ramiah - - - | 22-8-86 | Piakone and Gwaybin. | „ |
| „ - - | 1,571 | „ Narainsawmy - - | 22-8-86 | | |
| „ - - | 1,681 | „ Mahamed Kassim - | 25-8-86 | Gwaybin - | „ |
| „ - - | 1,453 | „ Pentiah - - | 26-8-86 | „ - - | „ |
| „ - - | 1,305 | „ Somiah - - - | 1-9-86 | „ - - | „ |

| Corps. | Regimental No. | Rank and Name. | Date. | Place. | Particulars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16th M. I. | 1,642 | Private Shaik Jelland | 22-8-86 | Piakone | Cholera. |
| „ | 1,641 | „ Shaik Hyder | 7-9-86 | Ningyan | „ |
| Hants Regiment | 124 | „ Mould, J. | 9-9-86 | Sagaing | Diarrhœa. |
| 25th Bo. L. I. | 1,869 | „ Govindachakrie | 13-9-86 | Kume | Intermittent fever. |
| 12th M. I. | 2,937 | „ Lutchmiah | 25-8-86 | Mandalay | Dysentery. |
| 26th P. I. | 2,819 | „ Gholabha | 10-9-86 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| R. W. Fusiliers | 192 | „ Green, S. | 10-9-86 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 3rd Gurkhas | 508 | „ Runbahadoor Khatir | 14-9-86 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 7-1 N. D. R. A. | 40,891 | Gunner Wright, F. | 14-9-86 | Membu | Ague. |
| 26th P. I. | 1,891 | Private Kirpah | 11-9-86 | Mandalay | Diarrhœa. |
| „ | 1,850 | Naique Soondur Sing | 11-9-86 | „ | „ |
| „ | 2,385 | Private Dial Sing | 13-9-86 | „ | Dysentery. |
| „ | 2,374 | „ Vasawa Sing | 13-9-86 | „ | „ |
| „ | — | Bhisti Saddoo | 11-9-86 | „ | „ |
| 16th M. I. | 1,597 | Private Mahomed Surmer | 12-9-86 | Kydoungown | Cholera. |
| 3rd M. I. | — | Puckalli Cellapermaul | 1-9-86 | Near Ningyan | „ |
| 1st Bo. Grenadiers | 2,183 | Private Narayen Googer | 5-9-86 | En route to | „ |
| „ | 2,101 | „ Narayen Wecharry | 2-9-86 | Ningyan | Fever. |
| „ | 2,333 | „ Amroot Sawant | 5-9-86 | En route to | Cholera. |
| 3rd M. I. | 534 | „ Nursimboo | 1-9-86 | Ningyan | „ |
| Commt. Dept. | — | Sweeper Kassy | 13-9-86 | Membu | „ |
| 25th Bo. L. I. | 2,674 | Private Her Chand Sing | 19-9-86 | Kyoukse | Dysentery. |
| 7-1 N. D. R. A. | 49,316 | Gunner Banett, T. | 17-9-86 | Segoo | Ague. |
| 26th P. I. | 2,324 | Private Bahsavah Sing | 14-9-86 | Katha | Remittent fever. |
| „ | 1,520 | „ Mangloo | 12-9-86 | Nahakoung | Cholera. |
| „ | — | Mehtar Gooa | 13-9-86 | „ | „ |
| Liverpool Regiment | 167 | Private Kirkham, F. K. | 18-9-86 | Myingyan | Enteric fever. |
| 16th M. I. | 520 | „ Shaik Braham | 9-9-86 | Imbetgone | Cholera. |
| 3rd M. I. | 677 | „ Permah Naidoo | 16-9-86 | Yemethen | Fever. |
| Liverpool Regiment | 361 | „ Smith, J. | 18-9-86 | Membu | Diarrhœa. |
| „ | 2,537 | „ Gilbert, H. | 15-9-86 | „ | Ague. |
| 3rd Gurkhas | — | Bhisti Jatia | 14-9-86 | Pagan | Cholera. |
| R. S. Fusiliers | 2,616 | Private Kennedy, P. | 15-9-86 | Sinthawah | Diarrhœa. |
| 7-1 N. D. R. A. | 85 | Havildar Kaini Din | 18-8-86 | Membu | Cholera. |
| „ | 302 | „ Shere Ali | 18-8-86 | „ | „ |
| 43rd A. L. I. | 2,074 | Private Luchman Gurung | 9-9-86 | Choungwa | Ague. |
| 3rd M. I. | 752 | „ Ragaviah | 13-9-86 | Noungloon | Cholera. |
| R. W. Fusiliers | 1,807 | Corporal Hedges, A. | 18-9-86 | Mandalay | Fever. |
| 2nd B. I. | — | Lascar Pooran Ram | 17-9-86 | Membu | Dysentery. |
| 3rd Gurkhas | 2,016 | Private Rudobir Gutrie | 20-9-86 | Pagan | Cholera. |
| 16th M. I. | 1,086 | Naique Shaik Tippoo | 18-9-86 | Thayetmyo | „ |
| 12th M. I. | 3,146 | Private Lutchannah | 2-9-86 | Mandalay | Remittent fever. |
| „ | 2,768 | „ Munnarroo | 2-9-86 | „ | Pleurisy. |
| 26th P. I. | 2,022 | „ Phugga Sing | 18-9-86 | „ | Debility. |
| 3rd M. I. | 1,043 | L. Naique Abdul Rhyeem | 20-9-86 | Yemethen | Fever and jaundice. |

| Corps. | Regimental No. | Rank and Name. | Date. | Place. | Particulars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26th P. I. - - - | 2,518 | Private Sunder Sing - - | 21-9-86 | Mandalay - | Diarrhœa. |
| Liverpool Regiment - | 2,592 | Sergeant Quigg, C. T. - - | 22-9-86 | Pagan - - | Fever. |
| Commt. Dept. - - | 133 | Sweeper Megal - - - | 21-9-86 | Membu - - | Cholera. |
| 16th M. I. - - | 1,570 | Private Muhammad Mustapha - | 16-9-86 | Piakone - | „ |
| „ - - | 785 | „ Muhammad Saib - | 16-9-86 | „ - - | „ |
| 12th M. I. - | 3,144 | „ Appadoo - - | 23-9-86 | Maddeah - | „ |
| 5th Bo. L. I. - - | 2,570 | „ Ittoo Bhalay Kur - | 20-9-86 | Shemaga - | Epidemic diarrhœa. |

## EXTRACT LETTER from the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to the SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 30th November 1886, No. 192, Military.

Papers marginally cited, containing accounts of successful engagements with dacoits conducted by Captain H. FitzG. Stevens, 42nd Goorkha Light Infantry, Commanding at Tummoo.

From Adjutant-General in India, No. 5309 A., dated 22nd October 1886, and enclosure.
From Adjutant-General in India, No. 5364 A., dated 25th October 1886, and enclosure.
From Adjutant-General in India, No. 5381 A., dated 26th October 1886.
To Adjutant-General in India, No. 1603 B., dated 29th October 1886.
From Adjutant-General in India, No. 5430 A., dated 27th October 1886, and enclosure.

Enclosures referred to in foregoing Letter.

No. 5309 A., Field Operations, dated Simla, 22nd October 1886.

From Colonel P. H. F. HARRIS, Officiating Deputy Adjutant-General, to Major-General O. R. NEWMARCH, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

FORWARDED for information.

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TELEGRAM No. 1136, dated 21st October 1886, from the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Eastern Frontier District, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

FOLLOWING just received from Captain Stevens, Commanding, Tummoo, dated Chanyone, October 10th:—" I attacked rebel stockade at Chanyone this morning with " detachments, 4th Bengal Infantry, 42nd, 44th, Goorkhas, total 8 British officers, " 357 Native ranks, with three mountain guns and 100 Manipuris. After one hour's " artillery fire,—enemy's guns being silenced,—I ordered infantry to assault from both " flanks under Captain Briscoe, 44th Goorkha Light Infantry, Lieutenant Burne, 4th " Bengal Infantry, Lieutenant Daly, 42nd Goorkha Light Infantry. This was carried " out with dash under enemy's fire. A lodgment was effected by both attacks simul- " taneously, on which the enemy evacuated position; they were followed up and a " stockade 400 yards in rear taken. Manipur Contingent formed centre, and behaved " well. Gun detachment, 44th, made excellent practice. Stockade now destroyed was " of great strength. Casualties,—Captain Briscoe, slight wound on forehead; " No. 1117 Sepoy Gurbies Gheesty, 44th, killed; one bugler, 4th Bengal Infantry " and two sepoys, 44th, slightly wounded; Manipuri jemadar severely wounded. " Enemy left eight killed, many wounded. I bring to favourable notice Captain " Briscoe, commanding right attack; Lieutenant Burne, left attack; Captain Willcocks, " Transport Officer. Enemy being pursued. Have sent back one gun, 80 men to " strengthen Tummoo. Captain Weller commands there. Enemy have secreted their " cannon in jungle." Message ends. Second message, dated 11th October, from Captain Stevens:—" Enemy evacuated Mamoo stockade; on my arrival yesterday, they

" were digging shelter pits, when surprised. Stockade destroyed; large quantity rice, " one elephant, all household property captured; advanced thence to Pantha and to-day " to this place, Indinegone. Enemy demoralised, did not await attack, cleared out after " few shells fired. I occupied stockade. 1,500 maunds rice, one elephant, large " number war gongs captured. Villagers have sent two letters tendering submission, " asking for terms. One sepoy, 42nd, severely injured whilst climbing stockade. " Troops in excellent spirits. Shall remain here to-morrow to remove rice to Tummoo, " which is too valuable to lose :"—Message ends.

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No. 5364 A., Field Operations, dated Simla, 25th October 1886.

From Colonel P. H. F. HARRIS, Officiating Deputy Adjutant-General, to Major-General O. R. NEWMARCH, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

FORWARDED for the information of Government.

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TELEGRAM No. 1148, dated 23rd October 1886, from the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Eastern Frontier District, to the ADJUTANT GENERAL.

FOLLOWING received from Captain Stevens, Commanding Tummoo Force, dated Indinegone, October 12th :—" Sent party to visit Athlowe; found it deserted by " rebels. Destroyed Pantha ghat, rebel position. On return, I move to Wetop " to-night." Message ends. Wetop is 20 miles distant from Tummoo on Kendat road, a village whose headman has been actively engaged against us. I think Stevens will probably visit Oktong, 8 miles beyond Wetop on Kendat road, another rebel village, and thence return.

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No. 5381 A., Field Operations, dated Simla, 26th October 1886.

From Colonel P. H. F. HARRIS, Officiating Deputy Adjutant-General, to Major-General O. R. NEWMARCH, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

IN continuation of this office No. 5309 A., dated 22nd instant, I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to bring to the favourable notice of the Government of India the excellent services rendered by Captain A. FitzG. Stevens, 42nd Goorkha Light Infantry, since he has been in command at Tummoo.

2. The successful engagements with dacoits reported in the telegram which accompanied this office memorandum of the 22nd instant reflect, in his Excellency's opinion, the greatest credit on Captain Stevens, and he is also deserving of commendation for the admirable manner in which he has commanded at Tummoo, where he has shown great military ability.

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No. 1603 B., Field Operations, dated Simla, 29th October 1886.

From Major-General O. R. NEWMARCH, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5381 A., Field Operations, dated the 26th October 1886, and in reply to express the concurrence of the Government of India in the opinion of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that the successful engagement with dacoits conducted by Captain H. FitzG. Stevens, 42nd Goorkha Light Infantry, reflect great credit on him, and that he is deserving of commendation for the manner in which he has exercised his command at Tummoo.

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No. 5430 A., Field Operations, dated Simla, 27th October 1886.

From Colonel P. H. F. HARRIS, Officiating Deputy Adjutant-General, to Major-General O. R. NEWMARCH, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

FORWARDED for the information of Government.

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TELEGRAM No. 1159, dated Shillong, 26th October 1886, from the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Eastern Frontier District, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

IN continuation of my telegram No. 1148, of 23rd October. Report received from Captain Stevens, Commanding Tummoo Force, dated Wetop, 14th October—"Six "Burmese villages have asked for terms. Several headmen in my camp. I move to "Oktong to-morrow, and arranging for opening communication with Kendat. My "terms to villages include giving up of arms. One village has submitted, giving up "arms, war-gongs. Rimmoo is strongly guarded. I propose to remain at Oktong "a few days out. Capture of Chanyone stockade has had important results. In Kubo "the rebels have fled to Kumbat and Kalay southwards. Our troops are well."

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TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY, dated 1st December 1886.

What native infantry regiments under orders for Burmah?

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TELEGRAM, from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 2nd December 1886.

Your military telegram of the 1st. Regiments under orders for Burmah, 12th, 13th, 15th, Bengal Infantry, 27th Madras Infantry, and probably an infantry regiment of the Hyderabad contingent not yet decided upon.

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NARRATIVE OF EVENTS IN BURMAH for Week ending 4th December 1886.

TELEGRAM, No. 2921, dated the 5th November 1886, from GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Mandalay, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

Death Report. At Saintawah, 29th October, No. 378 Private James Gurley, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, a signaller, of cholera; 3rd November, No. 121 Private Edward Dalling, Royal Scots Fusiliers, of cholera; at Mandalay, 31st October, No. 2499 Private Hoodaw Ahier, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, of dysentery.

At Myinmoo, 2nd November, No. 611 Private Samuel Wood, Somersetshire Light Infantry, of remittent fever.

At Ningyan, 3rd November, No. 822 Private Charles Tipple, West Surrey, of cholera.

At Myingyan, 3rd November, No. 1090 Private Nicholas Dunne, No. 673 Private James Burt, No. 1313 Private Albert Bishop, No. 754 Private Samuel Turner, all of Munster Fusiliers, all of cholera.

At Yewoon, 3rd November, No. 476 Private A. Garrett, Somersetshire Light Infantry, of cerebro-spinal fever.

At Myingyan, 4th November, No. 1164 Private Thomas Donogh, No. 2033 Private John Fitzgerald, No. 575 Private James Kinlow, Munster Fusiliers, of cholera; 2nd November, No. 402 Sergeant Thomas Norris, No. 1041 Private Richard Schalcfield, No. 490 Private Alfred Turner, No. 1043 Private James Henley, all Munster Fusiliers, of cholera; at Shemaga, 5th November, No. 1268 Private Collinson, South Yorkshire, of cholera.

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TELEGRAM, No. 247, dated 5th November 1886, from the OFFICER COMMANDING 21st Madras Infantry, to the QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL IN INDIA.

Died, No. 1256 Lutchmiah, Private, 21st Regiment Madras Infantry, at Htantonbin, of acute nephritis, on the 3rd November.

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TELEGRAM, No. 587, dated 6th November 1886, from the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Rangoon, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

Private, No. 1679, Thakoordin Tewari, 16th Bengal Infantry, died at Rangoon, 31st October, of dysentery.

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TELEGRAM, No. 2933, dated 6th November 1886, from the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Mandalay, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

Casualty report. At Gwebin, 23rd October, No. 188 Naik Jyasaismy, No. 190 Private Doornash, and No. 1739 Private Moonesawmy, all 16th Madras Infantry, killed in action; same date, wounded, No. 1210 Private Jymumon, degree of wound not reported, also 16th Madras Infantry.

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TELEGRAM, No. 2934, dated 6th November 1886, from the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Mandalay, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

Casualty report. At Oo, 27th October, No. 3437 Private Newal Singh, 18th Bengal Infantry, killed in action; wounded, No. 2678 Havildar Ram Charitar Singh, dangerously; No. 3651 Private Bhyjoo Jewari, severely; No. 3180 Private Pershad Singh, and No. 3644 Private Seoram Singh, slightly; 28th October, No 3874 Private Balikram Jewaree, severely, all 18th Bengal Infantry.

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TELEGRAM, No. 30, dated 6th November 1886, from the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Mandalay, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

Death report. At Toungho, 3rd November, No. 2809 Sapper Harnam Singh, Bengal Sappers, of cholera; at Shwebo, 3rd November, No. 1323 Private William Belts, South Yorkshire Regiment, of cholera; at Ningyan, 5th November, No. 1315 Private Chinniah, 16th Madras Infantry, of dysentry; at Zetagyo, 1st November, No. 198 Private James McIntyre, Munster Fusiliers, of cholera; at Ningyan, 5th November, No. 561 Private Peter Emms, West Surrey, of cholera; at Htantabin, 3rd November, No. 1256 Private Lachmiah, 21st Madras Infantry, of acute nephritis.

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TELEGRAM, No. 2436, dated 7th November 1886, from the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Mandalay, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

Death report. At Mahline, 26th October, No. 412 Private Green, No. 276 Private C. Logan, No. 1366 Private J. Saunderson, No. 514 Corporal J. Scholey, No. 203 Private P. Smith, No. 1085 Private J. Finn, No. 1212 Private D. Donoghu; on 27th October, No. 171 Private A. Winter, No. 180 Private J. Hoare; on 28th October, No. 532 Private A. Potter, No. 2807 Private D. Cusack, No. 1117 Corporal P. Hynes, No. 2749 Private A. Ervins; on 29th October, No. 2716 Private M. Rourke, No. 528 Lance-Corporal G. Carpenter; on 30th Octocer, No. 836 Private J. Carey, No. 467 Private T. Banks, No. 269 Private J. Watson, No. 152 Private M. Murphy; on 31st October, No. 852 Private J. Macmahon, No. 1326 Private W. Dickson, No. 235 Drummer S. Campbell, No. 641 Private D. Miles, No. 2742 Private J. Murphy; on 1st November, No. 101 Private C. Shanahan, No. 477 W. O'Brien, No. 420 Private W. Turner, all Royal Munster Fusiliers, all of cholera.

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TELEGRAM, No. 2438, dated 7th November 1886, from the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Mandalay, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

Death report. At Mingyan, 5th November, No. 730 Private William Rhodes, and on 6th November, No. 728 Private John Mowling, West Surrey, of cholera; at Shwebo, 6th November, No. 461 Private Harry Rogers, South Yorkshire, of cholera.

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TELEGRAM, No. 39, dated 11th November 1886, from the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Mandalay, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

Death report. At Mandalay, 31st October, Sub-Conductor Charles H. Newborne, Commissariat Department, accidentally drowned; 5th November, No. 1057 Dooly bearer Matchdeen, of ague and asthma; 7th November, No. 5 Ward Servant Ganapathy, A. H. C. native, of cholera; No. 609 Dooly-bearer Kuttoo, of cholera; 8th November, No. 3418 Private Narainsamy, 12th Madras Infantry, of dysentery.

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TELEGRAM, No. 40, dated 11th November 1886, from the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING Mandalay, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

Death report. At Ningyan, 6th November, No. 762 Private Thomas Crenwell, West Surrey Regiment, of cholera.

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TELEGRAM, No. 42, dated 13th November 1886, from the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Mandalay, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

Death report. On march to Popa, 2nd November, No. 184 Private Hyder Khan, 4th Madras Cavalry, of cholera; at Yetagyo, 5th November, No. 556 Lance-Corporal Michel Holmes and No. 142 Private William Mohun, Munster Fusiliers, of cholera; at Mingyan, 10th November, No. 3012 Naik Draj Khan, 17th Madras Infantry, of cholera; 12th November, No. 50 Corporal William Lambly, Munster Fusiliers, of cholera.

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TELEGRAM, No. 43, dated 13th November 1886, from the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Mandalay, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

Death report. At Talukso, 11th November, No. 1969 Private Grifinac Manlac, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, of cholera; at Yewoon, 12th November, No. 2295 Lance Naik Luximan Parad 25th Bombay Light Infantry, of fever.

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TELEGRAM, No. 44, dated 13th November 1886, from the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Mandalay, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

Death report. At Ningyan, 1st November, No. 477 Private Fred. Burreys, West Surrey, of cholera; at Pegan, 10th November, No. 2162 Corporal James Brenmen, Liverpool Regiment, of cholera; at Mandalay, 10th November, No. 314 Private Dhim Raj Goorum, 3rd Goorkha Light Infantry, of epidemic diarrhœa, and No. 164 Kahar Panoo of enlarged spleen; at Tantabin, 11th November, Lieutenant T. A. R. Balfour, South Yorkshire Regiment, of wounds received in action near that place on the 9th November.

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TELEGRAM, No. 46, dated 13th November 1886, from the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Mandalay, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

Death report. At Mandalay, 10th October, No. 977 Private So, 21st Madras Infantry, of debility; at Myingyan, 31st October, No. 2773 Private J. Clifford, Munster Fusiliers, of cholera.

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TELEGRAM, No. 69 F.-C., dated 14th November 1886, from QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, Pagan, to the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Shillong.

Government have authorised an advance of troops beyond Tummoo and the establishment of communication with Upper Chindwin on understanding that all Assam troops are withdrawn before 1st March. Chief understands that you will have at Tummoo eight companies of 44th, two companies of 42nd, and two guns. If necessary orders for concentration of above have not already been issued, please issue.

The force for movement beyond Tummoo should consist of 500 men and the two guns. Men to carry 40 rounds only, with 60 in regimental reserve, a further reserve of 100 rounds being, if practicable, held available at Tummoo. As much gun ammunition to be taken as can be conveniently carried.

Force should not be encumbered with too many doolies or dandies. An experienced survey officer to accompany. One of principal objects being to ascertain best line for road connecting Burmah and Assam. Chief understands that Kohima garrison will be of sufficient strength to support Manipur or Tummoo if necessary. Further orders will be sent through you to the Officer Commanding at Tummoo for actual movement beyond

Tummoo and direction of march, also information regarding movements from this side; in meantime make necessary preparations, and inform me when you acticipate force will be ready to move. Chief wishes you to remain within limits of your command and as near to telegraph line as may be.

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TELEGRAM, No 616, dated 16th November 1886, from the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Rangoon, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

Private Thomas Young, 2nd South Wales Borderers, died from dysentery at Rangoon on 12th November. No. 1103 Private Veragooloo, 21st Madras, died 12th November. No. 889 Private Sunnassee, 21st Madras, and No. 722 Havildar Chanersing, 26th Bengal, died 11th November at Rangoon.

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TELEGRAM, No. 203, dated 17th November 1886, from LIEUTENANT-COLONEL TOKER, Commanding Chindwin Forces, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

Myingyan, 14th November, No. 3955 Sepoy Jaman Singh, 18th Bengal Infantry, of cholera here to-day, no other cases.

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TELEGRAM, dated 17th November 1886, from the OFFICER COMMANDING, Myingyan, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

No. 13 Havildar Camal Khan, 18th Bengal Infantry, was attacked of cholera on 5th and died 6th November.

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TELEGRAM, No. 44 M., dated 20th November 1886, from ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA, Mandalay, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Military Department. (Received with Military Department Endorsement No. 1727 B., dated 22nd November 1886.)

The following deaths reported: Royal Welsh Fusiliers, at Kaba, 6th October, 2063 Lance-Corporal White, of cholera, and 7th October, 1930 Private Morris, of fever; 18th Bengal Infantry, at Mingin, 6th November, 13 Havildar Kamal Khan, of cholera; 14th November, 3955 Private Juman Singh, of cholera; 10th November, 3951 Private Alkore Singh, of debility; 11th November, 3190 Private Bissunath Bajpai, of anomai, and 3372 Private Lakjee Singh, of malarial chexia; at Kendat, 14th October, 3090 Private Dhanesur Singh of malarial cachonia; 19th October, 3871 Private Ram Lall Singh, of general debility; 23rd Madras Infantry, at Zeebingale, 14th November, 367 Havildar Ramaih, fever; 12th Madras Infantry, at Mandalay, 13th November, 3202 Private Sunnassee, and 3099 Private Neeliah, of ague; Somerset Light Infantry, at Kyouksi, 15th November, 442 Private Charles Sielley, of hepatitis; Royal West Surrey, at Mingyan, 15th November, 698 Private William May, of cholera; 21st Madras Infantry, at Kyoukmyoung, 4th November, 1075 Private Narain Swamy, of fever.

Followers at Mandalay, 12th November, 469 Bearer Neema, of diarrhœa; 13th November, Bearer Lamjary, of cancrum oris; at Ava, 17th November, Transport Syce Oothawa, of cholera.

General Officer Commanding 5th Brigade reports that orders have been given for all our parties east of Mu to close in towards the river, and that, from information received at Mayagan yesterday, Lla Oo was in the jungle 12 miles south of that place, on 17th, with 100 followers. Symms was at Majiok the same day. Colonel Middleton's column was going for him yesterday morning. Captain Gubbins reports on 17th all the country in south of district quiet.

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TELEGRAM, No. 52 M., dated Mandalay, 21st November 1886, from the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Military Department. (Received with Military Department No. 1728 B., dated 22nd November 1886).

Chief proposes to gradually increase the companies of mounted infantry from 75 to 100 men each, with view to eventually setting free the cavalry, who, he is anxious,

should return to India next spring. 300 additional saddles will now be required for this purpose, and it is strongly recommended that the same pattern saddles and bridles as supplied by local contractors, Cawnpore, to mounted police, Burmah, at cost of 32 rupees set, should be furnished. Saddles to have full complement of dees. Saddles can be supplied at 200 a month. Early compliance necessary.

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TELEGRAM, Simla, dated 21st November 1886 (4.45 PM.), from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Mandalay, to HOME SECRETARY.

Mandalay, 21st, weekly telegram.

Bhamo disquiet in north along river bank, also in south on border of Shan seat. Mahlaing—about 80 Chinese and Shan marauders attacked a part of Bhamo stockades on night of 14th, killing two Europeans, two natives of garrison battery. They set fire to a guard house and barrack. Assailants were beaten off with loss of two killed and four wounded left behind. No details yet of place whence attack came or apparent cause, till this occurrence place had been quiet and cultivation was going on around. Katha and Shwebo both report that Prince Teik Tin Hmat, who has been in arms against us in those parts, for eight months, has died. Fact not yet certain. Katha's position unchanged. Shwebo—nothing fresh. Mr. Rey, reported wounded last week, is now out of danger. Ruby Mines—our advanced party was attacked by 200 dacoits: two Gurkhas were wounded. Probability of resistance to Ruby Mine expedition is increasing.

Mandalay—city quiet, but rice is very dear. District still disturbed to east, but one notable dacoit leader with followers has come in and others are talking of doing so. Expedition to hill country has done good.

Sagaing— one important rebel leader submitted and now working on our side. After troops cleared Myinmoo and Alone road, cavalry led by Burmese scouts caught dacoits in jungle and inflicted on them loss of eight killed besides wounded. Much dacoited property was recovered and restored to villagers. Ava—no change. Kyaukse—gang from hills to south-east has come down into plains and harried villages. Column from Wundwin is ordered against them. Ye-u—one column said to be close on heels of Hla u Be, other columns encircling him.

Myingyan—nothing fresh to report. Pagan—certain loyal Thugyis in interior, number not stated, were killed during week. Minbu river bank being cleared of dacoits and three launches with naval contingent patrolling river. Gurkha police from Arakan reported to have occupied Ngape and Padaing formerly held by Bo Swe.

Yamethin—no fresh tidings. Meiktila—north troubled by gang mentioned under Kyankse above. Ningyan—Colonel Anderson and party attacked on march. Four sepoys killed and Colonel Anderson wounded. Ningyan—reinforcements all arrived. Regular energetic action against rebels going on. General Lockhart's successful surprise of Kymendaing Mintha's camp had good effect. Crops mostly promising. In Mandalay district difficulty about collecting revenue by reason of past sufferings of people from dacoits. Collections stayed for present.

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TELEGRAM, dated 22nd November 1886, from ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA to MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 66 M., 22nd November. Report from Ningyan, 21st November. Captain Tonnochy took military levy across Senthay on 19th to dislodge enemy from Kenegrass and Wetsoo, levy returning without reaching Wetsoo, was fired at; two coolies only slightly wounded. News received of whereabouts of Shalunan and Moung Neem and three columns despatched last night. Colonel Holt to attack former; Colonel Bleazby latter. Colonel Sartorius to clear Wetsoo, east of Sinthay.

Report from Sagain, 20th November. Column at Choungoo met with no resistance; eight out of 30 dacoits seen were killed by 7th Bengal Cavalry near Zayakome. Column to move towards Allagappa yesterday. Kalaoo reported returning on Magyoke. Captain Sage was starting from Aloun 19th.

Report from Minbu, 21st November. Two guns 7-1 Royal Artillery and detachment Rifle Brigade from Segu, and 40 sappers and miners from Minbu proceeded this day to Sengoung; to-morrow Colonel Deedes leaves at Sengoung, detachment Rifle Brigade, 30 rifles Hyderabad contingent and 10 sabres Madras Lancers, and advances to Poiboi with orders to reconnoitre Padain and Napieh.

General Officer Commanding Rangoon reports following deaths there: 1121 Private Thomas Young, South Wales Borderers, of dysentery, on 12th November; 1102 Private Gooloo, 21st Madras Infantry, 12th November; 889 Private Sanrasee, 21st Madras Infantry, 722 Havildar Chaner Sing, 26th Bengal Infantry, 14th November.

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TELEGRAM, dated 22nd November 1886, from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Rangoon, to HOME SECRETARY.

Weekly report. No disturbances since last report, but disquieting rumours from Salween, and dacoities Shwegyin and Prome. Gaol delivery about 140 prisoners disposed of, and 390 remaining.

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TELEGRAM, dated 23rd October 1886, from ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA, Mandalay, to MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 70M., dated Mandalay, 23rd November. Report from Narzoon, 21st November. Bo Pe and three followers came in and gave themselves up yesterday: he is a leader of some importance. Report from Shwebo, 22nd November: Major Symons followed Hla Oo from Magiok to Yaydei in Knaw forest, and completely dispersed his camp, but he escaped in dense jungle, leaving prisoners, arms, and ponies. Hla Oo in full retreat; cavalry pressing hard. Report from Mingyan, 22nd November: Colonel Holt's column returned here this morning after 27 hours out. He found Tha Hman's camp about noon, burned position and killed Tha Hman and his son Boh Myoon, who was trying to carry off his father's body. Colonel Bleazby's column returned yesterday evening, found and destroyed Young Nee's deserted camp, brought in three prisoners, and killed one man.

Colonel Sartorius not yet back; he found Me Soo unoccupied and destroyed it. Tha Hman was Thugyi of Kanhla, and afterwards Myouk of Laymah, and leader of the four brothers whose head-quarters were Kanhla, and commanded worst gang in these parts.

Mandalay, 23rd November. Reports from stations with which telegraphic communication is open show per-centage of sick, British troops, 8; native troops, 13. 1741 Lance-Corporal M. Reynolds, 2nd Royal West Surrey, slightly wounded in Colonel Holt's action.

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TELEGRAM, dated 24th November 1886, from OFFICER COMMANDING, Yemethen, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

Lieutenant James Frederick Greenwood, 16th Madras Infantry, killed in action; shot through the heart at Kanla near Gwabin Post on 21st November.

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TELEGRAM dated 24th November, 1886, from ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA, to MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 91 M., 24th November. Report from Gwebin, 22nd November: convoy attacked on 21st. Lieutenant Greenwood shot dead; Private 1787 Seetanah, killed; Private 1123 Doorasha, severely wounded, all of 16th Madras. Private Surgoo, Military Police, severely wounded. Attack on convoy between Thayebu and Gwebin, no casualties. Shoaymyo post attacked in force on 20th, from 10 till midnight; patrol sent from Gwebin next day; report five enemy killed,—no casualties. Mimbu, November 23rd. Well known dacoit called Pokar *alias* Labouk Bo with 16 others captured, and one thousand head of cattle recovered by cavalry and Mounted Infantry at Mazagone. General Officer Commanding Rangoon reports death there on 19th November of 2642 Private Abdoolah Khan, 11th Bengal Infantry.

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TELEGRAM, dated 25th November 1886, from ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA, Mandalay, to MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 96-M., Mandalay, 25th November. Report from Mimbu, 24th November. Poiboi occupied on 22nd. No further advance in this direction will be made at present. Both columns from Mazegoone and Kadeh respectively report constant skirmishes with enemy; former had captured a headman, 8 ponies, 9 carts, and some cattle. Small party of blue jackets concealed in country boat were attacked by dacoits near Yung-young; dacoits lost five killed, one wounded. Report from Ava that on night 21st, village Nyoong Binsook attacked by dacoits, villagers resisting, killing four, including Bo Nga Noyein, a well known leader.

Shwebo, November 24th. Captain Gubbins on 22nd surrounded and rushed dacoit village Thalaya, killing 14. On 21st, Mounted Infantry and Cavalry pursued Hla Oo all day, finally surprising his camp and rushing it at a gallop; three dacoits killed, several taken prisoners; much stuff captured, but Hla Oo escaped in deep nulla, where jungle made pursuit impossible.

The following deaths reported: Liverpool Regiment, Pagan, 18th November—388 Private P. McCarthy, and 20th idem, 2160 Private Henry Smith, of cholera; and on 21st, 1261 Private J. Biswick of remittent fever. Somerset Light Infantry, Mingyan, 20th November—453 Lance-Corporal Charles Cable, of cholera, and on 21st, 251 Private William Salter of enteric fever. Hampshire Regiment, Rangoon, 24th November, Sergeant-Major A. Blocksham. Rifle Brigade, Mimbu, 19th November—4594, Private Richard Laird, of remittent fever; 18th Bengal Infantry, Aloun, 7th November—3997 Sepoy Mowla Buksh Khan of septiccuna; 5th Bombay Infantry, Sagain, 10th November—2461 Private Pandean Subran, of ague and diarrhœa; 2535 Private Kassim has died of wounds received on 11th November; 15th Madras Infantry, Mandalay, 10th November—1551 Private Syed Hyder of debility. 25th Bombay Infantry, Mandalay, 10th—1767 Private Soochet Singh of diarrhœa. Followers at Myingyan, 17th November—Tent Lascar Venkana, 25th Madras Infantry, of debility, at Yendaw, 18th November, Transport Artificer Kanneapper of dysentery; at Kyouksai, 18th November, Commissariat Baker Karim Bux of cholera.

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TELEGRAM, dated 26th November 1886, from ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA to MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 112M., 26th November. Report from Sagain, 26th November. Bands of dacoits still being hunted; 12 men of Myan gang captured. Report from Myingan. Ghat Welloung Post established on 31st. In Mahline district detachments 27th Punjab Infantry have killed Boh Ngaksan and six men. Shivedaboh and 100 men are hiding in jungle and other bands retreating towards Tounghoo and Shwedoung.

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TELEGRAM, dated 27th November 1886, from ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA, Mandalay, to MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 122M., Mandalay, 27th November. Report from Shwebo, 26th November. Active pursuit of Hla Oo continued by Colonel Fitzgerald with 50 lances. Death of Prince Moung Hmat on 30th October confirmed by independent native testimony. Report from Lamaing that on 25th Captain Pulley encountered a band of dacoits occupying position in Shan Hills about 15 miles east of Lamaing, three stockades were carried, with a loss on our side of wounded Captain Pulley and three men slightly, six severely, one dangerously, and one bearer killed; later message says all wounded doing well; enemy's loss not known. The following deaths have been reported: One eastern Royal Artillery, Mandalay, 20th, No. 29465 Gunner R. Glynn, of fever. Liverpool Regiment, Pagan, 24th, No. 845 Private Ambrose Myles, of cholera. Somerset Light Infantry, Mandalay, 19th, No. 383 Private Royal Hoare, of dysentery, 21st, No. 1199 Sergeant R. Beale, of enteric fever.

Munster Fusiliers, Mahline, 21st, No. 667 Lance-Corporal A. Willis, of cholera.

3rd Goorkhas, Mandalay, 14th, No. 1408 Private Damer Sing, of diarrhœa.

1st Madras Pioneers, Mandalay, 21st, No. 293 Private Shaik Surwar and 284 Private Venketsawmy of dysentery; 23rd Madras Infantry, Zahingali, 24th, Jamadar Abdool Rahman, of debility.

1st Bombay Lancers, Mingyan, No. 833 Sowar Ram Pershad, of remittent fever.

5th Bombay Infantry, Sagain, 20th, No. 2461 Private Pandnak Sadnak, of ague. Followers, Mandalay, 20th, Cook Jewahir, 5th Bengal Infantry, of ague. Nyingyan, 22nd, No. 1097 Dooly-bearer Debi Golah, of cholera. Lamaing, 23rd, No. 1595 Dooly-bearer Hoolasee, from a wound.

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TELEGRAM, dated 27th November 1886, from OFFICER COMMANDING, 21st Madras Infantry, Yeu, to QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL, Simla.

No. 289, Yeu, 27th November 1886. Died, 1315 Mahomed Oomer, Private, of diarrhœa, on the 7th November, and Nos. 889 Sunnasee and 1103 Veeraragarooloo, Privates, on the 11th November 1866, disease unknown, all of 21st Regiment Madras Infantry, and at Native General Hospital, Rangoon.

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TELEGRAM, dated 28th November 1886, from ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA, Mandalay, to MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 128 M., Mandalay. Report from Myingyan, 27th, 40 rifles 27th Punjab Infantry fell in with dacoits and prevented their burning Yengun; two Burmese Police were killed.

Assemblage of Bohs reported near Mehtela to arrange attack on Mehtela and Mahline. Colonel Toker reports from Aloun, 26th, that column under Lieutenant Tisdale, R.A., found enemy in force eight miles west of Aloun; column fired on while fording creek; two sepoys military levy killed, one of Bombay Mountain Battery, one of Madras Pioneers, one of military levy severely wounded, two of military levy slightly wounded; names will be sent hereafter. General Officer Commanding Rangoon reports death there of 2693 Private Jugmohun, 2nd Bengal Infantry, on 23rd instant; 2793 Private Jugiah and 3068 Private Marinah, 12th Madras Infantry, on 24th idem.

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TELEGRAM, dated 29th November 1886, from ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA, Mandalay, to MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 139-M., Mandalay, 29th November, Ningyan, 26th November, Major Beale by night march captured dacoits' camp at Bogone, with two jingals, and other arms, and killed Boh Hoon, the Queen's Boh, in act of firing a jingal. It is rumoured that besides Tha Hman and his son, Colonel Holt's column also killed Thazan the brother, and Boh Soh, a smaller Boh.

Pagan, November 28th. Cholera at Tinchee, two seizures, and one death, a lascar, yesterday.

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TELEGRAM, dated 30th November 1886, from ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA, Mandalay, to MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 148-M., Mandalay, 30th November. Report from Shwebo, 29th November. Pursuit of Hla Oo, under Colonel Fitzgerald, continued; villagers in Sinibyin district, who all appear peaceably disposed, have promised to bring him in dead or alive, if he comes that way, and to give information about him. Hla Oo fled south, but has doubled back. Three of his leading supporters and his father-in-law were captured on the 27th.

Report from Ningyan, 27th November. Detachment Bombay Grenadiers reached Ningyan to-day. Shwemyo post attacked whole night of 20th, no casualties; enemy's loss reported, 6 killed, 9 wounded. General Lockhart about to proceed to Yemethin with 300 men.

The following deaths are reported: 2nd Hants Regiment, Mandalay, 21st November, 996 Private G. Gillett, of remittent fever; Madras Sappers, Zebingale, 24th, 1185

Private Mooneswamy, of remittent fever; 12th Madras Infantry, Mandalay, 24th, 3288 Mursimooloo, of ague; 23rd Madras Infantry, Mandalay, 21st, 664 Private Heera Singh, 24th, 1506 Private Yelliah, 25th, 1318 Private Jamal Khan, of ague; Zeboingar, 24th, 13188, Private Abdool Gunny, diarrhœa; Mandalay, 25th, Transport Driver Bagar Singh, of cholera.

JOHN F. C. THATCHER, Captain,
Attaché, Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department in India.

Simla, 4th December 1886.

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## TELEGRAM, from VICEROY to the SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 6th December 1886.

REPORT OF MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Bhamo command, 29th November, successful attack from Katha on Mawabu.

Shwebo command, Ruby Mines expedition, 29th November, advanced guard successfully attacked enemy near Kzoukhpou, loss slight; 1st December, Sagadonig occupied; 23rd November, Hlaoo surprised and supporters captured. Pursuit towards Tantabin; 25th November, stockaded hills east of Lamaing carried, loss slight. Chindwin command, Aloun, 18th November, troops successfully encountered the enemy.

Mandalay command, Guazoon, 21st November, Boh Pe submitted successful operations south of Sagaing, captures made. Nyingyan command, 22nd November, successful operations of three columns; Tha Hman attacked and killed; 1st December, Jan Pai driven from strong position. Budha Zaza pursued to Bagone beyond Yemethen, 26th November; camp captured.

Membu command, columns clearing river bank; 22nd November, Poiboi occupied; 29th November, troops encountered enemy successfully near Salen.

Road making progressing generally.

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## TELEGRAM, from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 7th December 1886.

My military telegram of the 2nd. The 2nd regiment Hyderabad contingent infantry has been selected for Burmah.

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## EXTRACT LETTER from GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 7th December 1886, No. 193, Military.

Copy of a report of the military operations in Burmah, since the fall of Mandalay, by Major-General G. S. White, C.B., V.C., Commanding Burmah Field Force.

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### Enclosures referred to in foregoing Letter.

From Major-General G. S. WHITE, C.B., V.C., Commanding Burmah Field Force, Mandalay, No. 384-L., dated Mandalay, 28th August 1886, to the QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL IN INDIA, Simla.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your telegram dated 19th ultimo, desiring me to review the military operations in Burmah since the fall of Mandalay, giving at intervals a resumé of the military situation in respect to the distribution and operations of the troops, and of such hostile bands as might then be in the field.

Mandalay was surrendered to General Prendergast on the 28th November 1885, on which day a force under command of Brigadier-General White consisting of the Hazara Mountain Battery, 2nd Battalion Hants Regiment and 1st Madras Pioneers occupied the palace, the remainder of the troops marching through the city and suburbs and returning to their ships in the evening. The distribution of the troops of the expedition on that date was as follows:—

*At Mandalay.*

1st Brigade.—Brigadier-General Foord, Commanding.
2 Companies 2nd Liverpool Regiment.
21st and 25th Madras Infantry.
2nd Brigade.—Brigadier-General White, C.B., V.C., Commanding.
9-1 Cinque Ports Division Royal Artillery.
2nd Hants Regiment.
12th and 23rd Regiments Madras Infantry.
3rd Brigade.—Brigadier-General Norman, C.B., Commanding.
Hazara Mountain Battery.
1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
1st Madras Pioneers.
½ Company Sappers and Miners.
Royal Artillery.—Colonel W. Carey, R.A., Commanding.
Q. Battery 1st Brigade.
3-1 Scottish Division.
4-1 North Irish Division.
Sappers and Miners—Colonel G. E. L. S. Sanford, R.E., Commanding.
Q. O. Madras Sappers and Miners.
A. Company (Telegraph section only), C., D. and H. Companies.
Naval Brigade.—Captain Woodward, R.N., Commanding.
Consisting of portions of the crews of H.M.S. "Bacchante" (Flag-ship), "Turquoise," "Woodlark," "Sphinx," and "Mariner," serving on board of the I.G.S. "Irrawaddy" and several steamers and launches owned or hired for the occasion by the Government of India.

*On the Irrawaddy line of Communication.*

Minha.—Colonel Baker, Commandant Q. O. 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, Commanding.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Liverpool Regiment | - - | 1 company. |
| 2nd Regiment Bengal Light Infantry | - | 4 companies. |
| Bengal Sappers and Miners | - - | 1 company. |
| Bombay Mountain Battery | - - | 2 guns. |

Pagan.—Major Stead, 11th Bengal Infantry, Commanding.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Liverpool Regiment | - - | 2 companies. |
| Bombay Mountain Battery | - - | 2 guns. |
| 11th Regiment Bengal Infantry | - | 4 companies. |
| Bengal Sappers and Miners | - - | 1 company. |

Myingyan.—Colonel Harris, 11th Bengal Infantry, Commanding.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Liverpool Regiment | - - | 2 companies. |
| Bombay Sappers and Miners | - - | 1 company. |
| 11th Regiment Bengal Infantry | - | 4 companies. |
| Bombay Mountain Battery | - - | 2 guns. |

*On the Toungoo Frontier.*

Ningyan Column.—Colonel W. P. Dicken, Commandant 3rd Madras Light Infantry, Commanding.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8-1 London Division Royal Artillery | - - | 4 guns. |
| 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry | - | 4 companies. |
| 3rd Madras (the Palamcottah) Light Infantry. | | |

At this time the state of affairs in the country was as follows:—

The King had surrendered and was deported from Mandalay on the 29th November; the Burmese Army had dispersed; and an attempt was made to carry on the government of the country through the Hlôt Daw or Council of State working under the direction of Colonel Sladen, the chief political officer. It was soon apparent that the authority of the Hlôt Daw had gone with the power which had formerly upheld it; that with the fall of Mandalay the machinery of the Burmese Government in the districts had collapsed; that though outwardly the ryots in many places were friendly, yet the members of the Royal Family, the official classes, and the disbanded troops, possibly in

some places the Poongyis, and lastly the dacoits who overran the country, were strongly opposed to our rule, and were doing all in their power to persuade the people to resist us and prevent its establishment. The consequence of this was that the British Army of occupation which had secured with great ease the capital of the country, and its magnificent waterway, the Irrawaddy, as a line of communication with its base, found itself on arrival at Mandalay without land transport of any kind, confronted with the task of subduing and holding the districts comprised in Upper Burmah from Bhamo in the north to our old frontier in the south, and from the Shan States on the east to the Aracan ranges on the west, an area comprising about 100,000 square miles. It was very soon found that the mere passage of flying columns through disturbed parts of the country did no permanent good. The dacoits or rebels dispersed after being attacked only to reassemble immediately after the departure of the troops, and inflict punishment on those who had helped them. To meet these tactics it was decided, as there was no enemy in the field in sufficient force to form any objective at which to strike, to gradually extend the system of military posts from Mandalay, and thus closely and permanently occupy the country.

To illustrate this occupation I attach eight sketches (each accompanied by a distribution state of the troops on the date to which it refers) showing the disposition of the force progressively from the 14th January to 31st July 1886. These sketches will serve to explain the narrative which follows, and a glance at the first and last of them will show the progress made in such occupation during the period under review.

The principal persons of influence who have arrayed themselves against us and have been actively hostile are:

(1.) The Myinzain Mintha, or Prince, a son of the late Mindôn Min by Letpanzin (deceased), and consequently half-brother to Theebaw. His age is 20 years. This offshoot of the Royal Family was a prisoner at Mandalay, and, when that city surrendered, he left and proceeded to Yayngang, a village on the Shan side of the Nattick Pass, where he has since resided, and whence he has issued proclamations and orders to the people in the Kyouksè, Yemethen, Pagan, and other districts, has made appointments, and has collected revenue and taxes from the people. The number of his following constantly varies. His chief adherents are Boh Mah qua, Anankwindan-hmu, u Paung, his mother's cousin, Moung Gyi, Boh Chin, Moung Po, Ta Nankwie Gyi wun, Moung Pe, Thonze Sitkè, and Shan Boh Nga Yau. He is said to have extended his influence to the Mimbu district where Moung-Shwè of Mindat and U Oktama are said to be acting in his interests.

(2.) Prince Moung Hmat Gyi, son of Einshenin and Ma Kè, daughter of Lamaing Wun Moung Lo. Is about 35 years of age; was kept in confinement during the late King's reign. On the arrival of the British troops he went to Shwebo. This prince leads a wandering life to the north of Shwebo. The number of his followers is an uncertain quantity. His principal men are Aing Myat, Pyar Gyi, Hla-u, Thandawzin San Bow, Myè Gyi, Nga Tau, Nga Yaing, and Myo-u.

(3.) The Kymiyin Mintha's origin is not known. The real Kymiyin Prince died in the reign of Mindôn Min, and since then there have been several pretenders of that name. This man's haunts have recently been in the country between Wundwin, Meiktela, Yemethen, and Hlinedet. His principal adherents are Thondataing Thugyi Min Po, and the old Toungdwingyi woon, Moung Thaik Gyi.

(4.) The Choungwa Princes.—Yan Naing and Yan Baing, ages not precisely known, but said to be mere boys, sons of Hmet Kaya Mintha, a son of Mindôn Min, who was killed in 1879. These boys were merely tools in the hands of their leaders Shwe Yan, Thaka, San Win, and Aung Din (son of Yan Min). One of these princes is said to have gone mad and taken to the jungle, and the other to have gone into a monastery.

Besides the above there are many minor chiefs and ex-officials who are opposing our authority in various parts of the country, and who are centres round which the disaffected, the professional dacoits, and the criminal classes generally rally. The most notorious of these are—

(1.) Hla-oo, a robber chief, who for years has harried the country between the Moo and Irrawaddy. On the declaration of war, he was sent to Myingyan with his band to assist in opposing our advance. He has subsequently returned to his old haunts, where he is still at large. He is a follower of Prince Moung Hmat.

(2.) Boh Sweh (properly Moung Shwe Swè), a well-known dacoit leader on the old British Burmah frontier; is hereditary Thugyi of Mindat; is about 50 years old, and has much influence in the Toungzin tract. His son is or was Thugyi of Nanti. It is stated that he has recently recognised the authority of the Myingzain Prince.

(3.) Thondatang Thugyi.—Moung Min Po, a man of about 40, is hereditary Thugyi and a native of Thondatang in Pindali district; is a man of much influence and a supporter of the Kymiyin Prince.

(4.) U. Paung.—Anankwindawhmu or Colonel of the western body-guard of the King; is 65 years of age; a native of Kokkogôn in Meiktela district, of which place he was Thugyi, and where he has some influence; is now an adherent of the Myingzain Prince.

There are many others locally known to the district officials and the officers commanding our posts round whom the idle and disaffected rally whenever they see any prospect of plunder, dispersing on the approach of our troops.

The military operations during the last two days of November and the month of December were the occupation and protection of the city and suburbs of Mandalay and the patrolling of the neighbouring country, the advance from Toungoo and occupation of Ningyan, the despatch of an expedition to Shwèbo and its subsequent permanent occupation, the establishment of posts at Sagaing, Salenmyo and Samaitkgon, the despatch of an expedition up the Chindwin to effect the rescue of certain Europeans, the occupation of Bhamo, the march of a column from Ava to Myingyan for the protection of the telegraph wire and suppression of dacoits. The above movements involved the following skirmishes and affairs with the enemy: 29th November.—Skirmishes at Mahan, Thawati, and Mibiagone on the Toungoo frontier. 2nd December—Skirmish with dacoits at Mandalay Hill, capture of 53 dacoits and two leaders at Simboung Weh. 7th—Affair with Shan dacoits at Kyoukhmu near Mandalay. 11th—Attack on No. 6 Picquet, Mandalay. 16th—Affair with dacoits at Taroopmyo, Ningyan district. 17th—Dispersal of gangs of dacoits south-east of Myingyan and at Samaitkyon. 25th—Affair at Shadan near Shwèbo. 27th—Affairs at Zeedone near Shwèbo, and Ongdaw pagoda near Sagaing. 28th—Dispersal of a gang of dacoits at Amerapura. 29th—Affair with dacoits at Kullamadoung and Pathein near Mandalay.

On the 1st January 1886 the state of affairs about Mandalay can best be described by the following extract of a telegram from the Chief Commissioner to the Foreign Secretary.

"During past three days parties of rebels, under pretenders to the throne, and of "dacoits have been chastised with considerable loss to them at six points near capital "* * *. Still armed bands are numerous and large about Mandalay. Columns are "constantly out against them. Burmese and European experts all agree that this sort "of thing will go on for some time. Country about Bhamo quiet in comparison with "districts about here."

During January a post was formed on the 8th at Htigaing on the Irrawaddy below Bhamo. Posts were also established at Ava (Sagone Fort) and Myotha; while the following expeditions took place: 7th—to 13th to Maddeah, Kangyi, &c., by columns under command of Captain Dourard, R.E., Lieutenant-Colonel Budgen, R.A., and Major Collins, 2nd Hants Regiment. From Mandalay to Zeebingyi to rescue, if possible, a European who had fallen into the hands of the Myingzain Prince's adherents. The expedition failed in its object, but found at Zeebingyi the dead body of the European who had evidently been murdered shortly before the arrival of the force, and dispersed the gang which had committed the murder. 6th to 15th—March of Lieutenant Keary, 1st Pioneers, with a small force of infantry from Myingyan to Mandalay, repairing the telegraph wire. 25th—Return of Major Warner's column to Mandalay from Kyouksai, where they had four skirmishes with the insurgents. 28th—Return to Mandalay of Chindwin River expedition which had left Mandalay on the 17th ultimo. This expedition reached Kendat on the 4th January, when it found that the Europeans for whose protection it had been sent were safe. The following affairs also occurred during the month: 2nd January—Affair with dacoits at Myanoung near Pagan, Lieutenant O'Meara, R.E., wounded. 9th—Attack on officers at Sagaing, wherein Surgeon Heath lost his life. Lieutenant Armstrong, 2nd Hants Regiment, who was dangerously wounded, subsequently dying of his wounds on 29th. 10th—Affair at Obu near Sagaing, when a mixed force under Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, 23rd Madras Light Infantry, attacked and dispersed a gang of dacoits. 11th—Affair at Kyouktalon, where Captain Hewson, R.A., and several passengers from two steamers landed and protected the village from attack by a band of dacoits. 12th—Action at Kadoo, 20 miles south of Shwèbo, between a force from Shwèbo commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Simpson and some of the Prince Moung Hmat's adherents, who were defeated and dispersed. 16th—Affair near Pagan between a detachment under Major Stead, 11th Bengal Infantry, and some dacoits. 19th—Skirmish near Myotha between party

under Captain Macdonald, 2nd Hants Regiment, and dacoits. 26th—Affair on Moo River at village of Mee Yan Gaung, about 18 miles west of Shwèbo, in which Major Williamson, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, attacked and dispersed a large party of the followers of Prince Moung Hmat and Hlaoo, killing 53 of their number. He was subsequently attacked on the same day at his camp in the village of Se-aim close by, but drove off the enemy, who disappeared leaving a brass gun, some standards, and many arms and spears. 29th—Skirmish at Myotha with dacoits, who were dispersed by a party under Captain Preston, who killed five of their number and captured two golden umbrellas and several jingals and muskets.

At the end of January the state of the province was briefly as follows. The districts of Minhla, Pagan, Myingyan, and Ningyan, administered by British Civil Officers, were fairly quiet. In Bhamo and its neighbourhood the country was quiet. Mandalay town and city was quiet; but in the districts round about Mandalay, which were still managed by the Hlut-daw presided over by the Chief Political Officer, the country was much disturbed, and no progress had been made in pacification beyond the range of the rifles of the troops.

During February posts were formed at Alôn on the Chindwin, at Kyouksai, and Yankeentoung on the 1st and on the 21st; while on the Eastern Frontier Colonel Dicken advanced from Ningyan on the 13th, occupying Yemethen without opposition on the 18th, and establishing a chain of road-posts between the above specified places.

The following affairs took place in different parts of the country. On the 1st February Colonel Johnstone, Political Agent, Manipur, attacked and routed rebels at Pottah, 20 miles from Manipur. On the 2nd, Major Williamson, Royal Welsh Fusilers, Commanding at Shwébo, attacked Talyenmyo, a walled town 30 miles from Shwébo, held by Moung Hmat and the dacoit leader Hlaoo. Enemy driven out and barracks or huts capable of containing 2,000 men burned, enemy's loss not ascertained. On the 3rd, Captain Macdonald, 2nd Hants Regiment, Commanding Ava post, had a skirmish with dacoits at Tadaoo, 7 miles south-east of Ava; four of the enemy killed. 8th.—Moveable column under Major Aitkin, R.A., proceeded from Mandalay to Thabargon and Tadaoo, two dacoit villages, both of which were burned. On the 13th, Lieutenant Dobbie and 60 sepoys of the 26th Madras Infantry repulsed attack of 200 dacoits on Toungdwingyi, killing 12 and wounding 30. On the 19th, Captain Macdonald, 2nd Hants Regiment, commanding outpost at Ava, dispersed a gang of dacoits, killing six and capturing several prisoners, and recovering some stolen property. 19th and 20th—Major Warner, 2nd Madras Lancers, at Kyouksai, attacked and dispersed the followers of the Myingzain Prince at Yekingyi, Yewoon, and Imyimboo, killing and wounding 69 of the enemy and capturing five guns. The Myingzain Prince escaped to Kinlat. On the 19th, Lieutenants Fendall, R.A., and Dobbie, 26th Madras Infantry, from Toungdwingyi, attacked and destroyed the dacoit villages of Talopbin and Maygyagon, dispersing bands of dacoits found at each; enemy's loss 15 killed. On the 20th they burned two more villages for harbouring dacoits, and returned to Toungdwingye on the 21st. On the 19th to the 22nd a reconnaissance was pushed from Bhamo to Tsenbo and the party returned, having gained much valuable information, without opposition. On the 23rd there was a skirmish with some dacoits between Toungthamyo and Wayloung in the Myingyan district. On the 25th Popa village, a haunt of dacoits, was destroyed by a party under Lieutenant Seton, 2nd Liverpool Regiment, 25 of the enemy being killed and 30 wounded. On the 27th a column under Major Symons, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, scoured the north and west of Sagaging district and destroyed the head-quarters of the dacoits at Sadoung and Kyamengyi, recovering some stolen property.

On the same day Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, 3rd Madras Light Infantry, with a small force from Yemethen, dispersed a gathering of rebels under U Paung and other Chiefs. On the 28th, Lieutenant Seton, of the 2nd Liverpool Regiment, had a further skirmish with dacoits at Sachyen near Popa, and on the same day Major Stead, 11th Bengal Infantry, attacked and routed a large body of rebel followers of the Myingzain Prince at Tounthamyo. The enemy fell back to a position on the Natogyi road and joined a gang of dacoits in a walled pagoda, out of which they were turned by the bayonet; enemy's loss seven killed, many wounded being carried off.

On the 15th February his Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief in India, visited Mandalay, the result of this visit being a reconstruction of the command in Burmah.

During March military posts were established at Mahlinè, Minthè, and Hlinedet, and the following military operations were carried out—1st to the 11th, reconnaissance

by a detachment of 2nd Brigade from Bhamo to Tsenbo and Mogoung. No opposition was made to the advance of the party, and some valuable information was obtained. 8th, Major Bradshaw, 2nd Somerset Light Infantry, with a mixed force from Yemethen, attacked and drove about 500 rebels out of Ingynkan, a village about seven miles north-west of Yemethen; enemy's loss about 40 killed and wounded. On the 10th and 11th Major Warner, 2nd Madras Lancers, dispersed two dacoit bands in the neighhourhood of Kyouksai, killing and wounding about 12 of the enemy. On the 11th Lieutenant Armytage, 2nd Liverpool Regiment, with a party from Natogyi, surprised at Palangon village a party of rebels headed by a Chief who had been wounded in a recent fight with Major Stead's column on the 28th ultimo. The gang made a stand while their leader escaped, and then retired, leaving 10 killed and a number of carts and cattle. On the 14th Lieutenant Fendall, R.A., with two guns 3-1 Southern Division Royal Artillery, 56 rifles Royal Scots Fusiliers, and 52 rifles 26th Madras Infantry, marched from Toungdwingyi through Youngbingwet to Yemethen, which place he reached on the 22nd, and after accompanying a reconnaissance under Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, 3rd Madras Light Infantry, from Yemethen to Yenaung, returned to Toungdwingyi, reaching that place on the 5th April. On the 18th, the cavalry of Colonel Le Mesurier's force surprised and cut up a body of 400 rebels under the Kymiyin Prince close to Yindawmyo on the Mahlini-Yemethen road; 60 of the enemy were killed, 20 wounded, and 13 taken prisoners. On the 19th, Lieutenant-Colonel Ommanney, 11th Bengal Infantry, pursued dacoits who had burned Zeegat, near Pagan, killing three and taking six prisoners and two guns. On the 21st, Captain Barnet, R.E., in command of a party from Mandalay, had a skirmish with dacoits at Ketthim village on an island north of Shemaga; enemy's loss one killed and 15 taken prisoners. On the same day Colonel Dicken attacked and dispersed a party of rebels under Ex-Laiwoon of Ningyan at Kinyua, nine miles east of Thanegon, and subsequently burned Kinyua. On the 22nd, Lieutenant Dobbie, 26th Madras Infantry, left Toungdwingyi with a small force of 30 rifles Royal Scots Fusiliers, and 43 rifles 26th Madras Infantry, and after visiting Tabingone, Kalashin, and Thugyoung, surprised a body of dacoits at Magyigone, who immediately dispersed and escaped into thick jungle; enemy's loss three killed and two wounded, six prisoners. Magyigone was searched, and, as it was clear that the village was a haunt of dacoits, it was destroyed. The column returned to Toungdwingyi on the 2nd April. On the 24th, Major Braddon, 2nd Hants Regiment, commanding at Sagaing, attacked and dispersed some 600 dacoits who had taken up a position in pagodas near the village of Yethit, killing about 18 of their number.

During this month preparations were made for storing commissariat supplies at all the posts in Upper Burmah for the consumption of the troops during the rainy season when the roads are almost impassable.

On the 1st April, consequent on the vacation by Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Prendergast of the command, the forces in Upper and Lower Burmah were again separated, the old frontier line between British and Independent Burmah being maintained as the line of demarcation between the commands.

A full account of the affairs between our troops and rebels from the 1st April to 31st July has been given in my letter No. 364-L. of 21st instant, to the address of the Adjutant-General in India. It is therefore, I presume, unnecessary to recapitulate them here.

At the beginning of April the military situation may be described as follows. Our troops were distributed as shown in the disposition return and plan dated 1st April. The country in the immediate neighbourhood of Mandalay was undisturbed. At Hlinedet and Yemethen and in their neighbourhood the Myinzain Prince's partizans were giving some trouble. In Shwébo district Prince Moung Hmat and his adherents collected, but were easily dispersed. Other parts of the country were fairly quiet. As however the month advanced, and the Burmese new year approached, it was clear that its advent would be attended with activity on the part of the insurgents on all sides. Several fires, many of which were the work of incendiaries, occurred at Mandalay and other places occupied by our troops. Between the 11th and the 18th of the month, 12 affairs took place in different parts of the province, and during the entire month no less than 30 petty engagements were fought. The most disturbed parts of the country during April were the districts around Mandalay and the Kyouksai, Hlinedet, and Yemethen districts.

In May the state of affairs was not much changed, though in the immediate neighbourhood of Mandalay there were no engagements of any consequence; but the result of the death at Padeing of Mr. Phayre, the Deputy Commissioner, was that the district

of Membu became much disturbed. In June, with the exception of the Membu, Ye-u, and Ningyan and Yemethen districts, the country was quiet, in comparison with previous months, only 19 affairs having occurred during the month, in comparison with 30 in April and 29 in May; and the same may be said of July, during which month also only 19 petty actions took place. At the end of July the most disturbed parts of the province were Membu and Ningyan; all other districts were by comparison quiet.

At Membu, Boh Shwe and Uktamna were in arms against us; while at Ningyan, Badda Yaza was our principal opponent.

During July a redistribution of the troops of the 1st Brigade has been commenced, which will, when completed, make better provision for flying columns, to constantly move between the permanent posts, and promptly suppress any attempt at risings or dacoity in any direction. At the end of the month, except in Ningyan and Membu districts, the country was quiet. The Chindwin River Expedition had penetrated to Thoungdoot (or Sumjok), where they met with a friendly reception from the Tsawbwa. The Myingzain Prince remained at Yayngang. Of Prince Moung Hmat little has recently been heard, while the Choungwa Princes instead of dacoiting on their own account have been hunted by the Goorkhas in the jungles round about Choungwa. Hla Oo's village in the Ye-u district has been destroyed, and his followers then present have been dispersed.

It will be observed that our troops have been unsuccessful as yet in capturing any of the Chiefs who are fighting against us. These men never expose themselves in action, and are the first to make off at the slightest sign of danger. The country people are still afraid to give information which would lead to their capture, and do all in their power to assist their escape. They have excellent information of our movements; and should at any time our troops accidentally succeed in getting near them, being thoroughly acquainted with the country which in most places affords good cover for fugitives, they have little difficulty in getting away on fast ponies, while their adherents scatter, to re-unite on a future day, after the departure of the troops. It is clear that the only remedy for this is an unrelenting pursuit of the Chiefs at such a pace as to tire out the pursued, and eventually effect their death or capture; but this at present, owing to the flooded state of the country and the weather, is impossible. During the ensuing dry season when mounted infantry can work, this work will be continued under less unfavourable circumstances.

## DISPOSITION OF FORCES.

January 14, 1886.

### Disposition of Burmah Field Force.

*At Bhamo.*

Half battery 4-1st N. I. Division, R. A.
12 Mounted Infantry.
Two companies R. W. Fusiliers.
Hazara Mountain Battery.
One company Bengal Sappers.
Half battalion 25th M. I. (Head-quarters).

*At Meadoung.*

Two companies R. W. Fusiliers (Head-quarters).

*At Moutshobo.*

Two companies and 50 men R. W. Fusiliers.
Two companies 12th M. I.
En route to Moutshobo, 50 men R. W. Fusiliers, 15 sabres 2nd Madras Light Cavalry.

*At Mandalay.*

9-1st C. P. Division, R. A.
3-1st Scottish Division, R. A.
One-half of 4-1st N. I. Division, R. A.
18 men Mounted Infantry.
Band of R. W. Fusiliers (60 men to Myingyan).
Hampshire Regiment (100 men at Sagaing; 60 men to the Chindwin River).
2nd Madras Light Cavalry (60 sabres to Myingyan).
Three companies Madras Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.
1st Madras Pioneers (60 men to Myingyan).
12th M. I. (two companies to Moutshobo).
21st M. I.
23rd W. L. I. (100 men at Sagaing; 60 men Chindwin River).
Half battalion 25th M. I. (at Arakan Pagoda).

*At Myingyan.*

Two companies Liverpool Regiment.
Two guns Bombay Mountain Battery.
One company Bombay Sappers.
Four companies 11th B. I., Head-quarters (70 men at Samaitkyon; 50 men at Natogee).

*At Pagan.*

Two companies Liverpool Regiment.
Two guns Bombay Mountain Battery.
One company Bengal Sappers.
Four companies 11th B. I.

*At Yaynangyoung, Magwè, and Sinboungweh (Left Bank).*

Three companies 2nd B. I.

*At Tsalen and Seegoo (Right Bank).*

Three companies 2nd B. I.

*At Minhla.*

Two companies Liverpool Regiment.
Two guns Bombay Mountain Battery.
Two companies 2nd B. I. (Head-quarters).

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## DIVISIONAL ORDERS.

By Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Prendergast, V.C., K.C.B., Commanding Burmah Field Force.

Head-quarters H.M. I.M.S. "Irrawaddy,"
Tuesday, February 2, 1886.

Disposition of Burmah Field Force.

*At Bhamo.*

Half battery 4-1st N. I. Division, R. A.
12 Mounted Infantry.
Two companies R. W. Fusiliers.
Hazara Mounted Battery.
One company Bengal Sappers.
Half battalion 25th M. I., Head-quarters. (Two companies at Arakan Pagoda, one company at Ava, and one company at Myotha.)

*At Hti-Gaing.*

One division 3-1st Scottish Division, R. A.
Two companies R. W. Fusiliers, Head-quarters. (Two companies at Bhamo, 3½ companies at Shwèbo, 10 rifles and band at Mandalay, and 50 rifles to Kyouk-sai.
Three companies 21st M. I.

*At Shwèbo.*

Two guns 9-1st C. P. Division, R. A.
3½ companies R. W. Fusiliers.
15 sabres 2nd Madras Light Cavalry.
Two companies 12th M. I.

*At Mandalay.*

Two guns 9-1st C. P. Division, R. A. (Two guns at Shwèbo, two guns to Aloun.)
3-1st Scottish Division, R. A. (One division at Hti-Gaing, one division at Sagaing.)
One-half of 4-1st N. I. Division, R. A. (Half battery at Bhamo.)
Eight rifles Mounted Infantry. (12 rifles at Bhamo, 10 rifles with Major Adamson.)
10 rifles and band R. W. Fusiliers. (50 rifles to Kyouksai.)
Hampshire Regiment. (100 rifles at Sagaing, 25 rifles at Aloun, 50 rifles at Ava, 50 rifles at Myotha, 50 rifles to Aloun.)
2nd Madras Light Cavalry. (12 sabres at Mingyan, 15 sabres at Shwèbo, 16 sabres at Yankeentoung, 42 sabres en route to Mandalay from Myingyan, 20 sabres to Kyouk-sei.)
Two companies Madras Queen's Own Sappers and Miners. (Half company at Ava, half company at Myotha, 20 rifles to Kyouk-sai.)
1st Madras Pioneers. (Four companies at the Shore.)
12th M. I. (Two companies at Shwèbo, 50 rifles with Major Adamson.)
21st M. I. (Three companies at Hti-Gaing, 100 rifles at Yankeentoung.)
23rd W. L. I. 100 rifles at Sagaing, 25 rifles at Aloun, 50 rifles to Aloun, 100 rifles to Kyouk-sai, 50 rifles with Major Adamson.)
Two companies 25th M. I. (at Arakan Pagoda).

*At Ava.*

Half company Hampshire Regiment.
Half company Madras Sappers.
One company 25th M. I.

*At Sagaing.*

One division 3-1st Scottish Division, R.A.
100 rifles Hampshire Regiment.
100 rifles 23rd W. L. I.

*At Myotha.*

Half company Hampshire Regiment.
Half company Madras Sappers.
One company 25th M. I.

*At Myingyan.*

Two companies Liverpool Regiment.
Two guns Bombay Mountain Battery.
One company Bombay Sappers.
Four companies 11th B. I. (Head-quarters).

*At Samait Kyon.*

70 rifles Liverpool Regiment and 11th B. I.

*At Natogee.*

60 rifles Liverpool Regiment and 11th B. I.

*At Pagan.*

Two companies Liverpool Regiment.
Two guns Bombay Mountain Battery.
One company Bengal Sappers.
Four companies 11th B. I. (70 rifles at Pakoko, 40 rifles at Koonewah and 50 rifles at Singoo, 20 rifles to Panleik).

*At Minhla.*

Two companies Liverpool Regiment.
Two guns Bombay Mountain Battery.
Four companies 2nd B. I. (Head-quarters, remainder as below).

*At Yeanangyoung, Magwè, Sinboungweh, Salenmyo, Sagoo, and Dhawa.*

Four companies 2nd B. I.

*At Thagee (opposite Minhla).*

One company Liverpool Regiment, Head-quarters (two companies at Myingan, two companies at Pagan, one company at Rangoon).

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## DISPOSITION OF THE BURMAH FORCE.

Corrected up to Monday, the 8th March 1886.

UPPER BURMAH.

*At Bhamo.*

4-1st N. I. Division, R. A., half battery.
Mounted Infantry, 12 rifles.
R. W. Fusiliers, two companies (Head-quarters and band en route from Mandalay).
Hazara Mountain Battery (drivers and mules en route from India).
Bengal Sappers, one company.
25th M. I., half battalion, Head-quarters (two companies at Arakan pagoda, one company at Ava, and one company at Myotha).

*At Htigaing.*

R. W. Fusiliers, 80 rifles.
21st M. I., 68 rifles.

*At Shwèbo.*

9-1st C. P. Division, R. A., two guns.
R. W. Fusiliers, 3½ companies (227 rifles).
2nd Madras Light Cavalry, 15 sabres.
12th M. I., two companies (124 rifles).

*At Kyaukmyaung.*

R. W. Fusiliers, 24 rifles.
12th M. I., 36 rifles.

*At Singu.*

A small guard from Kyaukmyaung.

*At Mandalay.*

9-1st C. P. Division, R.A. (two guns at Shwèbo, two guns to Aloun, and two guns at Kyauksè).
4-1st N. I. Division, R.A., half battery (half battery at Bhamo).
Mounted Infantry, 17 rifles (12 rifles at Bhamo).
R. W. Fusiliers, 126 rifles (two companies at Bhamo, 79 rifles at Htigaing, 227 rifles at Shwèbo, 24 rifles at Kyaukmyaung, and 50 rifles at Kyauksè. Head-quarters and band *en route* to Bhamo).
Hampshire Regiment (74 rifles at Sagaing, 25 rifles at Aloun, 50 rifles at Ava, 50 rifles at Myotha, 50 rifles to Aloun, and 40 rifles to Kyauksè).
2nd Madras Light Cavalry, Head-quarters and 166 sabres (15 sabres at Shwèbo, 16 sabres at Yankintaung, 38 sabres at Kyauksè, 61 sabres at Myingyan, 27 sabres *en route* from Rangoon).
Madras Queen's Own' Sappers and Miners, two companies (half company at Ava, half company at Myotha, and 20 rifles at Kyauksè).
1st Madras Pioneers (five companies at the shore).
12th M. I. (two companies at Shwèbo, 36 rifles at Kyaukmyaung, 150 rifles at Madea).
21st M. I. at Mandalay, 440 rifles. (70 rifles at Htigaing and 104 rifles at Yankintaung).
23rd W. L. I. (100 rifles at Sagaing, 25 rifles at Aloun, 50 rifles to Aloun, 160 rifles at Kyauksè).
25th M. I., two companies (at Arakan pagoda).

*At Ava.*

Hampshire Regiment, half company.
Madras Sappers, half company.
25th M. I., one company.

*At Sagaing.*

Hampshire Regiment, 100 rifles.
23rd W. L. I., 100 rifles.

*At Yankintaung.*

21st M. I., 100 rifles.

*At Kyauksè.*

R. W. Fusiliers, 50 rifles.
2nd Madras Light Cavalry, 20 sabres.
23rd W. L. I., 100 rifles.
9-1st C. P. Division, R.A., two guns; Hampshire Regiment, 40 rifles; 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, 15 sabres; 23rd W. L. I., 60 rifles.

*At Aloun.*

Hampshire Regiment, 25 rifles.
23rd W. L. I., 25 rifles.

*At Myotha.*

Hampshire Regiment, half company.
Madras Sappers, half company.
25th M. I., one company.

*At Myingyan.*

Liverpool Regiment, 144 rifles.
Bombay Mountain Battery, two guns, Head-quarters (two guns at Pagan and two guns at Minhla).
Bombay Sappers, one company.
11th B. I., four companies (205 rifles); Head-quarters (56 rifles at Samaitkyôn, 46 rifles at Natogi, four companies at Pagan with outposts at Pakoko, Pôpa, Pakkangyi, Singun and Letban).
18th B. I., 204 rifles, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, 58 sabres.

*At Samaitkyôn.*

11th B. I., 56 rifles.

*At Natogi.*

Liverpool Regiment, 18 rifles; 11th B. I., 46 rifles.

*At Pôkkangyi.*

Bombay Sappers and Miners, 30 rifles; 11th B. I., 53 rifles.

*At Pakoko.*

11th B. I., 30 rifles.

*At Popa.*

Liverpool Regiment, 92 rifles; 2nd B. I., 50 rifles; *en route* from Popa to Pagan, 11th B. I., 127 rifles.

*At Pagan.*

Liverpool Regiment, 226 rifles.
Bombay Mountain Battery, two guns.
Bengal Sappers, one company.
11th B. I., 99 rifles.

*At Singun.*

11th B. I., 21 rifles.

*At Letban.*

11th B. I., 22 rifles.

*At Minhla.*

Liverpool Regiment, two companies (138 rifles).
Bombay Mountain Battery, two guns.
2nd B. I., four companies (211 rifles), Head-quarters, remainder as below.

*At Yenangyaung.*

2nd B. I., 48 rifles.

*Poatpamyo.*

2nd B. I., 49 rifles.

*Sinbaungwè.*

2nd B. I., 39 rifles.

*Salenmyo.*

Liverpool Regiment, 30 rifles.
2nd B. I., 60 rifles.

*At Magwè.*

2nd B. I., 33 rifles.

*At Myingun.*

2nd B. I., 10 rifles.

*At Sinpyujun.*

2nd B. I., 50 rifles.

*At Sakomyo.*

Liverpool Regiment, 25 rifles.
2nd B. I., 89 rifles.

*At Mapèmyo.*

2nd B. I., 26 rifles.

*At Mimbu.*

2nd B. I., 50 rifles.

LOWER BURMAH.

*At Rangoon.*

6-1 S.D., R.A., 3 officers, 108 men.
2nd Liverpool Regiment, 50 rifles.
2nd Somersetshire L. I., 12 officers, 480 rifles.
5th Madras Infantry, 3 officers, 393 rifles.
18th Bengal Infantry, 1 officer, 100 rifles.

*At Thayetmyo.*

Royal Artillery 3-1 S. D., R. A., 3 officers, 49 men.
2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, 8 officers, 214 rifles.
26th Madras Infantry, 5 officers, 399 rifles.

*At Toungoo.*

Royal Artillery 8-1 L. D., 1 officer, 29 men.
2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, 7 officers, 205 rifles.
3rd Madras Infantry, 1 officer, 99 rifles.
1st Bombay Grenadiers, 2 officers, 245 rifles.

*At Ningyan.*

Royal Artillery 8-1 L. D., 2 officers, 39 men.
2nd Somersetshire L. I., 3 officers, 100 rifles.
Mounted Infantry, 11 rifles.
Madras Sappers, 1 Native officer, 22 rifles.
3rd Madras Infantry, 4 officers, 352 rifles.

*At Yemethen.*

Royal Artillery 8-1 L. D., 1 officer, 32 men.
2nd Somersetshire L. I., 3 officers, 177 rifles.
Madras Sappers, 1 officer, 62 rifles.
Mounted Infantry, 1 officer, 15 rifles.
3rd Madras Infantry, 2 officers, 206 rifles.

*At Sinthwèa.*

2nd Somersetshire L. I., 27 rifles.

*At Ayla.*

1st Bombay Grenadiers, 20 rifles.

*At Gyobin.*

1st Bombay Grenadiers, 1 Native officer, 25 rifles.

*At Bagalay.*

1st Bombay Grenadiers, 1 officer, 40 rifles.

*At Kyaukkyi.*

1st Bombay Grenadiers, 1 officer, 91 rifles.

*At Thayatpuda.*

1st Bombay Grenadiers, 1 Native officer, 30 rifles.

*At Tantalazeik.*

1st Bombay Grenadiers, 1 Native officer, 30 rifles.

*At Shwegyin.*

1st Bombay Grenadiers, 3 officers, 172 rifles.

*At Kyaikto.*

5th Madras Infantry, 1 officer, 42 rifles.

*At Bilin.*

5th Madras Infantry, 1 officer, 54 rifles.

*At Papun.*

9th Madras Infantry, 1 officer, 50 rifles.

*At Thatón.*

9th Madras Infantry, 1 Native officer, 50 rifles.

*At Moulmein.*

9th Madras Infantry, 1 officer, 247 rifles.

*At Pyuntaza.*

26th Madras Infantry, 1 officer, 103 rifles.

*At Pegu.*

5th Madras Infantry, 1 officer, 51 rifles.

*At Minywa.*

5th Madras Infantry, 1 Native officer, 20 rifles.

*At Prome.*

26th Madras Infantry, 1 officer, 30 rifles.

*At Taungdwingyi.*

Royal Artillery 3-1 S. D., 1 officer, 32 men.
2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, 2 officers, 119 rifles.
26th Madras Infantry, 1 officer, 99 rifles.

*Western Frontier Column.*

2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, 1 officer, 44 rifles.
26th Madras Infantry, 2 Native officers, 155 rifles.

*At Bassein.*

18th Bengal Infantry, 1 officer, 80 rifles.
5th Madras Infantry, 1 officer, 50 rifles.

*At Ma-ubin.*

5th Madras Infantry, 1 Native officer, 30 rifles.

*At Henzada.*

5th Madras Infantry, 1 Native officer, 30 rifles.

*At Myanaung.*

5th Madras Infantry, 1 Native officer, 30 rifles.

*At Myaungmya.*

18th Bengal Infantry, 1 Native officer, 30 rifles.

*At Wakèma.*

18th Bengal Infantry, 1 Native officer, 30 rifles.

*At the Andamans.*

2nd S. W. Borderers, 3 officers, 135 rifles.
9th Madras Infantry, 6 officers, 395 rifles.

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## DISTRIBUTION OF 1ST BRIGADE, UPPER BURMAH FIELD FORCE.

Mandalay, the 1st April 1886.

*At Shwè-bo.*

9-1st Cinque Ports Division, R. A., two guns.
Royal Engineers, one officer and four privates.
R. W. Fusiliers, 195 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, 14 lances.
12th M. I., 75 rifles.

*At Kyouk-myoung.*

R. W. Fusiliers, 35 rifles.
12th M. I., 36 rifles.

*At Singoo.*

R. W. Fusiliers, 22 rifles.
12th M. I., 14 rifles.

*At Mandalay.*

5-1st Southern Division, R. A., Head-quarters and two divisions (one division at Bhamo).
9-1st Cinque Ports Division, R. A., Head-quarters (one division at Aloun, one at Shwè-bo and one at Kyouk-sai).
Mounted Infantry, 27 rifles (12 rifles at Bhamo).
R. W. Fusiliers, 119 rifles (48 rifles at Kyouk-sai).
Hampshire Regiment, Head-quarters and 429 rifles (70 rifles at Sagaing, 47 at Ava, 44 at Myotha, 70 at Aloun, 40 at Kyouk-sai, 4 at Rangoon).
2nd Madras Lancers, Head-quarters and 180 lances (25 lances at Kyouk-sai, 15 lances at Shwè-bo, 61 lances at Myingyan, 26 lances at Ava).
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 284 rifles (at Meygoundet 19 rifles, at Kyouk-sai 29 rifles).
1st Madras Pioneers, Head-quarters and three companies at Palace. Five companies at the shore.
12th M. I., Head-quarters and 411 rifles (158 rifles at Maddeah, 90 rifles at Shwè-bo, 36 rifles at Kyouk-myoung, 21 rifles at Kyouk-sai (under orders to return to Mandalay), at Myingyan 7 rifles).
21st M. I., Head-quarters and 503 rifles (108 rifles at Yankeentoun, 72 rifles at Katha, Telegraph escort to Pagan 21 rifles, 21 rifles at Bhamo).
23rd W. L. I., Head-quarters and 247 rifles (80 rifles at Sagaing, 82 rifles at Aloun, 196 rifles at Kyouk-sai, 50 rifles at Meygoundet, 70 rifles at Arakan Pagoda).
25th M. I., 85 rifles (86 rifles at Myotha, 97 rifles at Ava, 35 rifles at Tazee Taga, 78 rifles at Minthay).

*At Ava.*

Hampshire Regiment, 47 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, 26 lances.
25th M. I., 97 rifles.

*At Sagaing.*

Hampshire Regiment, 70 rifles.
23rd W. L. I., 80 rifles.

*At Yankeentoun.*

21st M. I., 108 rifles.

*At Maddeah.*

12th M. I., 158 rifles.

*At Kyouk-sai.*

9-1st Cinque Ports Division, R. A., two guns.
R. W. Fusiliers, 48 rifles.
Hampshire Regiment, 40 rifles.
Sappers and Miners, 29 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, 25 lances.
23rd W. L. I., 196 rifles.

*At Minthay.*

25th M. I., 78 rifles.

*At Myotha.*

Hampshire Regiment, 44 rifles.
25th M. I., 86 rifles.

*At Meygoundet.*

Sappers and Miners, 19 rifles.
23rd W. L. I., 50 rifles.

*Katha.*

21st M. I., 72 rifles.

*Chindwin Command—At Aloun.*

9-1st Cinque Ports Division, R. A., two guns.
Hampshire Regiment, 70 rifles.
18th B. I., 12 rifles.
23rd W. L. I., 82 rifles.

*Myingyan Command—At Myingyan.*

No. 1 Mountain Battery, 151 rank and file.
Liverpool Regiment, 171 rifles and 29 bandsmen.
Sappers and Miners, two European Non-Commissioned officers, 66 rifles.
Madras Lancers, 4 sabres.
11th B.I., 200 rifles (steamer guards, 7 rifles).
18th B. I., 199 rifles.
23rd W. L. I., 32 rifles.

*At Natagyee.*

Liverpool Regiment, 22 rifles.
11th B. I., 46 rifles.

*At Samait-kyon.*

11th B. I., 56 rifles.

*At Pakoko.*

11th B. I., 47 rifles.

*At Myinmoo.*

18th B. I., 72 rifles.

*At Yetagyo.*

11th B. I., 47 rifles.
18th B. I., 50 rifles.

*At Mahline.*

Sappers and Miners, 13 rifles.
Liverpool Regiment, 30 rifles.
Madras Lancers, 10 lances.
11th B. I., 50 rifles.

*Hlinedet Column.*

No. 1 Mountain Battery, 69 rank and file.
Liverpool Regiment, 132 rifles.
Sappers and Miners, 53 rifles.
Madras Lancers, 44 lances.
11th B. I., 102 rifles.

*Pagan Command—At Pagan.*

Liverpool Regiment, 107 rifles.
Bengal Sappers and Miners, 51 rifles.
11th B. I., 102 rifles (steamer guards, 30 rifles).

*At Popa.*

Liverpool Regiment, 69 rifles.
2nd B. I., 47th rifles.

*At Singoo.*

11th B. I., 40 rifles.

# DISTRIBUTION OF THE BURMAH FIELD FORCE.

Corrected up to the 1st May 1886.

## 2ND BRIGADE.

*At Bhamo.*

5-1st Southern Division, R. A., one division.
Mounted Infantry, eight rifles.
R. W. Fusiliers, 183 rifles.
Hazara Mountain Battery, two divisions.
No. 4 Company, B. S. and M., 106 rifles.
26th P. I., 273 rifles.

*At Katha.*

R. W. Fusiliers, 84 rifles.
20th P. I., 76 rifles.
25th M. I., 143 rifles.

*At Mansay.*

Mounted Infantry, four rifles.
R. W. Fusiliers, 50 rifles.
Hazara Mountain Battery, one division.
26th P. I., 150 rifles.

## 1ST BRIGADE.

*At Shwè-bo.*

9-1st Cinque Ports Division, R. A., one division.
R. W. Fusiliers, 160 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, 30 lances.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 29 rifles.
12th M. I., 63 rifles.
21st M. I., 154 rifles.

*At Kyoukmyoung.*

R. W. Fusiliers, 35 rifles.
12th M. I., 36 rifles.

*At Toungyee.*

R. W. Fusiliers, 21 rifles.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 15 rifles.
12th M. I., 68 rifles.

*At Mandalay.*

5-1st Southern Division, R. A., Head-quarters and two divisions.
9-1st Cinque Ports Division, R. A., Head-quarters and one division.
Mounted Infantry, 15 rifles.
R. W. Fusiliers, 146 rifles.
Hampshire Regiment, Head-quarters and 467 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, Head-quarters and 114 lances.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 178 rifles.
1st Madras Pioneers, 639 rifles.
12th M. I., Head-quarters and 315 rifles.
21st M. I., Head-quarters and 390 rifles.
23rd W. L. I., Head-quarters and 412 rifles.
25th M. I., Head-quarters and 209 rifles.

*At Ava.*

Hampshire Regiment, 64 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, 26 lances.
25th M. I., 145 rifles.

*At Sagaing.*

Hampshire Regiment, 65 rifles.
23rd W. L. I., 88 rifles.

*At Yankeentoun.*

21st M. I., 127 rifles.

*At Maddeah.*

12th M. I., 97 rifles.

*At Kyouksai.*

9-1st Cinque Ports Divisions, R. A., one division.
R. W. Fusiliers, 40 rifles.
Hampshire Regiment, 33 rifles.
Sappers and Miners, 6 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, 37 lances.
23rd W. L. I., 127 rifles.

*At Minthay.*

Hampshire Regiment, 25 rifles.
25th M. I., 128 rifles.

*At Myotha.*

Hampshire Regiment, 38 rifles.
25th M. I., 83 rifles.

*At Meygoundet.*

2nd Madras Lancers, 11 lances.
Sappers and Miners, 20 rifles.
23rd W. L. I., 52 rifles.

*Chindwin Command—At Aloun.*

18th B. I., 412 rifles.
23rd W. L. I., 42 rifles.

*Myingyan Command—At Myingyan.*

No. 1 Mountain Battery, two divisions.
Liverpool Regiment, 173 rifles and 32 bandsmen.
Sappers and Miners, 77 rifles
Madras Lancers, 27 sabres.
11th B. I., 216 rifles.
18th B. I., 23 rifles.
23rd W. L. I., 11 rifles.
27th P. I., 436 rifles.

*At Natogyee.*

Liverpool Regiment, 31 rifles.
11th B. I., 43 rifles.

*At Samaitkyon.*

11th B. I., 57 rifles.

*At Pakoko.*

11th B. I., 106 rifles.
Sappers and Miners, 30 rifles.

*At Myinmoo.*

12th M. I., 50 rifles.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 75 rifles.

*At Yetagyo.*

11th B. I., 47 rifles.
18th B. I., 50 rifles.

*At Mahline.*

Liverpool Regiment, 57 rifles
Madras Lancers, 20 lances.
11th B. I., 71 rifles.

*At Hlinedet.*

Liverpool Regiment, 52 rifles.
Sappers and Miners, 12 rifles.
Madras Lancers, 10 lances.
11th B. I., 74 rifles.

*Pagan Command—At Pagan.*

Liverpool Regiment, 111 rifles.
Bengal Sappers and Miners, 53 rifles.
2nd B. I., 22 rifles.
11th B. I., 152 rifles.

*At Popa.*

Liverpool Regiment, 69 rifles.
2nd B. I., 47 rifles.

*At Singoo*

2nd B. I., 40 rifles.

*At Mitchee.*

2nd B. I., 20 rifles.
11th B. I., 20 rifles.

*At Memboo.*

Liverpool Regiment, 129 rifles.
2nd B. I., 237 rifles.
Bengal Sappers, 44 rifles.

*At Minhla.*

2nd B. I., 117 rifles.

*At Salenmyo.*

Liverpool Regiment, 35 rifles.
2nd B. I., 71 rifles.

*At Simboungweh.*

2nd B. I., 30 rifles.

*At Segoo.*

2nd B. I., 30 rifles.

STATIONS NOT INCLUDED IN BRIGADES.

*At Yemethin.*

8-1st Southern Division, R. A., one division.
Somersetshire L. I., 239 rifles.
3rd M. I., 277 rifles.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 71 rifles.

*At Ningyan.*

Mounted Infantry, 5 rifles.
8-1st L. D., R. A., one division.
2nd Somersetshire L. I., 84 rifles.
Royal Scotch Fusiliers, 51 rifles.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 20 rifles.
3rd P. L. I., 71 rifles.
1st Bombay Grenadiers, 62 rifles.

*At Sinthawa and Out-stations.*

Mounted Infantry, 11 rifles.
Somersetshire, L. I., 24 rifles.
3rd P. L. I., 146 rifles.

*At Toungdwingyee.*

3-1st Southern Division, R. A., one divisions.
Roval Scots Fusiliers, 149 rifles.
26th M. I., 122 rifles.

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## DISTRIBUTION OF THE BURMAH FIELD FORCE.

### 2ND BRIGADE.

Corrected up to the 1st June 1886.

*At Bhamo.*

5-1st Southern Division, R. A., one division.
Mounted Infantry, 13 rifles.
R. W. Fusiliers, Head-quarters and 224 rifles.
Hazara Mountain Battery, Head-quarters and two divisions.
No. 4 Company, B. S. and M., 117 rifles.
26th P, I., Head-quarters and 503 rifles.

*At Katha.*

R. W. Fusiliers, 81 rifles.
26th P. I., 78 rifles.
25th M. I., 146 rifles.

*At Mansi.*

R. W. Fusiliers, 60 rifles.
26th P. I., 68 rifles.

### 1ST BRIGADE.

Corrected up to the 15th June 1886.

*At Shwebo.*

9-1st Cinque Ports Division, R. A., one division.
R. W. Fusiliers, 160 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, 16 lances.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 4 rifles.
5th Bo. L. I., 112 rifles.

*At Ye-u.*

R. W. Fusiliers, 60 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, 15 lances.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 25 rifles.
21st M. I., 151 rifles.

*At Kyoukmyoung.*

R. W. Fusiliers, 48 rifles.
Bengal Sappers and Miners, 53 rifles.
5th Bo. L. I., 62 rifles.

*At Toungyee.*

R. W. Fusiliers, 20 rifles.
12th M. I., 80 rifles.

*At Shemaga.*

Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 15 rifles.
5th Bo. L. I., 113 rifles.

*At Mandalay.*

5-1st Southern Division, R.A., Head-quarters and two divisions.
9-1st Cinque Ports Division, R. A., Head-quarters and two divisions.
Mounted Infantry, 26 rifles.
Somersetshire Light Infantry, Head-quarters and 174 rifles.
R. W. Fusiliers, 18 rifles.
Hampshire Regiment, Head-quarters and 623 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, Head-quarters and 133 lances.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 122 rifles.
43rd Assam L. I., Head-quarters and 405 rifles.
1st Madras Pioneers, Head-quarters and 610 rifles.
12th M. I., Head-quarters and 353 rifles.
21st M. I., Head-quarters and 476 rifles.
23rd W. L. I., Head-quarters and 558 rifles.
25th M. I., Head-quarters and 237 rifles.
5th Bo. L. I., Head-quarters and 107 rifles.
25th Bo. L. I., 28 rifles.

*Escort to Railway Survey.*

23rd W. L. I., 50 rifles.

*At Ava.*

Somersetshire L. I., 94 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, 28 lances.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, six rifles.
23rd W. L. I., two rifles.
25th M. I., 153 rifles.

*At Sagaing.*

Hampshire Regiment, 88 rifles.
23rd W. L. I., 89 rifles.

*At Choungwa* (*formed between* 1*st and* 15*th*).

43rd Assam L. I., 152 rifles.

*At Yankeentoun.*

Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 28 rifles.
21st M. I., 76 rifles.

*At Maddeah.*

12th M. I., 97 rifles.

*A Lamaing* (*formed between* 1*st and* 15*th*).

Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 20 rifles.
12th M. L. I., 150 rifles.

*At Paleik.*

Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 25 rifles.
25th Bo. L. I., 118 rifles.

*At Kyouksai.*

Somersetshire L. I., 106 rifles.
23rd W. L. I., three rifles.
25th Bo. L. I., Head-quarters and 150 rifles.

*At Yewun.*

Somersetshire L. I., 86 rifles.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 55 rifles.
25th Bo. L. I., 203 rifles.

*At Minthay.*

25th M. I., 111 rifles.

*At Myotha.*

Somersetshire L. I., 46 rifles.
25th M. I., 86 rifles.

*Chindwin Command—At Aloun.*

No. 1, Mountain Battery, one division.
18th B. I., 105 rifles.
23rd M. I., 41 rifles.
25th Bo. I., 69 rifles.

*At Mingin and Kendat* (*exact distribution not known*).

Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 75 rifles.
18th B. I., Head-quarters and about 500 rifles.

*Myingyan Command.—At Myingyan.*

No. 1 Mountain Battery, one division.
Liverpool Regiment, Head-quarters and 203 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, 21 lances.
Bombay Sappers and Miners, 27 rifles.
11th B. I., Head-quarters and 364 rifles
18th B. I., 9 rifles.
27th P. I., 10 rifles.

*At Natogyee.*

Liverpool Regiment, 20 rifles.
11th B. I., 43 rifles.

*At Samaitkyon.*

11th B. I., 56 rifles.

*At Pakoko.*

11th B. I., 92 rifles.

*At Myinmoo.*

5th Bo. L. I., 130 rifles.

*At Yetagyo.*

11th B. I., 21 rifles.
18th B. I., 48 rifles.

*Pagan Command—At Pagan.*

7-1st N. D., R. A., Head-quarters and two divisions.
Liverpool Regiment, 101 rifles.
Bengal Sappers and Miners, 53 rifles.
2nd B. I., 20 rifles.
11th B. I., 149 rifles.
43rd Assam L. I., 54 rifles.

*At Popa.*

Liverpool Regiment, 69 rifles.
2nd B. I., 48 rifles.

*At Singoo.*

2nd B. I., 41 rifles.

*At Mitchee.*

2nd B. I., 20 rifles.
11th B. I., 21 rifles.

*At Sè.*

43rd Assam L. I., 102 rifles.

*Memboo Command—At Membou.*

7-1st N. D., R. A. one division.
Liverpool Regiment, 130 rifles.
2nd B. I., 259 rifles.
Bengal Sappers, 47 rifles.

*At Minhla.*

2nd B. I., 119 rifles.

*At Salenmyo.*

Liverpool Regiment, 35 rifles.
2nd B. I., 35 rifles.

*At Simbyujun.*

2nd B. I., 82 rifles.

*At Yenangyaung.*

2nd B. I., 37 rifles.

*At Simboungweh.*

2nd B. I. 30 rifles.

*At Segoo.*

Liverpool Regiment, 15 rifles.
2nd B. I., 30 rifles.

3RD BRIGADE.

Corrected up to 1st June, but Hlinedet to 15th May only.

*At Mahline.*

Liverpool Regiment, 48 rifles.
Bombay Sappers and Miners, 16 rifles.
27th P. I., Head-quarters and 204 rifles.

*At Matela.*

No. 1 Mountain Battery, one division.
Liverpool Regiment, 38 rifles.
Madras Lancers, 21 lances.
Sappers and Miners, 35 rifles.
27th P. I., 140 rifles.

*At Hlinedet.*

Liverpool Regiment, 52 rifles.
Sappers and Miners, 12 rifles.
Madras Lancers, 10 lances.
11th B. I., 75 rifles.
3rd P. L. I., 67 rifles.

*At Yemethen.*

8-1st L. D., R. A., one division.
Mounted Infantry, 10 rifles.
Somersetshire L. I., 161 rifles.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 78 rifles.
27th P. I., five rifles.
3rd M. I., 208 rifles.

*At Ningyan.*

8-1st L. D., R. A., one division.
2nd Somersetshire L. I., 153 rifles.
27th P. I., two rifles.
3rd P. L. I., 135 rifles.
1st Bombay Grenadiers, 7 rifles.

STATION NOT INCLUDED IN ANY BRIGADE.

Corrected up to 15th June.

*At Toungdwingyee.*

3-1st S. D., R. A., one division.
Royal Scots Fusiliers, 149 rifles.
25th M. I., 191 rifles.

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## DISTRIBUTION OF THE BURMAH FIELD FORCE.

2ND BRIGADE.

Corrected up to the 15th June 1886.

*At Bhamo.*

5-1st Southern Division, R. A., one division.
Mounted Infantry, 9 rifles.
R. W. Fusiliers, Head-quarters and 268 rifles.
Hazara Mountain Battery, Head-quarters and two divisions.
No. 4 Company, B. S. and M., 61 rifles.
96th P. I., Head-quarters and 506 rifles.

*At Katha.*

R. W. Fusiliers, 65 rifles.
26th P. I., 78 rifles.
25th M. I., 133 rifles.

*At Mansi.*

26th P. I., 68 rifles.

*On command to Kyoukmyoung.*

No. 4 Company, B. S. and M., 50 rifles.

1ST BRIGADE.

Corrected up to the 1st July 1886.

*At Shwèbo.*

9-1st Cinque Ports Division, R. A., one division.
R. W. Fusiliers, 146 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, 16 lances.
5th Bo. L. I., 129 rifles.

*At Ye-u.*

R. W. Fusiliers, 60 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, 15 lances.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 25 rifles.
21st M. I., 151 rifles.

*At Kyoukmyoung.*

R. W. Fusiliers, 49 rifles.
5th Bo. L. I., 60 rifles.

*At Toungyee.*

R. W. Fusiliers, 18 rifles.
12th M. I., 79 rifles.

*At Shemaga.*

Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.
5th Bo. L. I., 113 rifles.

*At Mandalay.*

5-1st Southern Division, R. A., Head-quarters and two divisions.
9-1st Cinque Ports Division, R. A., Head-quarters and two divisions.
Somersetshire Light Infantry, Head-quarters and 181 rifles.
Hampshire Regiment, Head-quarters and 527 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, Head-quarters and 153 lances.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 124 rifles.
43rd Assam L. I., Head-quarters and 463 rifles.
1st Madras Pioneers, Head-quarters and 540 rifles.
12th M. I., Head-quarters and 367 rifles.
21st M. I., Head-quarters and 436 rifles.
23rd W. L. I., Head-quarters and 475 rifles.
25th M. I., Head-quarters and 228 rifles.
5th Bo. L. I., Head-quarters and 118 rifles.
25th Bo. L. I., 28 rifles.

*Escort to Railway Survey.*

23rd W. L. I., 32 rifles.

*At Ava.*

Somersetshire L. I., 53 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, 28 lances.
23rd W. L. I., 30 rifles.
25th M. I., 43 rifles.

*At Sagaing.*

Hampshire Regiment, 108 rifles.
23rd W. L. I., 90 rifles.

*At Choungwa.*

43rd Assam L. I., 152 rifles.

*At Yankeentoun.*

Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 27 rifles.
21st M. I., 78 rifles.

*At Maddeah.*

12th M. I., 95 rifles.

*At Lamaing.*

Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 20 rifles.
12th M. I., 146 rifles.

*At Paleik.*

Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 25 rifles.
25th Bo. L. I., 115 rifles.

*At Kyouksai.*

Somersetshire L. I., 80 rifles.
23rd W. L. I., 3 rifles.
25th Bo. L. I., Head-quarters and 129 rifles.

*At Yewun.*

Somersetshire L. I., 120 rifles.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 57 rifles.
25th Bo. L. I., 228 rifles.
9-1st (Cinque Ports Division) R. A., one division.
Mounted Infantry, 19 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, 30 lances.

*At Minthay.*

25th M. I., 64 rifles.

*At Myotha.*

Somersetshire L. I., 46 rifles.
25th M. I., 86 rifles.

*Chindwin Command—At Aloun.*

No. 1 Mountain Battery, one division.
18th B. I., 105 rifles.
23rd M. I., 41 rifles.
25th Bo. I., 69 rifles.

*At Mingin and Kendat* (*exact distribution not known*).

Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 75 rifles.
18th B. I., Head-quarters and about 500 rifles.

*Myingyan Command—At Myingyan.*

No. 1 Mountain Battery, one division.
Liverpool Regiment, Head-quarters and 117 rifles.
Somersetshire L. I., 50 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, 22 lances.
Bombay Sappers and Miners, 30 rifles.
11th B. I., Head-quarters and 234 rifles.
18th B. I., 4 rifles.
27th P. I., 8 rifles.

*At Natogyee.*

Liverpool Regiment, 20 rifles.
Bombay Sappers and Miners, 29 rifles.
11th B. I., 45 rifles.

*At Samaitkyon.*

11th B. I., 55 rifles.

*At Taunthamyo.*

Liverpool Regiment, 42 rifles.
11th B. I., 52 rifles.

*At Pakoko.*

11th B. I., 92 rifles.

*At Myinmoo.*

5th Bo. L. I., 129 rifles.

*At Yetagyo.*

11th B. I., 62 rifles.
18th B. I. 48 rifles.

*Pagan Command—At Pagan.*

7-1st N. D., R. A., Head-quarters and two divisions.
Liverpool Regiment, 38 rifles.
2nd Hampshire, 50 rifles.
Bengal Sappers and Miners, 49 rifles.
11th B. I., 43 rifles.
1st M. Pioneers, 102 rifles.

*At Popa.*

Liverpool Regiment, 63 rifles.
2nd B. I., 47 rifles.

*At Singoo.*

2nd B. I., 40 rifles.

*At Mitchee.*

2nd B. I., 20 rifles.
11th B. I., 20 rifles.

*At Sè.*

43rd Assam L. I., 101 rifles.

*Memboo Command—At Memboo.*

7-1st N. D., R. A., one division.
Liverpool Regiment, 174 rifles.
2nd B. I., 259 rifles.
Bengal Sappers, 45 rifles.

*At Minhla.*

2nd B. I., 108 rifles.
11th B. I., 9 rifles.
23rd W. L. I., 51 rifles.
26th M. I., 50 rifles.

*At Salenmyo.*

Liverpool Regiment, 35 rifles.
2nd B. I., 35 rifles.

*At Simbyujun.*

2nd B. I., 82 rifles.

*At Yenangyaung.*

2nd B. I., 48 rifles.

*At Simboungweh.*

2nd B. I., 30 rifles.

*At Segoo.*

Liverpool Regiment, 15 rifles.
2nd B. I., 30 rifles.

3RD BRIGADE.

Corrected up to 15th June.

*At Mahline.*

Liverpool Regiment, 48 rifles.
Bombay Sappers and Miners, 16 rifles.
27th P. I., Head-quarters and 204 rifles.

*At Matela.*

No. 1 Mountain Battery, one division.
Liverpool Regiment, 45 rifles.
Madras Lancers, 21 lances.
Sappers and Miners, 35 rifles.
27th P. I., 140 rifles.

*At Hlinedet.*

Liverpool Regiment, 46 rifles.
Sappers and Miners, 12 rifles.
Madras Lancers, 10 lances.
11th B. I., 75 rifles.
3rd P. L. I., 67 rifles.

*At Yemethen.*

8-1st L. D., R. A., one division.
Mounted Infantry, 17 rifles.
Somersetshire L. I., 141 rifles.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 57 rifles.
27th P. I., 80 rifles.
3rd M. I., 165 rifles.

*At Ningyan.*

8-1st L. D., R. A., one division.
Mounted Infantry, 14 rifles.
2nd Somersetshire, L. I., 189 rifles.
R. S. Fusiliers, 49 rifles.
3rd P. L. I., 210 rifles.
1st Bombay Grenadiers, 60 rifles.

*At 12 small Posts and on Escort Duty.*

Mounted Infantry, 7 rifles.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 22 rifles.
27th P. I., 60 rifles.
3rd P. L. I., 320 rifles.

STATION NOT INCLUDED IN ANY BRIGADE.

Corrected up to the 1st July.

*At Toungdwingyee.*

3-1st S. D. R. A., one division.
Royal Scots Fusiliers, 149 rifles.
26th M. I., 189 rifles.

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## DISTRIBUTION OF THE BURMAH FIELD FORCE.

2ND BRIGADE.

Corrected up to the 1st August 1886.

*At Bhamo.*

5-1st Southern Division, R. A., one division.
R. W. Fusiliers, Head-quarters and 178 rifles.
Hazara Mountain Battery, Head-quarters and two divisions.
No. 4 Company, B. S. and M., 96 rifles.
26th P. I., Head-quarters and 411 rifles.

*At Shwe-ke-gu.*

26th P. I., 42 rifles.

*At Katha.*

R. W. Fusiliers, 57 rifles.
26th P. I., 68 rifles.
25th M. I., 94 rifles.

1ST BRIGADE.

Corrected up to the 1st August 1886.

*Ye-u Command—At Ye-u.*

R. W. Fusiliers, 64 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, 15 lances.
21st M. I., 151 rifles.

*Shwè-bo Command—At Shwè-bo.*

9-1st Cinque Ports Division, R. A., one division.
R. W. Fusiliers, 121 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, 16 lances.
5th Bo. L. I., 109 rifles.

*At Kyoukmyoung.*

R. W. Fusiliers, 67 rifles.
5th Bo. L. I., 45 rifles.

*At Napeah.*

R. W. Fusiliers, 14 rifles.
5th Bo. L. I., 40 rifles.

*At Shemaga.*

5th Bo. L. I., 135 rifles.

*Telegraph Escort.*

12th M. I., 79 rifles.

*At Mandalay.*

5-1st Southern Division, R. A., Head-quarters and two divisions,
9-1st Chinque Ports Division, R. A., Head-quarters and one division.
Somersetshire Light Infantry, Head-quarters and 169 rifles.
Hampshire Regiment, Head-quarters and 399 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, Head-quarters and 115 lances.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 141 rifles.
43rd Assam L. I., Head-quarters and 459 rifles.
1st Madras Pioneers, Head-quarters and 514 rifles.
12th M. I., Head-quarters and 349 rifles.
21st M. I., Head-quarters and 413 rifles.
23rd W. L. I., Head-quarters and 440 rifles.
25th M. I., Head-quarters and 181 rifles.
25th Bo. L. I., 28 rifles.

*At Ava.*

Somersetshire L. I., 43 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, 15 lances.
23rd W. L. I., 30 rifles.
25th M. I., 151 rifles.

*At Sagaing.*

Hampshire Regiment, 105 rifles.
5th Bo. L. I., Head-quarters and 62 rifles.

*At Myinmoo.*

25th Bo. L. I., 123 rifles.

*At Choungwa.*

2nd Madras Lancers, 18 lances.
43rd Assam L. I., 152 rifles.

*At Myotha.*

Somersetshire L. I., 44 rifles.
25th M. I., 87 rifles.

*At Minthay.*

25th M. I., 126 rifles.

*At Yankeentoun.*

Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 24 rifles.
21st M. I., 102 rifles.

*At Maddeah.*

12th M. I., 102 rifles.

*At Lamaing.*

Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 14 rifles.
12th M. I., 150 rifles.

*At Paleik.*

Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 13 rifles.
25th Bo. L. I., 97 rifles.

*Kyouksai Command—At Kyouksai.*

Somersetshire L. I., 31 rifles.
23rd W. L. I., 5 rifles.
25th Bo. L. I., Head-quarters and 122 rifles.

*At Talukso.*

25tlf Bo. L. I., 79 rifles.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 11 rifles.

*At Yewun.*

Somersetshire L. I., 92 rifles.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 34 rifles.
25th Bo. L. I., 110 rifles.
9-1st (Cinque Ports Division), R. A., one division.
Mounted Infantry, 22 rifles.

*At Kume.*

2nd Madras Lancers, 32 lances.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 16 rifles.
25th Bo. L. I., 194 rifles.

*Chindwin Command—At Aloun.*

23rd M. I., 40 rifles.
25th B. I., 67 rifles.

*At Mingin.*

18th B. I., 238 rifles.

*At Kendat.*

No. 1, Mountain Battery, one division.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 74 rifles.
18th B. I., Head-quarters and about 390 rifles.

*Myingyan Command—At Myingyan.*

No. 1, Mountain Battery, Head-quarters and one division.
Liverpool Regiment, Head-quarters and 141 rifles.
Somersetshire L. I., 51 rifles.
2nd Madras Lancers, 23 lances.
Bombay Sappers and Miners, 24 rifles.
11th B. I., Head-quarters and 213 rifles.
27th P. I., 23 rifles.

*At Natogyee.*

Liverpool Regiment, 20 rifles.
Bombay Sappers and Miners, 4 rifles.
11th B. I., 87 rifles.

*At Samaitkyon.*

11th B. I., 55 rifles.

*At Taunthamyo.*

11th B. I., 51 rifles.

*At Yetagyo.*

11th B. I., 61 rifles.
18th B. I., 47 rifles.

*Pagan Command—At Pagan.*

7-1st N. D., R. A., Head-quarters and one division.
Liverpool Regiment, 33 rifles.
2nd Hampshire, 23 rifles.
Bengal Sappers and Miners, 51 rifles.
11th B. I., 98 rifles.
1st M. Pioneers, 83 rifles.
43rd Assam L. I., 53 rifles.

*At Pakoko.*

11th B. I., 113 rifles.

*At Popa.*

Liverpool Regiment, 67 rifles.
2nd B. I., 48 rifles.

*At Singoo.*

11th B. I., 42 rifles.

*At Mitchee.*

2nd B. I., 30 rifles.
11th B. I., 43 rifles.
1st M. Pioneers, 22 rifles.

*At Sè.*

43rd Assam L. I., 99 rifles.

*Memboo Command—At Memboo.*

7-1st N. D., R. A., one division.
Liverpool Regiment, 46 rifles.
2nd B. I., 91 rifles.
Bengal Sappers, 23 rifles.

*At Minhla.*

2nd B. I., 99 rifles.

*At Salenmyo.*

Liverpool Regiment, 53 rifles.
2nd Hampshire Regiment, 48 rifles.
B. Sappers and Miners, 8 rifles.
2nd B. I., 83 rifles.
23rd W. L. I., 50 rifles.

*At Simbyujun.*

2nd B. I., 30 rifles.

*At Napeh.*

7-1st N. D., R. A., one division.
Liverpool Regiment, 103 rifles.
Bengal Sappers and Miners, 6 rifles.
26th M. I., 150 rifles.

*At Thàzee.*

2nd B. I., 20 rifles.

*At Magwè.*

2nd B. I., 20 rifles.

*At Pyeloungyaw.*

2nd B. I., 43 rifles.

*At Yenangyaung.*

B. Sappers and Miners, 16 rifles.
2nd B. I., 67 rifles.

*At Simboungweh.*

2nd B. I., 30 rifles.

### 3rd Brigade.

Corrected up to 1st August for all Stations except Yemethin.

*At Mahline.—Major Swetenham, 27th P. I.*

Liverpool Regiment, 46 rifles.
Bombay Sappers and Miners, 15 rifles.
27th P. I., Head-quarters and 197 rifles.

*At Matela.—Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley, 2nd Liverpool Regiment.*

No. 1, Mountain Battery, one division.
Liverpool Regiment, 47 rifles.
Madras Lancers, 25 lances.
Sappers and Miners, 31 rifles.
27th P. I., 134 rifles.

*At Yendaw.—Captain Vyse, 27th P. I.*

Somersetshire L. I., 54 rifles.
27th P. I., 53 rifles.

*At Pwaybway.*

27th P. I., 46 rifles.

*At Yaynoung.*

27th P. I., 42 rifles.

*At Swaynanboo.—Lieutenant Bruce, 27th P. I.*

27th P. I., 78 rifles.

*At Hlinedet.—Major Egerton, Liverpool Regiment.*

Liverpool Regiment, 58 rifles.
Sappers and Miners, 14 rifles.
Madras Lancers, 10 lances.
27th P. I., 83 rifles.

*At Yemethin.—Colonel Dicken, 3rd P. L. I.*

8-1st L. D., R. A., one division.
Mounted Infantry, 17 rifles.
Somersetshire L. I. 141 rifles.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 57 rifles.
27th P. I., 80 rifles.
3rd M. I., 165 rifles.

*At Ningyan.*

8-1st L. D., R. A., one division.
Mounted Infantry, 14 rifles.
2nd Somersetshire L. I., 177 rifles.
Royal Scots Fusiliers, 26 rifles.
Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 14 rifles.
3rd P. L. I., Head-quarters and 78 rifles.
1st Bo. Grenadiers, 194 rifles.

*At 6 small Posts and on Escort Duty.*

Mounted Infantry, 12 rifles.
Royal Scots Fusiliers, 25 rifles.
27th P. I., 49 rifles.
3rd P. L. I., 161 rifles.
1st Bo. Grenadiers, 40 rifles.

STATION NOT INCLUDED IN ANY BRIGADE.

Corrected up to 1st August.

*At Toungdwingyee.*

3-1st S. D., R. A., one division.
Royal Scots Fusiliers, 145 rifles.
26th M. I., 131 rifles.

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EXTRACT LETTER from the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to the SECRETARY OF STATE, dated Fort William, 7th December 1886. No. 51, Public Works.

MY LORD,

IN continuation of our Despatch No. 51 (Public), dated 19th October 1886, we have the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, copy of a letter * from the Chief Commissioner of Burmah, and of its enclosures, on the subject of the bursting of the embankment at Mandalay in August last.

* No. 251—436, dated 16th October 1886.

2. The practical question at issue in these papers is that of the reconstruction of the bund. We shall report our decision in the matter later on, but in the meantime we transmit the papers without delay, as they contain many details as to the history of the disaster which will be of interest.

3. It will be seen from paragraph 5 of the letter that the Chief Commissioner imputes no blame to the engineers in the matter, and even if the defects of construction, which were brought to light by the breach, had been known to exist, we think that the Chief Commissioner would have been justified in postponing the reconstruction this year. The fact that the embankment has stood for upwards of ten years showed that no radical defect existed, and the utmost that was called for under the circumstances was careful examination and watching.

4. The precautions that were actually taken to secure the work before the commencement of the rainy season and up to the time of the accident are detailed in the report by the committee assembled by the Chief Commissioner to report on the matter, and some further details are added in the letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Mandalay † regarding the measures taken to prevent malicious injury. These precautions appear to have been all that the circumstances demanded. There were no special indications of weakness which would have warranted extensive measures of repair or reconstruction before the commencement of the floods, and the experience of the high flood of July showed that the bank was capable of standing a very severe strain.

† No. 416, dated 27th August 1886.

5. With regard to the comments which have appeared in the papers, imputing blame to the local authorities in the matter, we invite your Lordship's attention to the concluding paragraphs of Mr. Gordon's note on page 9 of the enclosures to this Despatch. They throw some light on the manner in which erroneous reports regarding this disaster have been disseminated through the press.

We have, &c.
(Signed) A. COLVIN.
J. B. PEILE.

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## Enclosures referred to in the foregoing Letter.

### No. 251-436, dated 16th October 1886.

EXTRACT LETTER from H. T. WHITE, Esq., C.S., Secretary for Upper Burmah to the Chief Commissioner, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Home Department.

I AM directed to submit copies of the papers noted in the margin, concerning the bursting of the Mandalay embankment on the 16th August last, concerning the injury done by the floods to the town, and concerning the best way of preventing the recurrence of such disaster in future.

Commissioner's letter, No. 19-2, dated 28th August 1886.
Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay, No. 416, dated 27th August 1886.
Chief Commissioner's orders, dated 23rd August 1886, ordering a committee to meet upon the embankment question.
Commissioner's letter, No. 19-8, dated 8th September 1886.
Committee's report, dated 6th September 1886.
* Map showing embankment and flooded parts of the town. } One copy only
* A set of cross-sections of the embankment. } (hand drawn).
Chief Commissioner's further reference to the Commissioner, dated 1st October 1886.
Commissioner's reply, No. 19, dated 12th October 1886.
Abstract of lists of houses in Mandalay town affected by the inundation of 1886.
Memorandum by Mr. R. Gordon, C.E., for many years Embankment Engineer.
Arrangements and orders for protecting and watching embankments during the rainy season.

2. The embankment along the face of the Irrawaddy River in front of Mandalay town was made in the year 1874. It was not intended merely as a protection against the river floods, but was designed also as a military defence of the city and town; for the embankment was carried round the north, east, and western sides of the town, against the greater part of which no river or other floods could possibly come. The river face of the embankment has bastions to furnish flanking fire, and broadened parts to carry batteries at intervals. Whatever may have been the primary or secondary objects of the embankment, there is no doubt but that it gave protection to the low-lying parts of the town, which up till the year 1874 had been regularly flooded every year. Before that year the dwellers in those quarters accepted the floods as a yearly recurring visitation, just as do hundreds on hundreds of villages and towns on the banks, on the islands, and in the delta of the Irrawaddy. People who thus live in the full expectation of yearly inundations arrange their houses, their property, and their mode of life so as to suffer as little as possible from the floods, which usually cause little or no loss of life. But when people are protected by an embankment they are less wary and careful in their household arrangements, and they are apt to suffer more severely when their protective embankment bursts and a flood rushes in upon them.

3. The Mandalay embankment appears to have burst only once since it was made, and the accident occurred the next season after the embankment was finished. The river floods were kept out by the embankment from the year 1875 to the year 1886; the value of land in the protected quarter rose, and the number of houses therein increased. In June last the Executive Engineer took † the precautions usually observed in Lower Burmah for maintaining the embankment; he posted and hutted two watchmen on each mile of the bank; he cut away the high grass and undergrowth on the inner slope; and kept gangs of labourers to stop leaks. We had a high flood in July; water found its way through the bank in many places; there was much cause for anxiety; the Assistant Engineer in charge was constantly up and down, but no breach occurred, and the river fell. When the next rise occurred in August precautions were continued, but the river rose higher than it had done for 60 years, water trickled through the embankment in many places, repair gangs were at work night and day, engineer officers were constantly inspecting the bank and directing operations. But after all, when the river was at its highest, the water broke through. The breach occurred just where a gang of labourers under an overseer were at work. Once the breach occurred nothing could stop the inflow of water; the level of the river at the breach was 16 feet above the ground behind the embankment, and the swollen river was perhaps four to five miles broad.

4. The breach occurred about 7 p.m. The moon did not rise that evening till 8 o'clock. The water poured with great violence down the old bed of the Theingaza creek (or back

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* One copy only of these has been made, and that copy has been submitted to the Public Works Department of the Government of India.

† NOTE.—See the paper printed as the last of the enclosures to this letter.

water), but elsewhere it rose and spread gradually over the town. Eventually the floods reached and injured 7,835 houses, and carried away bodily about 400 houses. It is believed, after the most careful inquiry, that English and Burmese officials, as well as non-officials, could make, that not more than 25 * persons died from the inundation or from the fall of houses carried away by the floods. The water has now (16th October) gone except in the line of the Theingaza creek. So far as we can see, no malaria or cause of illness is left behind, and doubtless a great deal of dirt has been washed away. At first there were very evil smells from wetted rice and other grains, but that has disappeared. A great deal of suffering and loss has doubtless been caused. In every house more or less property, whether furniture, stores of grain, or timber, &c., must have been lost or destroyed. Many houses have been thrown out of the perpendicular, and whole sides of brick houses have fallen in. The loss per house must in some cases have been thousands of rupees. Shopkeepers must have lost heavily on their stores of grain, tobacco, and other heavy goods. A commissariat contractor lost Rs. 40,000 worth of rice and other grain, but he will probably recover the whole value from Government, because, according to his contract, he held his stores at Government risk. Then much loss has been caused to trade by the interruption of traffic between the river bank and the commercial quarter. This interruption has continued nearly two months. By means of a new bridge communication between the city and the shore was restored along A road on the 13th current, and will be restored along B road by another new viaduct on or about the 21st current. Probably the loss of property caused by the flood cannot be estimated at less than Rs. 50 per house all round. This rate for 8,000 houses would give a total estimated loss of four † lakhs due to the flood. The injury done to roads and bridges has been less than had been anticipated.

5. The Chief Commissioner cannot blame the engineers for not having reconstructed the embankment before the rainy season began. Their hands were very full of other things, and it is very doubtful if the work, even if sanctioned, could have been done in time. The Chief Commissioner is conscious that, if reconstruction of the embankment at a cost of two lakhs of rupees had been proposed to him in March or April last, he would have answered that we had neither the money, nor the time, nor the labour, nor the men, to carry so great a work through; that the embankment had stood for 10 years; and that we must, while taking reasonable precautions, watch the behaviour of the embankment for one rainy season. The bank, it has been seen, withstood the July rise, which was one of the highest on record since 1877; and it succumbed only to a rise such as comes once in a half century.

6. The district officers and private charitable people took steps to relieve immediate distress among people who had been drowned out of their houses. But the people appeared to depend on their own resources to a remarkable extent. A relief house was opened, and at one time as many as 5,000 people, women, children, and aged persons, received daily doles of rice. Roads and other works were opened in and near Mandalay, where, on Thursday, the 7th October, 5,815 people were employed. This relief has no doubt helped the people of Mandalay over their difficulties.

7. Remains the question, what is to be done with the embankment for the future? The committee, on which sat an engineer wholly unconnected with Burmah, but of long experience in hydraulic engineering works on the Madras littoral, advise that the embankment be repaired and strengthened, and that an inner line of defence for the greater part of the protected tract be perfected as soon as possible. They recognise that the embankment may be a source of danger, for it induces a feeling of security, and when it bursts the harm done is much greater than if there were no embankment at all. At the same time they say that the embankment is of such service to the low-lying parts of the town and to the trade of Mandalay that it ought not to be given up without an effort for its maintenance.

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* There may have been occasional loss of life afterwards from accident in the floods. For instance, the day the Chief Commissioner returned from Bhamo a Naik of the Madras Pioneers was playing on or about some logs in the water. His hold slipped, he could not swim, the water was deep, and the body was not recovered till after 14 or 15 minutes, when life was extinct.

† This, however, is a merely conjectural estimate. No less an authority than the Tha-tha-na-baing, or Buddhist Archbishop of Burmah, estimated the loss caused by the flood at about two or three hundred lakhs of rupees; other people say that the estimate of four lakhs given in the text is probably above the actual truth. The Chief Commissioner does not see how the loss can have been below that sum, when so many thousands of dwellings were inundated.

8. The Commissioner, Mr. Burgess, does not agree with the late Deputy Commissioner and the committee. He considers the embankment as rather a source of danger than a protection; he regards it as certain to burst again; he refers to the experience of Lower Burmah, where breaches in the Irrawaddy embankments are of yearly occurrence, and he urges that an embankment, which now and then bursts and lets in a large flood as a cataract, is much worse than a regular yearly inundation, which can be foreseen, and the effects of which can be provided against. Mr. Burgess advises strongly against our maintaining a protective embankment for Mandalay at all.

9. The Chief Commissioner considers the question a difficult one. At the same time he regards our experience of embankments in Lower Burmah as rather in favour of than against embankments. It is quite true that one year with another we have about one serious breach in the embankments per annum. Just in the path of the stream which bursts through the bank harm is done, but after visiting the scene of most of the big breaches during the past six seasons the Chief Commissioner has been surprised that injury was not more widely spread. We have about 400 miles of embankments in all, protecting perhaps from three to four hundred thousand acres of rice land in the districts of Henzada, Bassein, and Thôngwa. Our one serious breach a year, which is about the average, certainly does not, one year with another, destroy more than 5,000 acres of rice crop. If the people could be polled they would, the Chief Commissioner believes, throw a very large majority for retaining embankments rather than for reverting to their old, unembanked condition. Cultivators frequently clamour to have embankments extended to their villages. People are constantly leaving unembanked fields to take up land behind embankments. The latest example in point was that of Ma-ubin island, round the north end of which we recently threw some 90 miles of embankment. Five years ago there were not 1,000 acres of rice land on the island. Now there are more than 20,000 acres actually under crop, besides a considerable further area in process of being cleared. The town of Henzada, one of the largest inland towns in Lower Burmah, used to be flooded annually. An embankment was thrown round the town in 1868. The people have had various scares, and perhaps on two occasions disaster may have appeared imminent, for much of the town is 6 to 10 feet below the top of the highest known flood. But, so far, the town of Henzada has been preserved by its embankment during the years 1869 to 1886, and the Henzada folk would regard it as a terrible calamity if their embankment were allowed to go to ruin.

10. As actual experience on such matter is worth much more than mere theories, the Chief Commissioner asked Mr. R. Gordon, who was for 16 years engineer in charge of the Irrawaddy embankment, for an opinion as to the expediency of maintaining the embankment round Mandalay. Mr. Gordon has taken his pension and is no longer in the Government service; but he has kindly furnished a memorandum on the subject. His experience and observations on the embankment question lead him to advise decidedly in favour of maintaining and strengthening the Mandalay embankment, and of erecting a second line of defence within the embankment. Mr. Bridges, now Deputy Commissioner of Mandalay, who settled the land revenue in two embanked districts of Lower Burmah, namely, Bassein and Henzada, agrees in Mr. Gordon's opinion; and he believes that the people of Bassein and Henzada, who live or cultivate behind embankments, would assuredly vote for the retention of these embankments. So far as the Chief Commissioner has been able to ascertain the opinion of the Mandalay population, he gathers that they would prefer to have the embankment against the Irrawaddy maintained.

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No. 19–2, dated 28th August 1886.

From G. D. Burgess, Esq., C.S., Commissioner, Northern Division, to the Secretary for Upper Burmah.

I have the honour to forward copy of a report received to-day from the Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay, regarding the bursting of the river embankment, in consequence of a high flood in the Irrawaddy, and the inundation of part of the town.

2. So far as can be ascertained at present the flood appears to have done comparatively little damage to life or property. I was absent from Mandalay at the time of the occurrence, but I have made inquiry since I returned, and the general result seems to be that very few deaths can have happened. The Burmese Town Magistrate, who

has much experience of Mandalay, is firmly persuaded that no deaths whatever were caused by the first inrush of water, such deaths as have since occurred have been due to accidental drowning or other causes.

3. There is no distress whatever among the people at present. We are endeavouring to engage coolies for work on the roads to Shwebo and the Ruby Mines. Some are already employed on the former of these roads, and it is believed that considerable numbers will accept such employment which will be of much advantage to the population of the town.

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No. 416, dated 27th August 1886.

From G. M. S. CARTER, Esq., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay, to the COMMISSIONER, Northen Division.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your information, the circumstances connected with the bursting of the bund and consequent inundation of the town of Mandalay.

The breach took place at the northern portion of the bund, which runs at right angles to the river.

Some days previous the river had risen to a high level, and extra precautions were taken to prevent any chance of its being cut by bad characters. Strong parties of the military were told off by General Low to patrol the bund from one end to the other, and watchmen were placed by the Executive Engineer at fixed intervals to report any leak or apparent weak point.

On 16th August, at about 4.30 p.m., a report was made to Mr. Twidale, the overseer in charge, that a slight leak had occurred at the northern bund. Every effort was made to stop it, but at 7.15 p.m. about 60 feet were suddenly carried away; the breach occurred about two miles north of the town proper. A telegram was at once sent to the shore to warn the people.

During the night the boats of the Indian Government marine steamers and Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamers were employed in rendering any assistance in their power in bringing persons from their houses to the bund; strong patrols were sent out to prevent lawlessness in the town, and 100 sepoys, under an officer, stationed in the Royal Bazaar. The stall-keepers in the bazaar were allowed either to bring their goods away or put them out of reach of the water. No confusion or looting took place either in the town or bazaar during the night. As the water did not reach a level at which property could be destroyed in the bazaar until near daylight, the damage done was proportionately slight.

On the 17th a launch and large cargo-boats were employed in bringing any persons who required assistance from the bund to the unflooded portion of the town. The Burmans, however, did not avail themselves much of this aid, preferring, as a rule, to pay a high rate for boat-hire and shift at their own convenience.

The officer in charge at the commissariat stores on the shore supplied rice and food to persons in real want; the numbers thus relieved between the 17th and 27th August amounted to 585.

During four days I personally made very careful inquiry on the spot to ascertain the loss of life caused by the inundation. Five boats, with responsible men in charge, were also told off for a similar purpose.

As regards the town, up to date 12 bodies have been found and taken away by parties of grave-diggers told off for that purpose.

I believe this to be nearly an accurate return of all the deaths from drowning which have occurred. Of these, two deaths occurred the day after the bursting of the bunds; as regards the others, I have been unable to ascertain particulars.

No dead bodies of cattle have been found.

I also visited each village between the north bund and the town, and the town and south bund. The villagers, on finding the water rising, had taken refuge on the bund. They assured me that, with the exception of small quantities of paddy in their granaries, they had lost nothing; no lives were lost.

That the loss of life was so small may at first appear incredible. It may be understood, however, when it is explained that the breach occurred early in the evening, that the Theingaza stream for some time absorbed the water pouring through the breach,

and that this water had a clear flow of about four miles before it was checked by the southern bund.

The loss to the poorer inhabitants has been comparatively small; they have, as a rule, saved their moveable property. Merchants, however, who had granaries and stores near the shore, will be heavy losers.

Gratuitous relief in rice and money is being afforded to apparent destitute people who are unable to work. Up to date 3,168 persons have been thus relieved.

Road-making, and the works at the new jail now being pushed forward, will afford ample relief to those who can and are willing to work.

The river is said to have risen 3 feet higher than it had ever done since the building of the bund, which was put up as a defence against the English and not against the water.

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### Embankment round Mandalay.

The disastrous failure of the Mandalay embankment makes it necessary to investigate the apparent causes of the breach and the best way of providing against such disasters in future. General White has kindly agreed that Captain Dorward, C.R.E., may take part in the proposed investigation. The undermentioned officers—

Captain Dorward, R.E.; Mr. Richard, Executive Engineer; Mr. Carter, Acting Deputy Commissioner, are appointed a committee to investigate, report, and advise upon these important topics.

2. Their inquiries and report should touch upon the following points, among others—

(*a*) the history, section, breaches, weak points in the embankment;
(*b*) the object the embankment was intended to compass and the condition of affairs when there was no embankment;
(*c*) the recent breach and the apparent cause thereof;
(*d*) whether it is expedient or inexpedient to maintain the embankment at all;
(*e*) if the embankment is to be maintained, how should it be strengthened and at what approximate cost;
(*f*) is it possible to contract the area defended by, and therefore the length of, the ambankment;
(*g*) is any inner or second line of defence practicable at small cost, either for the whole or a part of the protected area;
(*h*) if an inner line is practicable on one side only, how can the defences on the two other sides be adequately strengthened.

3. As Mr. Carter has his hands rather full of other business at present, perhaps the engineer members of the Committee will summon him to their deliberations and local investigations as seldom as circumstances may permit. The Myo Wun and other officials connected with Mandalay and its works will be available whenever the Committee see fit to summon and interrogate them.

The 22nd August 1886. C. Bernard.

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No. 491, dated 23rd August 1886.

Endorsed by the Secretary for Upper Burmah.

Copy of the above note forwarded to the Commanding Royal Engineer, Executive Engineer, and Deputy Commissioner for guidance.

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No. 19–8, dated 8th September 1886.

From G. D. Burgess, Esq., C.S., Commissioner, Northern Division, to the Secretary for Upper Burmah.

I have the honour to submit the report of the Committee, consisting of Captain Dorward, Commanding Royal Engineer; Mr. Carter, Deputy Commissioner; and Mr. Richard, Executive Engineer, appointed by your general department letter, No. 491, dated the 23rd August, to investigate and report on the embankment round Mandalay.

2. The report shows that due precautions were taken for the protection of the bund which burst on the evening of the 16th August. The breach appears to have been due to causes over which it was impossible to exercise control. I gather from Burmans living in the neighbourhood of the breach of whom I have made inquiry, that at the spot where the embankment gave way the ground was of a marshy and unsafe character. If this be so, it would appear not unlikely that mischief had been going on for some time before the earthwork yielded to the strain put on it.

3. The question has now arisen what is best to be done; whether to retain the embankment, or to abandon it. The report of the Committee does not explain the results of abandonment, but apparently a large area now occupied by houses, shops, and various other buildings would be exposed to annual inundation if the bund were not maintained. The Committee recommend the retention of the bund on the grounds that it is a fine public work, that it affords very great convenience to traffic between the river bank and the high ground inside, and that it gives a high value to the land included within it.

4. At the same time the Committee admit that the embankment is a source of danger. There can be no doubt upon this point. The construction of the earth work is very imperfect, and the unsoundness of the embankment has been increased by the ravages of white ants, and probably by other circumstances. When a flood rises it is impossible to feel sure that a breach will not be caused in some unexpected place, entailing incalculable disaster. This last inundation has done wonderfully little harm in comparison with its magnitude, but there can be no guarantee that the town would be equally fortunate on another occasion. No doubt the proposed inner line of defence would go far to reduce possible injury, but sufficient room would still be left for very considerable damage to life and property. Such a state of things must produce constant anxiety during the time of year when the river is high, and the results of any serious failure of the protective works would be of the most disastrous kind in many ways.

5. Under these circumstances I should be glad to see some other solution of the difficulty than that recommended by the Committee; and before their views are adopted, I would suggest that some inquiry should be made as to the probable amount of injury to existing property that might be anticipated from following some plan which did not involve the maintenance of the embankment for the total exclusion of the river water. If such injury would be very extensive, then I should consider that we are in a manner bound to maintain the protection under which that property has acquired its present value, and I should concur generally, though with reluctance, in the scheme proposed. But otherwise my opinion is that any arrangement should be carefully avoided which would leave the town at the mercy of the numerous accidents and risks to which experience has shown river embankments in this country to be constantly open.

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No. 830, dated 6th September 1886.

From H. J. Richard, Esq., Executive Engineer, Mandalay Division, to the Commissioner, Northern Division.

I have the honour to forward in original proceedings of a Committee appointed to investigate and report on the embankment round Mandalay (*vide* General Department No. 491 of the 23rd August, from the Secretary for Upper Burmah to the Chief Commissioner).

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Report of Committee on Embankment round Mandalay (*vide* Chief Commissioner's General Department No. 491, dated 23rd August 1886).

The embankment was made in 1874, by order of the Mindon King, as a fortification to the city against the English. It was not built as a protection to the town against floods. Its indented trace is evidently intended to give flanking fire, and the fact that it completely surrounds the town fully confirms this statement. It was built by Myo Wun U Pe Zi, under the superintendence of an Italian engineer. Sixty thousand coolies are said to have been employed on the work which took eight months to complete. Earth was carried to the bank in carts and baskets. Pit measurement was adopted in paying for the work, the rate of payment being Rs. 3 for 180 cubic feet. The earth put into the bank was not rammed (1 Burmese "ta" = 180 cubic feet).

2. Great floods in the Irrawaddy at Mandalay have taken place in the years:—

| English year. | Burmese year. | Popular name of flood. |
|---|---|---|
| 1824 | 1186 | Kala Ye Gyi. |
| 1840 | 1202 | Ye Ni Gyi. |
| 1886 | 1248 | ... |

The highest flood known is that of 1824, when the river rose about 1½ feet higher than it did this year. The flood-level in 1840 was about 4 inches less than that of this year.

Before the embankment was made floods did no damage. People living on low land simply left their houses and removed for a time to higher ground.

3. The bund breached near where the Theingaza creek approaches it between A and B roads in the year of its execution. The flood level was then 4½ feet lower than the high flood of this year. There has been no other breach until this year. The failure this year occurred in the north bund, near the north-west corner, at a place where an old channel of the Theingaza creek crossed. The Chanthagyi pagoda and kyaungs and several others were built on the low land behind the embankment before it was begun. Only a few houses have been built on that low land since the embankment was put in hand.

4. The precautions that were taken for the protection of the embankment and the history of the breach of this year are as follows.

In June arrangements were made to have the embankment watched during the floods.

Watchmen's huts were built along the embankments, and two watchmen were appointed to each mile. The jungle was cleared away from the slope on the inside, so that any sign of weakness might be readily observed.

The embankment leaked in many places during the high flood of July and again in August. Mr. Donnan, Assistant Engineer, and Mr. Byrne, Overseer, worked night and day at the leaks between A and B roads, and at the outlet sluice near Amarapura. These were considered to be the weakest points in the embankment.

The northern portion of the bund also leaked in several places, but the water was trickling through clear, and they were not considered dangerous.

The line of embankment along the river face was inspected on the 15th August, the day before the breach happened, by Mr. Carter, Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. Richard, Executive Engineer, accompanied by Captain Dorward and the Myo Wun. The Myo Wun pointed out the weak points in the embankment, and then stated that there was no reason to fear any portion of the embankment north of the saw-mills.

The northern half of the embankment was also inspected by the Assistant Engineer, Lieutenant Morton, R.E., on the morning of the day the breach happened, and it was then apparently all safe.

A leak was reported to the Overseer in charge of the northern portion on Monday afternoon, the 16th August. On proceeding to inspect it he found the water coming through freely. He promptly collected men and elephants and set them to work with mats, straw, and earth; but in a short time two cracks suddenly appeared, and 60 feet in length of the bund gave way at once.

5. The retention of the embankment is recommended. It certainly is not necessary for the protection of the town but is rather a source of danger. The convenience to traffic to and from the shore is, however, very great, and the high value of low land inside the embankment is due to its presence. The embankment is a fine public work, and it would be a great pity to allow it to fall into disrepair. It is therefore recommended that the weak places be strengthened, and the breaches filled up next dry season, and that steps be taken as soon as possible to provide a second or inner line of defence surrounding the business portion of the town.

6. The sections of the embankment which were touched by the river floods are attached. It will be observed that the sections vary considerably, and it is recommended that the bank be made everywhere at least 12 feet wide on the top and 6 feet above a maximum water level which can be taken at 2 feet above this year's flood level. The side slopes of the bank should be made not less than two to one, and as much as three to one where the soil is sandy. The river slope should, where exposed, be protected against wave-wash by a stone revetment or by a plantation of kaing grass or bushes where they can be got to grow.

White ants should be got rid of as much as possible. They have already honey-combed the embankments and must always be a source of danger. Owing to this, and to the fact that the embankment earth was not originally rammed or broken up, there will always be danger of failure during time of high floods.

At the site of this year's breach the large clods thrown into the embankment are still distinctly visible.

7. The weak points of the embankment which require early attention are (see plan herewith)—

(1.) From the Shwetachaung to cross-section No. 2.
(2.) Where it crosses the Theingaza creek (see plan).
(3.) Near cross-section No. 7, where the bank has been dangerously cracked by this year's flood.
(4.) From C road to the steamer wharf. This part of the bank leaked badly during recent floods.
(5.) Opposite D and at the end of C roads, where the embankment is crossed by brick walls which should be removed.
(6.) Where the Shwetachaung passes through the embankment in the neighbourhood of Amarapura.

8. Circumstances allow of a second line of defence being arranged as follows:—

(1.) Raise D road from the west embankment up to the Shwetachaung.
(2.) Strengthen the bund on the right bank of the Shwetachaung.
(3.) Run a new embankment along the highest ridge of ground to south of A road.

It would not cost much to raise D road 2 feet above maximum flood level; and if 9 inches of metal were placed on it, its top width being kept about 24 feet, it would form an excellent protection against any burst in the embankment north of it. Its weak point would be the Theingaza creek crossing.

It will not be difficult to make the west bank of the Shwetachaung 3 feet above maximum flood level; and 12 feet wide; the soil is excellent.

The bank on the south of the town, which might be exposed to wave-wash if the old bank below it failed, should be 4 feet above maximum flood level and at least 12 feet wide on top. In the interests of traffic it might be made 20 feet wide on the top and metalled.

The Theingaza creek will have to be passed under this bund by a sluice, but the proper method of dealing with the Shwetachaung and the Theingaza creek within the embankment is a question of engineering detail which will require considerable attention, as the circumstances will be effected by any irrigation or waterworks constructed near Mandalay.

A. R. F. Dorward, Captain, R.E.,
President.
G. M. S. Carter, Deputy Commissioner,
H. J. Richard, Executive Engineer,
Members.

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No. 11,436, dated 1st October 1886.

From the Secretary for Upper Burmah to the Commissioner, Northern Division.

In reply to your letter No. 19-8, dated the 8th instant, I am directed to say that, as at present advised, the Chief Commissioner inclines to adopt the full scheme of the Committee for strengthening the Mandalay embankment and for erecting an inner line of defence. But before asking the sanction of the Government of India to this scheme, he desires me to ask for a report of the approximate number of—

monasteries,
dwelling-houses,

which were more or less submerged by the recent flood.

2. Also the Chief Commissioner would be glad to know whether you think it would be possible for the town hereafter to pay a sum of Rs. 12,000 or Rs. 20,000 (from its municipal income) towards repaying the cost of the proposed works. At present there is no municipal income besides bazaar rents; but before long we shall doubtless have to institute some municipal taxation in Mandalay town.

3. I am to ask you to let me have an early reply.

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No. 19-400, dated 12th October 1886.

From G. D. Burgess, Esq., C.S., Commissioner, Northern Division, to the Secretary for Upper Burmah.

The repair and maintenance of the breached bund would probably be agreeable to the people of the town, and there would doubtless be inconvenience in the presence of water in the area subject to floods. Nevertheless I am convinced that it would be unwise to undertake to continue the old embankments in their previous condition. There would not be equal objection to the construction of an inner defence for the protection of the bazaar and business part of the town, though even this scheme is open to much question. The stronger the present outer bund is made, and the greater the confidence inspired by the precautions taken, the more disastrous will be the calamity which is sure to happen sooner or later. People will be induced to build in lower ground than ever as the town grows in importance; better and more substantial houses will be put up; and the population will largely increase; consequently, when an inundation happens, the loss of life and the destruction of property which are likely to ensue will be on an appalling scale. Even if warning of a probable breach could be given, the destruction of property would still be inevitable. If Mandalay were built in a cramped and confined situation, there might be some reason for securing every foot of available space. But the site is roomy, and the ground for building on practically inexhaustable. It seems to be therefore inexcusable to run a risk which all the precautions in the world cannot absolutely guard us against. We have before us the experience of our embankments in Lower Burmah, which in spite of the utmost skill and care which English engineers could bestow, have from time to time given way and caused widespread injury. And here, in addition to the dangers wrought by the elements of nature, there is the possibility of injury from the hand of the enemy.

I do not think we should expose ourselves to so extreme a risk.

It is surely not beyond engineering ingenuity to provide a passage for the waters, which, while it removes all danger, will not be a source of excessive inconvenience to the inhabitants of the town. If this were done, it is probable that much valuable land would be made available for cultivation.

# Abstract of Lists of Houses in Mandalay affected by the Floods of August and September 1886.

| Abstract List. | Number of Gaungs. | Number of Houses. | Built of Scantlings. | Built of Scantlings and Matting. | Built of Posts. | Built of Posts and Matting. | Number of Brick Houses. | Total of Five Items. | Number of Wooden Houses. | Flooded by First Rise of Water. | Carried away at First Rise. | Flooded by Second Rise. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shwepónshein quarter under police station No. 10. | 8 | 136 | 6 | 130 | .. | .. | .. | 136 | .. | 136 | .. | 64 |
| Kyunlônôk chaung quarter under police station No. 10. | 18 | 166 | 48 | 118 | .. | .. | .. | 166 | .. | 166 | 2 | 16 |
| Total - - | 26 | 302 | 54 | 248 | .. | .. | .. | 302 | .. | 302 | 2 | 80 |
| Zegyo quarter under police station No. 17. | 9 | 170 | .. | 114 | 50 | .. | 6 | 170 | .. | 170 | .. | .. |
| Total - - | 9 | 170 | .. | 114 | 50 | .. | 6 | 170 | .. | 170 | .. | .. |
| Maha-aungmye quarter under police station No. 9. | 15 | 239 | 30 | 204 | 4 | .. | 1 | 239 | .. | 239 | .. | .. |
| Aunguanyeiktha quarter under police station No. 9. | 12 | 289 | 41 | 240 | .. | .. | 8 | 289 | .. | 289 | .. | .. |
| Yatanabonmi quarter under police station No. 9. | 10 | 229 | 19 | 210 | .. | .. | .. | 229 | .. | 229 | .. | .. |
| Total - - | 37 | 757 | 90 | 654 | 4 | .. | 9 | 757 | .. | 757 | .. | .. |
| Tanpawari quarter under police station No. 11. | 4 | 73 | 1 | 71 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total - - | 4 | 73 | 1 | 71 | 1 | .. | .. | 73 | .. | 73 | .. | .. |
| Thirihana quarter under police station No. 14. | 69 | 1,329 | 379 | 679 | 71 | 200 | .. | 1,329 | .. | 1,329 | .. | 476 |
| Thirimala quarter under police station No. 14. | 64 | 1,179 | 243 | 734 | 10 | 292 | .. | 1,179 | .. | 1,179 | 43 | 577 |
| Total - - | 133 | 2,508 | 622 | 1,413 | 81 | 392 | .. | 2,508 | .. | 2,508 | 43 | 1,053 |
| Aungmyethazan quarter under police station No. 15. | 18 | 328 | 84 | 237 | 6 | 1 | .. | 328 | 2 | 328 | .. | .. |
| Pyegyiyanlon quarter under police station No. 15. | 7 | 139 | 36 | 94 | 8 | 1 | .. | 136 | 2 | 139 | .. | .. |
| Mindepônnazin quarter under police station No. 15. | 49 | 842 | 88 | 536 | 135 | 23 | .. | 845 | .. | 842 | 40 | 39 |
| Total - - | 74 | 1,309 | 208 | 867 | 209 | 25 | .. | 1,309 | 4 | 1,309 | 40 | 39 |
| Pyigyipyawbwe quarter under police station No. 13. | 65 | 990 | 90 | 706 | 91 | 103 | .. | 990 | .. | 990 | 134 | 204 |
| Dewun quarter under police station No. 13. | 25 | 458 | 48 | 300 | 67 | 83 | .. | 498 | .. | 498 | 43 | 171 |
| Seinban quarter under police station No. 13. | 48 | 763 | 141 | 527 | 87 | 8 | .. | 763 | .. | 763 | 25 | 738 |
| Total - - | 138 | 2,251 | 279 | 1,533 | 245 | 194 | .. | 2,251 | .. | 2,251 | 202 | 1,113 |
| Nebuywa quarter under police station No. 12. | 29 | 461 | 442 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | 461 | .. | 461 | 105 | .. |
| Total - - | 29 | 461 | 442 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | 461 | .. | 461 | 105 | .. |
| Grand Total - | 450 | 7,831 | 1,696 | 4,919 | 590 | 611 | 15 | 7,831 | 4 | 7,831 | 392 | 2,285 |

True abstract of the returns.

J. E. Bridges,
Deputy Commissioner.

## Note on the Benefits of Embankment Works in Burmah.

The Chief Commissioner has honoured me with a request that I should briefly give the result of my observations on the embankment works of Lower Burmah, of which I had charge from the year 1868 to the year 1883.

During that period the length of bunds constructed, increased from about 50 miles to from 300 to 400 miles, protecting nearly 2,000 square miles of culturable area; which special works were constructed for the protection of such towns as Myanaung, Kanaung, Henzada, Ngathainggyaung, &c, in addition to the main lines. Henzada had nearly 20,000 inhabitants; and its whole area, which was flooded by the Irrawaddy in 1868, lies between 4 and 14 feet beneath the surface of the river at high flood.

In not a single case has the water again inundated the town since 1868. Myanaung has been flooded once or twice, and Kanaung has had all its special works carried away by the river with the ground on which they stood. Ngathainggyaung has, I believe, never suffered inundation since it was first protected in 1876.

The main embankments have been frequently breached, though of late years the means taken to protect them had proved most efficient; and it is said that not more than one breach a year on the whole length of the works takes place on the average. During the present year's floods the resistance was most effectual, although there was one small breach when the whole lower stratum of ground, which was sandy, was carried away with the embankment on it. But little harm was done.

I have myself seen the conversion of immense forests and swamps, with, in some cases, 6 to 10 feet of water lying upon them throughout the whole season of cultivation, into very extensive areas of rice land and dry crops, which villages springing up in every direction where formerly there was nothing but the densest jungle impenetrable to everything but elephants and wild game. The direct revenue from these areas has grown immensely, and the indirect has increased in still greater proportion. It would have been impossible for any increase whatever to have taken place either in revenue or in the prosperity of the population without such protective works; and these remain a permanent reminder of the wise and liberal policy that fostered them. It is true that damage does sometimes occur to the lands when the breaches take place, but as the former water-logged areas are now clear, and all the water-courses have only a small part of their cross sections filled, the flood-water at once finds its way to their drainage channels, and is very soon carried off without a chance of spreading widely. Probably not one per cent. of the land protected is ever damaged in any one year.

The benefit is equally marked in the towns. I lived in Henzada for nearly 14 years, and built myself a house in the lower part of the town, where it would have had some 10 feet of water about it if we had been flooded out. Fortunately no damage has ever occurred there, and the town has enjoyed 18 years of complete immunity, and is neatly laid out, and possesses expensive bazaars and public buildings. Nothing but a change in the course of the river, which would be equivalent to the destruction of a large and valuable portion of the town, should ever endanger it. The change from the year 1868 and previous years when it was flooded is most marked, and the benefits can only be truly appreciated by those who have seen such places in the two stages.

I am aware that there is very high and influential authority against the construction of any embankment works upon natural watercourses at all; and there are certain conditions of a river's career when it is most unadvisable to build them. These are when the channel is in a state of constant change either through its upper parts bringing down a superfluity of silt which the channel cannot possibly carry; or where the neighbourhood of a very sharp bend induces constant changes in the course for a considerable distance above and below it. But a very widespread experience in Europe and in America has proved that generally the advantages of embanking are so very much greater than the evils and the risks attendant upon it in certain cases that the practice is universal, and this silent testimony must be held to be valid.

I would solicit permission to offer a personal explanation in connexion with this year's Mandalay floods, as my name was publicly mixed up with newspaper reports upon them. I met the editor of a Rangoon paper in the Rangoon Library, and he asked me to write an article on the Mandalay floods. This I refused to do either anonymously or with my name attached. I said I knew nothing about them. He asked me if I could give him information about my old work, and I said I should be glad to do so. He then attacked the Government saying they had received information that the bunds at Mandalay were weak long before the flood; and I replied that they had officers who were likely to know a great deal more about them than any outsiders could, and I instanced Mr. Richard in charge, who had been my colleague on the Lower Burmah embankments for three years

and Mr. Donnan, who had been with me for one year. I said I had every confidence that they, and those working with them, both knew their work and had done it. In reply to his questions I said that our bunds broke from time to time, the ground being often taken from under them, and I described our method of watching and working in times of danger. The editor without my knowledge wrote a paper in the "interview" style, quoting me only partially, and making his own remarks which were adverse to Government. To one initiated the several contributions were quite distinct; but telegraphic summaries were sent to the Indian papers making me responsible for the whole and reporting me to say the exact opposite of what I had said.

I generally concur in the conclusions arrived at by the Committee about the cause of the bunds and the remedies proposed for the future protection of the city of Mandalay, and beg to express my thanks for being allowed to clear myself from having in any way reflected on my former colleagues in their action during the late floods.

ROBERT GORDON,
Civil Engineer.

15th October 1886.

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MEMORANDUM by H. J. RICHARD, Esq., Executive Engineer, Mandalay Division, on Mandalay Protective Embankment, dated 21st June 1886.

I was informed by the Myo Wun of Mandalay, who accompanied me yesterday morning to the south bund near Amarapura, that great care and watchfulness was exercised by the Burmese with regard to the protective embankment round Mandalay, during the period of high flood in the river.

Sections of the embankment were placed in charge of different officials, who had men and elephants ready to repair any defects that might appear.

2. As the period of floods in the river is now near at hand, it is desirable that arrangements should be made at once to have the embankments frequently and carefully inspected; and to keep on during the floods a sufficient number of watchmen to ensure an immediate report of any leak that may appear.

3. Mr. Donnan, Assistant Engineer, Shore Subdivision, will take charge of the embankment from the opening at the end of C road southwards to Amarapura, and Lieutenant Morton, R.E., Assistant Engineer, City Subdivision, will have charge of all the northern portion from C road to the Shwetachaung at Aukbo village, including the opening at C road.

4. The points requiring special attention are—

(i.) to see that all openings in the bund are closed to a level of 2 feet above the highest ascertained flood level;

(ii.) to clear all jungle and high grass from the inner slope and inner toe of the embankments so that leaks may be readily observable;

(iii.) to make arrangements with the transport officer regarding elephants, and the villages near the bund regarding coolies, so that these may be ready at any time when called upon to proceed to any portion of the embankment at short notice;

(iv.) to have any portion of the bund that shows signs of weakness repaired at once, and have all observable rat-holes and crevices filled in and rammed.

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ORDER by the Chief Commissioner of Burmah, dated 26th June 1886.

The Executive Engineer is authorised to incur any expenditure that may be necessary to ensure the safety of the bund.

---

MEMORANDUM.

Total expenditure on repairs to the Mandalay embankment before the floods, Rs. 2,964, or at rate of about Rs. 358 per mile.

H. J. RICHARD,
Executive Engineer, Mandalay Division.

16th October 1886.

## LETTER from the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to the SECRETARY OF STATE, dated Calcutta, December 7, 1886. No. 381, Financial.

My Lord,

We have the honour to forward, for your Lordship's consideration, a copy of the papers mentioned in the annexed list relating to the retention of U Pe Zi in the appointment of Myo Wun of Mandalay on a salary of Rs. 500 a month.

See Burmah, No. 3 (1886), page 49.

2. In the interests of the pacification of Upper Burmah, and having regard to the remarks contained in paragraph 3 of Lord Kimberley's Despatch * No. 43 (Political), dated the 15th July 1886, we concur in the opinion expressed by Sir Charles Barnard that it is desirable to retain the Myo Wun in the service of Government. We accordingly solicit your Lordship's sanction to his appointment on the proposed salary.

3. The favour of a reply by telegraph is requested.

We have, &c.
(Signed) A. Colvin.
J. B. Peile.
A. R. Scoble.

---

Enclosures referred to in foregoing Letter.

No. 519-312, dated 25th August 1886.

From H. Thirkell White, Esq., C.S., Secretary for Upper Burmah to the Chief Commissioner, Burmah, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am directed to submit two statements prepared by the Comptroller of fresh Imperial charges in the Home Department, sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, in the quarter ending 30th June 1886.

2. The charges shown in the first statement are on account of the constitution of a civil court at Mandalay, and on account of establishments of district and other courts in outlying districts. The payment of a salary of Rs. 500 a month to the Myo Wun of Mandalay was sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India. U Pe Zi, the Myo Wun, has from the first worked loyally and well, and has rendered great help to the local authorities at Mandalay. His knowledge of, and influence in, the town is very extensive. The rank of Myo Wun is superior to that of the Wundauks who were members of the Hlutdaw, one of whom is now in receipt of Rs. 500 a month as a member of the consultative body of Ministers. The Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the Myo Wun is not overpaid at Rs. 500 a month.

3. The charges shown in the second statement are on account of the revision of the establishment of the civil dispensary at Mandalay, and the opening of a civil dispensary at Yeu.

---

STATEMENT of fresh Imperial Charges in the (Upper Burmah) Home Department sanctioned by the Local Government during the Quarter ending 30th June 1886.

| Extract from Home Department, Government of India. | | Office to which the Proposition refers. | Nature of Charge. | | | | | | Permanent Revision. | Grounds for the Revision. | Budget head to which the Charge is Debitable. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Present Scale. | | Revised Scale. | | | | | | |
| No. | Date. | | | R. | No. | Designation. | R. | a. | R. | a. | |
| 116 | 10th May 1886 - | Civil and Sessions Court, Mandalay. | .. | .. | 1 | Head Clerk - | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | New Establishment. |
| | | | | | 1 | Interpreter - | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | |
| | | | | | 1 | Bailiff - - | 75 | 0 | 75 | 0 | |
| | | | | | 1 | Clerk - - | 50 | 0 | 50 | 0 | |
| | | | | | 1 | Clerk - - | 30 | 0 | 30 | 0 | |
| | | | | | 6 | Bailiff's peons at 11 each. | 66 | 0 | 66 | 0 | |
| | | | | | 1 | Punka-puller - | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | |
| | | | | | 1 | Durwan - - | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | |
| 74 | 10th April 1886 | Myo Wun, Mandalay. | .. | .. | 1 | Myo Wun - | 500 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 19, Law and Justice. |
| 110 | 16th April 1886 | Criminal Courts (Myingin District). | .. | .. | 1 | Clerk - | 75 | 0 | 75 | 0 | |
| 200 | 24th April 1886 | Pagan District - | .. | .. | 1 | Head Clerk - | 70 | 0 | 70 | 0 | |
| | | | | | 1 | Burmese writer | 25 | 0 | 25 | 0 | |
| 228 | 26th May 1886 - | Civil Officer, Yeu. | .. | .. | 1 | Clerk - - | 65 | 0 | 65 | 0 | |
| | | | | | 18 | | 1,176 | 0 | 1,176 | 0 | |

No. 9847-T.A.

Forwarded to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, in accordance with Rule 5, chapter 73, of the Civil Account Code, for transmission to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

W. WELLS,
Comptroller, Burmah.

Rangoon, Office of Comptroller,
30th July 1886.

STATEMENT of fresh Imperial Charges in the (Upper Burmah) Home Department sanctioned by the Local Government during the Quarter ending 30th June 1886.

| Extract from Home Department, Government of India. | | Office to which the Proposition refers. | Nature of Charges. | | | | | | Permanent Revision. | | Grounds for the Revision. | Budget Head to which the Charge is Debitable. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Present Scale. | | Revised Scale. | | | | | | | |
| No. | Date. | | | R. | No. | Designation. | | R. a. | R. | a. | | |
| 106 | 16th April 1886 | Civil Hospital, Mandalay. | .. | .. | 1 | Hospital Assitant. | | 30 0 | 30 | 0 | New Establishment. | 24, Medical. |
| | | | | | 1 | Interpreter - | | 30 0 | 30 | 0 | | |
| | | | | | 1 | Cook - - | | 7 0 | 7 | 0 | | |
| | | | | | 1 | Waterman - | | 6 0 | 6 | 0 | | |
| | | | | | 1 | Ward servant - | | 6 0 | 6 | 0 | | |
| | | | | | 1 | Mehter - - | | 12 0 | 12 | 0 | | |
| | | | | | | From 1st April 1886 the payment of the Hospital Establishment is sanctioned at the following rate:— | | | | | | |
| | | 1 | Hospital Assitant. | 30 | 1 | Hospital Assistant. | | 30 0 | .. | | | |
| | | 1 | Interpreter - | 30 | 1 | Interpreter - | | 30 0 | .. | | | |
| | | 1 | Cook - - | 7 | 1 | Cook - - | | 8 0 | 1 | 0 | | |
| | | 1 | Waterman - | 6 | 1 | Waterman - | | 7 0 | 1 | 0 | | |
| | | 1 | Ward servant - | 6 | 1 | Ward servant - | | 7 0 | 1 | 0 | | |
| | | 1 | Mehter - - | 12 | 1 | Mehter - - | | 14 8 | 2 | 8 | | |
| | | 6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 157 | 15th May 1886 - | Civil Officer, Yeu. | .. | .. | 1 | Compounder - | | 20 0 | 20 | 0 | | |
| | | | | | 1 | Servant - - | | 10 0 | 10 | 0 | | |
| | | | | 91 | 14 | | | 217 8 | 26 | 8 | | |

No. 9850-T.A.

Forwarded to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, in accordance with Rule 5, chapter 73, of the Civil Account Code, for transmission to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

W. WELLS,
Comptroller, Burmah.

Rangoon, Office of Comptroller,
30th July 1886.

---

TELEGRAM, No. 24, dated 14th September 1886, from SECRETARY, Home Department, Simla, to CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Mandalay.

Your No. 519, 25th August. Please refer your No. 114, 10th May, establishing a Wun, Mandalay Civil Court, on Rs. 300 a month. Kindly explain necessity for additional judge on Rs. 500.

TELEGRAM, dated 2nd October 1886, from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Mandalay, Burmah, to SECRETARY, Home Department, Simla.

Your telegram of 14th September. The Myo Wun referred to in my letter No. 519, dated 25th August, is not a civil judge, but the Deputy Commissioner's principal Burmese assistant in magisterial and executive work in the town. He is a man of much knowledge and influence. He ranked above the Woundauks of the Hlutdaw. He has been conspicuously friendly to the British ever since the night of 29th November, when he rode round the city with Mr. Forde, Police Officer, and contributed greatly to pacifying the city. We have continued to him his old salary under the Burmese. He is very useful.

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## NARRATIVE OF EVENTS IN BURMAH for Week ending 11th December 1886.

TELEGRAM, dated 20th November 1886, from QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL IN INDIA, Mandalay, to GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Shillong.

No. 20 M., Mandalay, 20th November. Your telegram of 19th instant. Chief wishes you to arrange for placing a garrison at Tummoo of sufficient strength to render that place and the Kubo Valley secure, and to move the available balance of infantry with the two guns on to Kendat as soon after arrival at Tummoo as can be arranged.

Wire to me when the column marches from Tummoo, giving numbers left there, number advancing, and names of commanders. General White will arrange for supplies being ready at Kendat.

When the 44th arrive there the 18th will be moved further down the Chindwin Valley.

The 44th will leave the Burmah command, so as to arrive at Manipur by 1st March, at latest. Please acknowledge this.

---

TELEGRAM, dated 28th November 1886 [7.30 a.m.], from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Mandalay, to HOME SECRETARY, Simla.

Mandalay, 28th, weekly telegram.

Bhamo and Katha.—No tidings since last week. Details of attack on Bhamo stockade show that Chinese were chief actors. The Chinaman caught, tried, and condemned to death, had, till recently, been an unemployed resident in Bhamo. Marauders fled towards the hills. Bhamo garrison has been strengthened. Ruby Mines road preparation proceeding. Probability of the troops meeting resistance greater than before. Europeans sent to strengthen force, which now numbers 1,100 men, two guns, and two Gardiner machine guns; all guns on mules. Shwebo quiet in south. Dacoits not yet put down in north. Mandalay city quiet. Rice supplies arriving from Rangoon. Still much demand for relief work. Embankment repairs started. Railway work not yet begun. Three dacoits stockaded villages in hills beyond Lamaing carried by Goorkhas under Captain Pully, and dacoits dispersed with loss. Seven of our men wounded, also Captain Pully, but wounds mostly not dangerous. Column from Thonzeh returned. No opposition encountered. Shan State of Thonzeh much devastated by anarchy which has prevailed there for three years. Report of result of mission not yet received.

Kyaukse quiet, except for one gang in the south and another in south-west. Ava —Lieutenant Campbell from Nazoon post surrounded a dacoit village on morning 25th to capture a dacoit leader of note who was shot trying to escape. Surrender of two sets of rebels with leaders has been received. Sagaing—Party of cavalry, 20 miles west of Myinmoo, led by mounted Burmese scouts, surprised a party of dacoits in jungle, recovered much stolen property, and inflicted loss of 8 killed on dacoits. Gathering under Saw Ye Prince dispersed.

Yen—Hla Oo's camp surprised by Major Symond's Mounted Infantry. Ponies, guns, jingals, and prisoners taken, but Hla Oo got away into jungle; pursuit of him continues. Minoo, his chief lieutenant, escaped narrowly from another column, his followers being dispersed. Chindwin—No recent news from upper stations. Lower Chindwin columns out, one after Hla Oo, and one on west of river.

Myingyan quiet. Pagan—Pin column came upon dacoits and recovered one thousand head of cattle which are being restored to owners. Arrangements for the three columns to operate on Yaw country completed. They start next month. Minbu column clearing the western river bank; nearly completed their work. Naval patrols on river decoyed river dacoits to attack and inflicted loss of eight killed on robbers. Fifty Goorkha police from An, after finding Ngape unoccupied, marched back to join the main body in position, blocking the pass against Bo Swe's possible escape that way. Orders given for An police and Thayet police jointly to occupy Ngape unless it is still too unhealthy.

Meiktila—Gathering of dacoits near the Samon river dispersed and driven off by 50 rifles under Captain Rose with help of loyal Thugyis. The Thugyis formerly reported to have been murdered, took part in this affair and are alive. Yamethin reported to be quiet. Ningyan—General Lockhart's forces actively engaged during week, and are pushing back and dispersing rebels on all sides. Railway Survey—Three parties are all on their ground with escorts of 70 men.

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TELEGRAM, dated the 29th November 1886, from CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Rangoon, to HOME SECRETARY.

Weekly report. Lower Burmah generally quiet, but dacoities continue frequent in North Bassein, Prome, and Shwegyin; some villages on Thayetmo frontier have been attacked by bands from north, against whom expedition is about to be sent. Gaol delivery—133 prisoners disposed of, 280 remain.

---

TELEGRAM, No. 652, dated 1st December, 1886, from the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Burmah Division, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

My telegram 716 to Adjutant-General, Simla. Private Veragooloo died of rheumatism; Private Sunnassu, beriberi; Havildar Chaner Sing, diarrhœa; Private Lilbi, No. 2530, 43rd Goorkhas, died of debility, 4th November. No. 2639, Private Khaidad, scurvey; No. 2530, Private Heera Sing, diarrhœa; No. 2875, Jiewan Sing, diarrhœa, 26th.

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TELEGRAM, No. 653, dated 1st December 1886, from the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Burmah Division, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

On 25th November, at Toungoo, deaths by cholera reported—No. 328 Private Pandappah, No. 692 Naique Ramiah, 3rd Madras; on 26th—No. 388 Private Shaikmodeen; on 27th—No. 867 Private Syedmodeen, No. 1122 Private Venkatramiah, 16th Madras; on 29th—No. 411 Private Futtyhomed Chesty Meraahdooglhoosein, 3rd Madras; No. 1416 Private Doorgiah, 23rd Madras, died of beriberi, 29th November, in General Hospital, Rangoon.

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TELEGRAM, dated 1st December 1886, from ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA, Mandalay, to MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 158-M., Mandalay, 1st December. Report from Kyanhuyat that on 29th November Major Skene with advance party attacked Shans who were in force near Kyonkphyon; enemy driven back. Our loss, 2 Goorkhas slightly wounded; enemy's loss not known, but 10 or 12 dead bodies and several wounded seen. Same day 150 Shans attacked convoy near latter place, but were repulsed with some loss by our escort of 50 rifles. Our loss, 1 man killed, No. 1759 Lance Naik Gunga Sing Thapa, 43rd Goorkhas.

Major Skene will complete stockade at Kodan before advancing. Pursuit of Hla Oo Boh, Colonel Fitzgerald continues; believed to have fled to Tantavin district, 50 Lances sent there by forced marches on 26th. Lieutenant Davis, South Yorkshire patrolling up river from Kyoukmyoung with 10 rifles, attacked village where dacoits were stopping river traffic; killed 3, and captured 2 guns, rest bolted. Report from Myingyan that on 22nd November dacoits attacked village 6 miles east of Tounghu. Captain Rose moved out party and captured 8 dacoits, and Moung Thadore killed 4 more.

Captain Kellie's camp attacked on 26th; dacoits repulsed, and 2 captured.

Report from Minbu, 30th November—post of Singu taken over by police from military yesterday.

Following casualties in action near Poiboi, on 30th—Killed No. 2313 Havaldar Hazara Singh, and No. 3397 Sapper Nikla Singh, both of 5th Company Bengal Sappers and Miners; severely wounded, Colonel William Henry Deedes and 7440 Corporal George Deadman, both of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade. Colonel Deedes and Corporal Deadman doing well.

---

TELEGRAM, dated 2nd December 1886, from ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA, Mandalay, to MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 174, Mandalay, 2nd December. Report from Ava that on 29th Bo Ka gave himself up; 13 of his followers have also sent to say they are coming in.

Three more important followers of Myon in Sagain district have submitted, laying down arms.

Report from Khan Noyat, 1st December—Captain Gubbins has captured 32 more guns, making total 63, collected in south of Shwebo district.

No opposition since 23rd. Enemy have dispersed to their homes, saying they will fight no more.

Sagadoung occupied to-day. Thirteen cases cholera reported in Major Skene's force, between 20th and 30th November, five deaths,—No 2254 Private Henry Greenaway, and No. 1054 Private Frederick Strainforth, South Yorkshire, rest natives, whose names will be reported later.

---

TELEGRAM, dated 3rd December 1886, from ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA, Mandalay, to MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 182 M., Mandalay, 3rd December. Report from Minbu, 1st December. Our troops near Salen encountered dacoits on 29th; four of latter killed, 21 wounded; our loss nil.

Major Taylor's column returned, having thoroughly worked river bank between Minbu and Zingbonjdoung; had several skirmishes with enemy, killing and wounding several, and capturing two prisoners, some carts, ponies, and arms, with no casualty on our side. December 2nd.—Severely wounded in action at Konrajin on 22nd November, No. 3408 Private James Walsh, 1st Rifle Brigade.

General Lockhart reports, December 2nd, he was in pursuit of dacoit leader Budha Ava as far south as Vogone beyond Yemethin. Report from 2nd Brigade Katha, that on 29th moveable column under Colonel Home attacked and took Mawlu, without casualty; enemy's loss unknown. The following deaths are reported: 7-1 Northern Royal Artillery, Mitche, 27th November, 22348 Sergeant Richard Mein, cholera.

2nd Liverpool, Mandalay, 29th, 887 Private James Hudson, cholera; Pagan 29th 11026 Private Nicholas Coonsey, remittent fever.

43rd Goorkhas, Kahnyat, 24th, 1405 Private Sumbaroo, cholera.

3rd Madras Infantry, Myngyan, 27th, 930 Private Seebtah, fever.

Followers, Mandalay, 17th, Bhistie Muda, ague; Ava, 28th, Peon Veerasawmy, cholera.

Deaths from cholera in Major Skine's force, 133 Naik Frances, Madras Sappers; 30th November, 954 Transport Follower Nowal on 22nd, 914 Transport Follower Ali Datta on 23rd.

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TELEGRAM, No. 660, dated 3rd December 1886 from the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Rangoon, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

No. 3553 Private Badre Ram, 18th Bengal, died of debility; Dhoby Futingah, 33rd Bengal, died of diarrhœa on 1st December in General Hospital, Rangoon.

---

TELEGRAM, dated 4th December 1886, from ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA, Mandalay, to MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 200-M., Mandalay, 4th December. Report from Minbu, 3rd December. Road-making and clearing jungle between Minbu and Poiboi progressing. 100 of Ottama's gang reported looting six miles to north; small column starting there this evening. Report from Myingyan, 3rd December. Patrol under Major Brereton returned after six days out, found all quiet, and villages everywhere willing to assist.

---

TELEGRAM dated 5th December 1886, from ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA, Mandalay, to MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 212-M., Mandalay, 5th December. Report from Aloun, 1st December, that on 18th November, force under Lieutenant Tisdall, attacked 400 dacoits stockaded at Pyanklai, drove them out, with a loss of 27, and pursued them 13 miles; our casualties were, killed, No. 109 Sepoy Balah Singh, Hindustani Levy; dangerously wounded, No. 80 Sepoy Davi Sing and 260 Sepoy Bhugwan Sing, both of Hindustani Levy; No. 450 Private Sobrammey, 1st Pioneers; severely wounded, Driver Lal Sing, No. 1 Bombay Mountain Battery; slightly wounded, No. 439 Private Sankur Lingas Pillav, 1st Pioneers, No. 112 Lance Naik Jaffer Ally, Hindustani Levy. Report from Mingyan, December 4th. On 1st December, Colonel Holt's column found San Pai in position with strong breast work approaches, and hill side spiked about 14 miles west of Sittang river. After half an hour's fighting, San Pai was dislodged, and his brother killed; three of his men found dead, but his loss believed to have been heavy; enemy fled to village in the interior. The following deaths are reported:—Rangoon, 1st December, 3553 Private Badulram, 18th Bengal Infantry, debility; Tounjoo, 1st December, 342 Private Noor Khan, 16th Madras Infantry, cholera.

---

TELEGRAM, dated 6th November 1886, from ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA, Mandalay, to MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 227-M., Mandalay, 6th November. Report from Shwebo, December 5th. Pursuit of Hla Oo by cavalry continues.

No armed resistance met with by our troops in any direction.

District generally quiet, and people gaining confidence. Report from Yemethin, December 5th. Colonel Baker operating against the Laywoon on 27th November, met with little opposition, but encountered and destroyed two stockades; his casualties were, severely wounded, gun-shot, No. 2622 Private Nirray Khan, slightly wounded, spike, No. 2175 Private Bishon Sing, both of Beluchis. Lieutenant Morse detached from above column with small force of only seven rifles Somersetshire and 36 Beluchis, came upon strongly spiked position, flanked on both sides by stockades, completely stopping advance of small party, but held his own until withdrawn by Lieutenant Aspinall on his arrival. Casualties were, severely wounded, spike, No. 1721 Sergeant Alexander Temms, and No. 1004 Private Henry Alfred, Somersetshire; severely wounded, gun-shot, No. 1910 Lance Naick Ellahi Bux, 2086 Private Heera Singh, 2576 Private Barkhurdar, 2653 Private Sunt Ram, severely wounded, spike, No. 2171 Private Khem Sing, all of Beluchis.

JOHN F. C. THATCHER, Captain,
Attaché, Intelligence Branch,
Quartermaster-General's
Department in India.

Simla, 11th December 1886.

---

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 13th December 1886.

Military. Weekly report:—

Sheebo command.—5th December, pursuit Hlaoo and disarming continues. District quiet.

Mandalay command.—Sagain quiet. 4th December, three Bohs surrendered. 9th December, Chuungwa dacoits' camp surprised.

Myengyan command.—11th December, fighting repo[illegible]a.
Ningyan command.—Yemethen, 7th December, ene[illegible] rear guard, Elton's column. No casualties our side. 27th November, Lay[illegible]ades were destroyed. Detachment, Butler's column, checked at strong posit[illegible]ground until withdrawn. 11th December, no opposition to Lockhart. Lay[illegible]ige destroyed.
Minbu Command.—Dacoits fired Toungdwingyi. 2[illegible]mber, repulsed Seuphyoogoon. Rebel convoy captured.

---

## DESPATCH from the SECRETARY OF STATE to the G[illegible]MENT OF INDIA, dated 16th December 1886, No. 126, [illegible]

My Lord,

Para. 1. I have received and have considered in Council [illegible],* No. 52, dated the 19th of October last, in which you review the recent [illegible] events in Upper Burmah, and report the measures which you propose to adopt [illegible] pacification and administration of the country.

* See page 102 of this paper.

2. As was anticipated, the military occupation of Mandalay was effected without the smallest difficulty, and in a manner which reflected credit on all concerned. To this, as was equally foreseen, has succeeded a period of disorder and of straggling warfare, which has assumed dimensions somewhat, though not materially, exceeding what was anticipated.

3. As your Lordship very justly points out, the same difficulties were encountered upon the annexation of Lower Burmah, and were not fully and finally overcome for a period of eight years after the occupation of that province, although the general pacification of the country may be said to have been effected at the end of the third year. There is every reason to hope that the course of events will be not more unfavourable in Upper Burmah, in spite of the greater size of the country and of the special hindrances set forth in your Excellency's letter.

4. To deal with these difficulties your Lordship's Government has from time to time submitted for the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council various important measures. These have been uniformly approved. Your Excellency in all that you have done has received the unvarying support of my two immeditate predecessors in Council and of myself, and you may feel sure that any future requirements which may in your opinion be necessary for the speedy pacification and settlement of the country will receive at my hands every consideration. The last of the measures suggested by you, namely, the commencement of a railway from Toungoo to Mandalay, which received my sanction on the 25th ultimo,† will, I trust, have at once a most important effect, both from the military and the political point of view, upon the pacification of the country, and will before long be of material use in the interests of commerce.

† See page 166 of this paper.

5. I have pleasure in communicating my general approval of the proposals which you submit for the future government of the province.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CROSS.

---

## TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 21st December 1886.

Military. Weekly report.
Shwebo Command.—Tantabin. 11th December, rebels defeated; several Bohs surrendered; Hla Oo closely pursued.
Myingyan Command.—Alegan, successful affair; Boh Tsan captured, 11th December, Myaing rebels surprised, loss severe. Wundwin quieting; rebels dispersed. 20th December, successful attack on Toke Yaw.
Nyngyan Command.—Situation improved, Laywoon dispersed.
Minbu Command.—17th December, occupation of Napeh and Paeng; enemy dispersed; Boh Shwe escaped.

---

## TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 29th December 1886.

Weekly report.
Shwebo Command.—24th December, Ruby Mines Expedition progressing, reached Pyaung, Shans retired. Yen, 24th December, rebels defeated with loss.

Myingyan Command.—21st December, Moungthouk Khan attacked and defeated with severe loss. 22nd December, Boh Ngasuh, rebel leader, captured.

Mandalay Command.—Sagain, 23rd December, negotiations for surrender opened with Hlaoo.

---

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 30th December 1886.

General Stewart's force has arrived within two miles of Ruby Mines. By skilful manœuvring he completed the evacuation of a series of strong stockades, and has apparently met with no direct opposition.

---

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 31st December 1886.

Ruby Mines occupied without opposition.

---

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 4th January 1887.

Military. Weekly report.

Shwebo Command.—Yeu, 24th December, numbers of Hlamoos gang surrendered. 28th December, ex Woon of Kawlin captured. 29th December, Ruby Mines' occupation, Magok quiet.

Mandalay Command.—31st December, Boh Thiyun come in, others expected. Meektila, 1st January, Kemmendine Prince and Boh Sain killed, many captured.

Myingyan Command.—27th December, Boh Thoo and 40 rebels captured.

Minbu Command.—31st December, successful operation of Mounted Infantry.

---

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 11th January 1887.

Military. Weekly report.

Shwebo Command.—8th January, country quiet, disarming progressing favourably.

Mandalay Command.—Myistha, 8th January, four of Shway Yan's followers captured.

Myngyan Command.—6th January, three rebel Bohs captured, and large number of arms captured.

Ningyan Command.—Yem ethen, 8th January, enemy lost heavily in various affairs capture of chief leaders anticipated.

Minbu Command.—4th January, Ottama's camp surprised by Mounted Infantry, enemy's loss heavy. Southern Shan expedition from Hlinedet post established Pyingoung, 5th January.

---

DESPATCH from the SECRETARY OF STATE to the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, dated 13th January 1887, No. 8 Public.

My Lord,

I have considered in Council your letter, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 381, dated the 7th ultimo,* and, in accordance with your recommendation, I sanction the retention of U. Pe Zi in the appointment of Myo Wun of Mandalay, on a salary of Rs. 500 a month.

See page 40 of this paper.

2. On the 11th instant I despatched to your Excellency the telegram* noted in the margin.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CROSS.

* Telegram from Secretary of State to Viceroy, 11th January 1887. "Your Financial Letter, No. 381. Proposal sanctioned."

---

LONDON: Printed by Eyre and Spottiswoode,
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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

BURMAH No. 2 (1887).

# CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

# RUBY MINES OF UPPER BURMAH.

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1887.

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# BURMAH No. 2 (1887).

## CORRESPONDENGE RESPECTING THE RUBY MINES OF UPPER BURMAH.

No. 1.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 25th February 1886.

Bernard reports that the Burmah ruby mines paid to Thebaw's Government a rent of Rs. 90,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 per annum, highest sum in one year being Rs. 1,50,000; stones above a certain size went to the King. It is now proposed to give provisional lease to Gillanders Arbuthnot, of Calcutta and Rangoon, on condition of an annual payment of two lacs and free examination by Government of the firm's accounts; the lease to be terminable at the end of any year by Government or lessees on six months' notice. Concession to be limited to the known ruby region and to include only rubies and sapphires. In present state of our information this seems the best arrangement. Gillanders Arbuthnot have had much to do with the ruby trade and present native lessees, and are ready to work through the latter as far as may be necessary, and generally to give satisfactory assurances. Do you approve? Every effort will be made to ascertain the real value of these mines and other mineral wealth in Upper Burmah, but at present we have little information.

No. 2.

TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY, dated 4th March 1886.

Yours 25th. Ruby mines. I have no objection to offer.

No. 3.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 27th March 1886.

My telegram of the 25th February. Captain Aubrey Patton, representing syndicate which comprises Streeter, offers three lacs per annum for lease of ruby mines. Could you make inquiries and inform me whether the proposals are *bonâ fide*, and the syndicate good for the amount? Early reply desirable.

No. 4.

TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY, dated 3rd April 1886.

Your telegram 27th. Proposals *bonâ fide*. Streeter believed to have sufficient means, but as syndicate is to be formed after concession received, I advise caution lest it might fail and so damage value of property.

No. 5.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 14th April 1886.

Yours 3rd April. Ruby mines. Local house offers three lacs per annum, and Streeter's agent offers four. Do you consider that latter offer may be accepted?

No. 6.

TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY, dated 14th April 1886.

Yours 14th. Ruby mines. Some obvious advantages in local firm, especially if for short term, but you can best judge whether they are outweighed by extra lac offered by syndicate. Contract should in any case be for short term as possible, and Government should secure full facilities for getting information respecting mines.

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No. 7.

TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY, dated 16th April 1886.

Burmah mines. Suggested to me that appointment of Government Mining Inspector would be advantageous, and that firm or company acquiring lease should not afterwards subdivide it amongst numerous smaller companies as in Mysore.

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No. 8.

TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY, dated 9th June 1886.

Burmah. Ruby mines. Newspaper telegram says you are about to grant concession to French company against Bernard's recommendation. Please telegraph facts, to enable me to answer if questioned.

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No. 9.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 10th June 1886.

Your telegram of 9th. Burmah ruby mines. Report that concession is about to be granted to French company wholly unfounded. Highest offer for lease within given time was made by Patton on behalf of Streeter, and intention is to accept offer if certain details can be satisfactorily arranged. Representative of Streeter has guaranteed his syndicate shall contain no foreign element. Bernard originally recommended acceptance of offer made by Calcutta firm, Gillanders Arbuthnot, but this was before Patton offered. Concession is delayed by necessity for local inquiry on certain points.

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No. 10.

EXTRACT TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY, dated 18th November 1886.

Ruby Mines. I gather that arrangements not finally concluded. Value of mines and rights of Government should be carefully ascertained before pledging Government. Keep me informed of results of local inquiry and of proposed arrangements, which should have my previous approval. Desirability of retention in hands of the Government well worthy of consideration.

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No. 11.

TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY, dated 19th May 1887.

Ruby mines. Question House of Commons alleges that contract on behalf of Government has been signed, and that applications to visit mines have been refused. Please enable me to answer fully.

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No. 12.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 22nd May 1887.

Terms under which the ruby mines are to be worked are still under consideration of Government, but a memorandum has been signed, by Mr. Crosthwaite's order, indicating the terms which he would recommend the Government of India to offer, and this document has been communicated to Streeter. Chief Commissioner expressly states, however, that this document is simply explanatory of his views, and does not bind the Government of India. At the same time Viceroy in Council is of opinion that should ruby mines regulation and terms of the agreement finally decided on prove acceptable to Streeter he is entitled to be granted a lease in consideration of his having sent in the highest tender. Circumstances under which Mr. Unger, the person probably referred to in your telegram, was prevented proceeding to ruby mines can scarcely be explained by telegram, but Bernard can give you a full explanation of incident.

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No. 13.

TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY, dated 4th June 1887.

Ruby mines. Unger forwards correspondence, beginning December 1885, that a syndicate with Rothschilds was prepared to offer 400,000*l.*, but was prevented by Government from visiting mines. Please investigate. If found true, must not further dealing with Streeter be stayed? What are the supposed dealings with Streeter? Question in the House of Commons for Monday. What answer is to be given?

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No. 14.

From the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Revenue and Agricultural Department, to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA. No. 2, dated 4th June 1887.

HAVING completed the measures which we propose to adopt for the administration of the ruby mine tracts of Upper Burmah, we enclose with this Despatch for your Lordship's information a copy of the Regulation which we have approved under the Statute 33 Vict. cap. 3, and of the Rules which we have sanctioned under sections 4 and 5 of the Regulation, together with copies of papers which will explain the terms on which we propose to grant certain rights to the firm of Messrs. Streeter for a term of five years from the 1st November 1887. The Regulation and Rules have not yet been made public, and we intend to take no action to bring them into force, until sufficient time has elapsed to permit of the receipt of any observations which your Lordship may think necessary to communicate on these documents or on the terms of the lease. It is desirable that your Lordship's reply should be despatched by telegraph, so that our arrangements may be carried into effect with the least possible delay. We take this opportunity also to furnish to your Lordship a narrative of our proceedings in the matter of the ruby mines since our occupation of Upper Burmah.

2. When his Excellency the Viceroy was at Mandalay in February 1886, his attention was directed to the mineral resources of the new province, and among them to the precious stones which were known to have been a source of revenue to the native dynasty, and which are described in the treaty of October 1867 with the King of Ava as "reserved as royal monopolies." Little, however, had then been learned of the value of the mines, of the system of working them, or of the respective rights of the mining population and of the Government. It has since been ascertained that, although rubies are obtainable at one or two other sites, mining operations are practically confined to the three townships of Mogok, Kyatpyin, and Kathe, situated in an elevated tract on the left bank of the Irrawaddy, about 60 miles east of the river and 90 from

Mandalay. The native population are prosperous and orderly; they have submitted quietly to British rule, and are now carrying on their usual avocations in comfort and peace. Mining for rubies is conducted by 40 or 50 resident natives of substance, who employ the poorer inhabitants as workmen. The tract was last leased by the Government of Thebaw to certain headmen for one year ending in July 1886, at a payment nominally of Rs. 2,50,000, all rubies worth Rs. 2,000 and upwards being reserved for the King. We are informed that King Mindoon obtained about Rs. 90,000 to 1,00,000 yearly by direct management, and that the highest revenue realised in any year by Thebaw was Rs. 1,50,000.

3. Shortly after the intention to follow the precedent of Thebaw's Government in leasing the ruby mines was communicated to and approved by your Lordship's predecessor (February 25th and March 4th), a letter was received from the Chief Commissioner of Burmah, forwarding two applications, the first from Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co., for a lease of the Ruby Mines near Mandalay, and the second from Captain A. Patton, on behalf of Mr. Edwin William Streeter, of London, for "a con- "cession for working the mines of Upper Burmah, more especially the ruby, sapphire, "and precious stones, together with the gold and silver mines." Subsequently a third competitor appeared in Mr. Moritz Unger, who was described by the Chief Commissioner as "the representative of certain unnamed European capitalists." The Chief Commissioner was generally in favour of granting a short lease of five years to the local firm of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co., but finally, after somewhat prolonged negotiations, the offer by Captain Patton, on behalf of Mr. Streeter, of four lakhs of rupees per annum for a lease of five years was accepted, after further communication with the Secretary of State, as the highest tender on the day on which it had been decided that the competition should close. The acceptance of the tender was "subject "to satisfactory agreement on certain conditions."

4. An important question which then intervened, and which delayed the further progress of the arrangements for several months, was the extent of the rights of the resident natives, the existence of which had been indicated in a letter received from the Chief Commissioner in February. Sir Charles Bernard in May was unable to accept a vague undertaking "to respect local custom as far as possible" as a sufficient protection of the native miners. But his information as to the nature of their rights was not precise, and we decided that the doubts on the subject must be set at rest by inquiry on the spot before the conditions of the concession could be finally determined. The immediate despatch of an expedition was ordered, but an outbreak of sickness caused it to be countermanded, and further movements were shortly rendered impracticable by the setting in of the rains. The advance of the expeditionary force was thus postponed until December, on the 19th of which month the troops moved forward up the mountains, and after encountering some slight opposition, which was not sustained, and surmounting a pass at an elevation of 6,820 feet, on the 27th descended on and occupied Mogok, which was found to be partially deserted. The report of the Deputy Commissioner who accompanied the troops was not written until 17th January, and was received in Calcutta in February. He described the methods pursued by the miners, and the rights and customs which prevailed in the ruby tract. The information supplied as to rights was not very complete, but it appeared that the occupation of the more permanent mining claims known as Hmyawdwins or gullies and Loodwins or excavations was respected by previous lessees. Land not thus occupied was at the disposal of the Government or its lessee. All rubies excavated were brought to the lessee for exercise of his option of purchase. Those which he declined to purchase were sealed up in packets and sent to the Ruby Hall at Mandalay for disposal, after payment of royalty and various other imposts.

5. Meanwhile, correspondence with the Chief Commissioner recommenced early in October as to the general administration of the ruby tracts, and the regulations by which the concession to Mr. Streeter should be safe-guarded. Some additional information was obtained from the lease of the mines of the three townships for the year from July 1885 to July 1886, a copy of which was forwarded to us by Sir Charles Bernard. The lessees were the headmen of the three townships and the two Superintendents of the Ruby Hall at Mandalay. The lease proved that the native dynasty asserted an exclusive right to grant permission to mine for rubies, to regulate their purchase and export, and to levy duties on their sale and transit. The practice as to the lessees' option of purchase, the payment of duty on rubies not purchased by them, the transport of rubies in sealed packets to the Ruby Hall for sale, and the payment of brokerage and other dues, and of export duty to Lower Burmah, corresponds with the information furnished a few months later by the Deputy Commissioner.

On the facts now available a draft regulation was prepared at Simla on the precedent and general lines of the Opium Act of 1878, and forwarded on 4th November to Sir Charles Bernard, with instructions that he should propose the draft to the Governor-General in Council under Section I. of the statute, and at the same time submit a code of rules for consideration and approval.

Sir Charles Bernard finally proposed the regulation in a letter dated January 20th, with which he also forwarded a draft of rules. These were at once taken into consideration. But the letter of the Chief Commissioner which enclosed the report of the Deputy Commissioner written after his arrival at Mogok, did not reach Calcutta until February 8th, and a letter containing fuller information was received on February 23rd. The whole subject of the regulation, rules, and lease was thoroughly reviewed by our honourable colleagues in the Legislative Department and the Department of Revenue and Agriculture in consultation with Mr. Crosthwaite, who visited Calcutta in February on his way to assume charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of Burmah from Sir Charles Bernard. Mr. Crosthwaite proceeded to Burmah with full information as to the policy to be pursued, and a report of his matured conclusions, to be accompanied by a rough draft of the conditions of an agreement to be made with Mr. Streeter, was awaited. In a letter dated April 16th, the Chief Commissioner, after having visited the ruby tract of Mogok, submitted his final draft of a regulation and rules and the rough draft of the agreement which he was prepared to recommend. In a later letter dated the 6th of May he informed us that "Mr. Streeter was anxious to have a docu-"ment that would show the terms which the Chief Commissioner had recommended "the Government of India to accept. For this purpose a copy of the agreement "signed provisionally by the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner and Mr. Streeter "was given to him. It does not bind the Government of India in any way." The regulation was approved by the Governor-General in Council on May 25th, and the rules have been sanctioned with some slight amendments. The agreement or lease has still to be settled by the law officers of Government, as will be perceived from the enclosures to this Despatch. It is to commence from November 1st, 1887, which was suggested by Mr. Streeter as the earliest convenient date.

6. In the regulation and rules we have preserved, as far as possible, the native traditions as to local rights and as to the exercise of the royal monopoly in regard to precious stones. The regulation, after defining a stone tract as an area in which precious stones are found, secures to Government a control over stone tracts by enacting that no person who is not a native of a stone tract shall reside therein without a permit. Provision is made for the grant of licenses to dig or raise or to possess precious stones in a stone tract, to possess them for purposes of trade beyond the limits of a stone tract, and to buy, sell, transfer, or transport them. To secure the monopoly of purchase or the levy of duty on stones not purchased, it is enacted that a license to dig or raise precious stones may impose on the holder thereof the condition, that he shall, at the option of the Government authority or of some person on whom the right of exercising the option has been conferred by the Government by lease, either sell the stones which he raises at his own valuation to the Government authority or the lessee, or pay on that valuation such duty as Government directs. In a later section power is taken for the grant of the above right by lease.

7. The rules under sections 4 and 5 of the regulation prescribe in detail the arrangements by which we propose to control the working of the mines and dealing in precious stones. Licenses of two kinds will be granted—ordinary and extraordinary. The ordinary license for one year will be granted to natives of the stone tract or persons residing therein under special permit. These licensees will be for the most part the chief men of the stone tract and the present occupants of permanent claims, who can bring some capital to the work and who will employ their poorer countrymen as labourers. The ordinary licensees will be subject to the obligation to sell their stones or pay duty under section 5 of the regulation. Stones which are not purchased at their own valuation will be given into the charge of the Deputy Commissioner at the mines, who will pack and forward them to the Ruby Mart at Mandalay, where they will be sold after payment of duty for the benefit of the owner. In stone tracts no stones will be bought or sold except in pursuance of the Government monopoly of purchase under section 5. Beyond the limits of stone tracts persons will be licensed to buy and sell, and none but these licensees will be permitted to purchase stones at the Ruby Mart. These licensed retailers will be required to keep registers of their transactions, which will be open to inspection.

8. The ordinary license gives permission to mine by the native methods, but not by aid of explosive substances or machinery. The extraordinary license is not limited to time and gives power to mine by any method, but it can be granted only by the Chief Commissioner. Finally, nothing in the regulation or rules applies to cut and set stones worn on the person or possessed solely for the purposes of adornment by unlicensed persons.

9. We have now to explain the nature of our convention with Mr. Streeter. The concession to him is twofold—namely (1) a lease for five years of the right to exercise the option to purchase or receive duty fixed at 30 per cent. on the seller's valuation under section 5; and (2) a grant of the exclusive right for five years to mine under an extraordinary license in any place in the three townships defined in such license. In consideration of these privileges he is to pay annually four lakhs of rupees in quarterly instalments. He is not to interfere with the holders of ordinary licenses by mining within 25 yards of their claims. He is not to sublet or subdivide, except with the written permission of Government, the interests conveyed to him by the lease, but he may form a syndicate, or, with the sanction of Government, a company. He is not to mine for or appropriate minerals other than precious stones. We pass over various subsidiary conditions and will advert only to the last, that if the lease is not renewed, the Government, if direct management is adopted, or the new lessee, if some other obtains the concession, will take over the first lessee's machinery and plant at a fair valuation. We have declined to accede to the request of Mr. Streeter that the term of the lease should be extended to seven years, as his original tender was for five years, and as the limitation of the term for the first lease to as short a period as possible has always been recognised by us as important. Pending the promulgation of the regulation and rules and the execution of the lease, Mr. Streeter is permitted to purchase any rubies offered for sale in the stone tract, on condition that he pays 30 per cent. on the price to Government. The resident Deputy Commissioner has been instructed to order his administration of the mines as far as possible in conformity with the regulation and rules.

10. It is impossible to say at present what may be the result of Mr. Streeter's undertaking, but we are of opinion that a lease of our monopoly rights for a short term was the most convenient and probably the most profitable arrangement open to us. Sir Charles Bernard in November stated his opinion that we could not hope to obtain four lakhs yearly by direct management, and that he doubted our capacity to manage directly, and it seems, for the present at any rate, preferable that the capital required for large dealings in rubies should be forthcoming through a lessee who undertakes the mercantile risks. It will be observed, however, that the grant of a lease is entirely within the discretion of the Government, and that by the terms of the regulation we may exercise our rights either by the levy of duty only, or in any other way in which it may be found most beneficial to control the production and disposal of precious stones.

11. Whatever the result of these arrangements may be, we trust that your Lordship will be satisfied that we have been careful to protect the rights and interests of the native miners. When our force reached Mogok, the headmen, who had organised a brief resistance, were found to have fled from their villages. They were invited by the Deputy Commissioner to return to their posts and resume their duty of collecting the revenue. When the Chief Commissioner visited the ruby mines in April, the headmen had come in, and met him, attended by the Deputy Commissioner and Mr. G. S. Streeter, at Mogok. The draft regulation and rules had been translated into Burmese, and copies had been distributed to the headmen. Mr. Crosthwaite caused the regulation and rules to be read out, section by section, to the headmen, and satisfied himself by questions that they understood the drafts. He informed them of the concessions about to be made to Mr. Streeter, who would purchase their rubies or levy duty. They were assured at the same time that the prescriptive rights of the residents in the ruby tract would be maintained, and that they would be licensed to mine under the rules. The headmen expressed themselves as satisfied and raised no objections. We have no reason, therefore, to anticipate any local opposition. The Chief Commissioner informs us that the native population of the mining tracts is remarkably prosperous, orderly, and respectable, and it is possible that, with the expansion of the ruby trade, Mogok, now a town of 500 houses, may become a thriving centre of industries. The conditions appear to us to be favourable to the introduction of European capital and mechanical skill, but the effect on the native mining population will be carefully observed; and should the present experiment disclose disadvantages

which are not at present foreseen, we shall be prepared to revise the conditions under which we have sanctioned it, or, if necessary, to abandon it in favour of a different system.

We have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.
T. C. HOPE.
A. COLVIN.
G. CHESNEY.
A. R. SCOBLE.
J. B. PEILE.

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Enclosure 1 in No. 14.

From H. THIRKELL WHITE, Esquire, C.S., Secretary for Upper Burmah to the Chief Commissioner, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Revenue and Agricultural Department. No. 219, dated Mandalay, April 16, 1887.

I AM directed to solicit a reference to the letters cited in the margin and to previous correspondence concerning the arrangements for working the ruby mines in Upper Burmah.

No. 219, dated 20th January 1887.
No. 348, dated 14th February 1887.

2. The Chief Commissioner has visited the ruby mine tracts, and he now desires me to submit to the Government of India the draft regulation and rules which he proposes. He has made a few amendments in the regulation and rules, and he hopes the Government of India will be able to pass them as soon as possible.

3. The Chief Commissioner held a meeting of the headmen employed in the ruby mine industry at Mogôk. Mr. Carter, the Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. Streeter, the proposed lessee of the Government rights, were present.

The regulation and rules had been previously translated into Burmese, and copies had been given to the headmen before the meeting took place. Mr. Crosthwaite then had the regulation and rules read out section by section to the headmen in his presence, and, by questioning them through the medium of Mr. Carter and of a very intelligent Burman official who understands English, he satisfied himself that the headmen understood the drafts. The Chief Commissioner informed them that it was the intention of the Government to let the monopoly of the purchase of rubies at the mines to Mr. Streeter, who would be authorised to levy a duty of 30 per cent. on the valuation of the rubies offered to him for sale if he declined to buy them. The customary or prescriptive rights of the residents in the tracts would be preserved, and they would be allowed to mine under the restrictions laid down in the rules. The headmen expressed themselves satisfied with the arrangements proposed and made no objections.

4. During his stay at Mogôk and Kathe the Chief Commissioner had good opportunities of ascertaining how the business is carried on. In some of the claims the works are on a considerable scale, and require capital to carry them on. There are, so far as can be ascertained at present, 40 or 50 men of substance in whose hands the business practically is; many of the others dig small holes three or four feet deep all over the place in which they search for rubies; but these men cannot be said to have any rights which the Government is bound to respect. It will be in accordance with the previous custom, as well as with the present conditions of the industry, to restrict the grant of ordinary licenses to the chief men who can bring capital to the work, and who will employ, and who are in the habit of employing, the less wealthy residents as workmen in the mines. They will be restricted by the conditions of their license to the claims worked by them in the past year, or to such new areas as the Deputy Commissioner may allot to them. In all the areas not so occupied or allotted Mr. Streeter will be able to work without interfering with the resident miners.

5. I am desired to enclose a rough draft of the agreement which the Chief Commissioner thinks should be made between the Secretary of State and Mr. Streeter, and Mr. Crosthwaite hopes no radical alteration will be made in the terms which he has proposed without giving him the opportunity of expressing his views. A copy of a letter from Mr. Streeter on the subject of the draft agreement is enclosed. Mr. Streeter is anxious to get the term of the lease extended. The Chief Commissioner consents to making the term five years and a half, so that the lessee may have six months to get out his machinery, &c., and may enjoy for five years the lease at full

working power. Mr. Crosthwaite objects to extend the term any further; he has been greatly struck by the evident prosperity of the residents of the mining tracts; the people are extremely well off, orderly, and respectable. They have now submitted quietly to the British Government, and are carrying on their usual avocations in comfort and peace: it remains to be seen how this condition may be affected by Mr. Streeter's operations. Every precaution has been taken in the rules and in the proposed conditions of the lease to prevent the lessee from interfering with the native rights: it is, however, possible that their profits may be considerably diminished owing to the impulse given to the productive qualities of the mines by the energy, capital, and appliances which will be brought to bear by a European firm. The Chief Commissioner considers that the Government should not tie its hands for a longer term than that proposed; at the end of that term, if it is found that the prosperity of these townships and the comfort and character of the inhabitants have suffered, the Government will no doubt think it advisable not to renew the lease even though a small loss of revenue should be the result. If, on the other hand, the prosperity of the townships is maintained and no mischief has been caused, it will be only fair to give the pioneers of the enterprise the offer of a new lease on such terms as may then be agreed upon. There is no doubt that these hills contain great quantities of stones, and that many of considerable value will be found. It will be unwise to attempt to fix the term of the new lease, if a new lease is given, in the present agreement.

6. The few alterations which have been made in the drafts prepared in Calcutta in consultation with the Government of India do not seem to require any explanation. With regard to the provision in section 4 of the regulation, which requires the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council to the making, amendment, or cancelment of any rule, the Chief Commissioner ventures to suggest that it might be conveniently omitted from the regulation. The Chief Commissioner thinks it would be sufficient if the Government of India has approved of the rules which it is now proposed to issue. Considering the time that it takes to communicate with the Government of India, and considering the nature of the business which can only be adequately dealt with by the local administration, and is after all not of the very first importance, the despatch of business would be better secured, and the risk of delay in remedying mistakes diminished, if the amendment, addition to, or cancelment of rules, as well as the making of them in future, were left to the local Government.

7. Pending the signing of the agreement or lease, the Chief Commissioner has directed the Deputy Commissioner to allow Mr. Streeter to purchase the rubies offered for sale in the stone tracts on condition that he pays a duty of 30 per cent. on the price to the Government. The Deputy Commissioner has also been authorised to be guided as much as possible in his management of the mines by the regulation and rules in anticipation of their being passed.

In conclusion I am to say that all the forms of licenses, &c. necessary for the working of the rules have been prepared, that Mr. Streeter, junior, has seen them and is satisfied with them. It is believed that Captain Patton, who had an interview with the Chief Commissioner at Mandalay, has returned to India, and is empowered to sign the lease or agreement on behalf of Mr. Streeter.

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Enclosure 2 in No. 14.

DRAFT AGREEMENT between HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA on the one hand and Messrs. STREETER AND Co., of London, on the other.

It is hereby agreed that, in consideration of the payment of an annual sum of four lakhs of rupees in quarterly instalments, the first of which shall be paid on the date of the signing of the lease, or within 15 days from that date, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India shall lease to Messrs. Streeter and Co., for the term of five years and six months from the 1st November 1887—

(1.) The sole right to buy all precious stones raissd by holders of ordinary licenses granted in accordance with the rules framed under the Upper Burmah Ruby Regulation within the three townships of Mogôk, Kyapyin, and Kathe in the ruby mines district, which local area has been notified as a stone tract

under section 2 of that Regulation; or to receive from the holders 30 per cent. on their own valuation under section 5 (2), Upper Burmah Ruby Regulation;

(2.) The sole right to buy all stones confiscated under the Upper Burmah Ruby Regulation at the Government valuation, or to receive 30 per cent. on that valuation from Government;

(3.) The sole right to mine under an extraordinary license for precious stones in any place within the said three townships.

It is also agreed that the lease shall be given subject to the following conditions:—

(1.) The lessee shall not mine within 25 yards of any licensed claim;

(2.) He shall keep accounts of all duties received, and of all stones purchased, raised, or found by him with the values thereof in such form as the local Government may direct, and shall submit those accounts to the inspection of the Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines District, whenever called upon so to do;

(3.) He shall appoint and maintain at Mogôk, or such other place as may be from time to time determined by agreement between him and the local Government, an agent empowered to act in all matters connected with or arising out of his lease;

(4.) He shall remove his agent and appoint another within three months on being required by the local Government by written orders so to do;

(5.) He shall submit all disputes or questions arising between him on the one side and any of the ordinary licensees or natives of the stone tract on the other to the decision of the Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines district, and abide by his decision, subject to an appeal to the Commissioner of the division;

(6.) He shall promptly obey, and to the utmost of his power cause to be obeyed by his servants, labourers, or employés, any order issued by the Deputy Commissioner for the purpose of preventing a breach of the peace or disturbance in the said stone tract, or for the preservation of the lives and health of persons working or residing in that tract;

(7.) He shall not in any way sublet or subdivide the interests conveyed to him by this lease without the written consent of the local Government. But this condition is not intended to preclude the lessee from forming a syndicate to carry out the objects of the lease;

(8.) In case of any dispute arising regarding the interpretation of this lease, or of any clause or condition in it, he shall be bound by the decision of the local Government.

It is also further agreed—

(1.) That the local Government, on behalf of the Secretary of State for India, shall allow the lessee to make such watercourses over land belonging to the State, and to take such water as may be necessary for the carrying on of his mining works, provided that the lessee shall not injure or obstruct any public road or path; and that he shall not divert any water necessary for the supply of any town or village;

(2.) That the local Government shall, subject to the forest regulations and rules, and to the payment of the usual forest dues, allow the lessee to cut such timber as he may require for his own use;

(3.) That if the said lessee shall find any metals, coal, or other minerals other than precious stones, he shall not be entitled to mine for or appropriate the same; but if the Government shall decide to lease the right to work the metals, coal, &c., so found, the lessee under this agreement shall have the refusal of that lease;

(4.) That on the expiry of the term of the lease, the lessee shall have the refusal of a new lease for such terms and on such conditions as may then be agreed upon by the parties to the present agreement, in either of two cases, and in no other, that is to say, if the local Government shall determine to lease its rights in the stone tract aforesaid, which the present lessee will acquire

under this agreement, or, if it shall determine to carry on mining for precious stones in that tract by its own officers, agents, or employés. And if, in either of these two cases, the Government does not give the lessee the refusal of a new lease as aforesaid, it shall take over all the mining machinery, plant, &c., which the lessee shall be possessed of within the said stone tract at a fair valuation.

Signed, subject to the approval of the Government of India and to any amendment or alteration, if any, of the terms or conditions which the Government of India may make.

C. H. T. Crosthwaite,
Chief Commissioner of Burmah.

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Enclosure 3 in No. 14.

From G. Skelton Streeter, Esq., to the Secretary for Upper Burmah, dated Mandalay, the 11th April 1887.

I have the honour to enclose the copy of the proposed draft agreement given me for perusal, and I would beg to submit the following modifications of same for the Chief Commissioner's approval:—

(1.) That the term of lease may be increased from five years six months to seven years; and that the first quarter's rent fall due one month after the signing of lease.
(2.) That in clause 4 the period of three months may be increased to six.
(3.) That in clause 7, the words "or company" may be inserted after syndicate.
(4.) That in the last clause of draft the words "mining properties" may be inserted before "mining machinery plant, &c."
(5.) That the agreement may be signed subject to the approval of the Government of India and to any amendment or alteration of any of the terms or conditions which the Government of India and Messrs. Streeter and Co. may mutually agree.

I would also beg to suggest that a clause be inserted in the agreement fixing a date for the commencement of lease not earlier than 1st November 1887, so that time may be given to prepare the list, as provided for by clause 10 of the rules under the Upper Burmah Ruby Regulation, which list should, as far as possible, define the extent and number of the various ordinary claims, and a copy be affixed to the lease.

I would also ask that written permission may be given me to have the monopoly of buying in the stone tract till the commencement of lease, on the condition that I shall pay 30 to 40 per cent. on the purchase-money of all stones bought or raised by me, as the Chief Commissioner may direct, and that a mining license be granted.

I would also request that, on the execution of the agreement, the Chief Commissioner would grant me permission to sublet to a syndicate or company the rights conferred upon me in the district of Kathe and Kyapyin as distinct from Mogkôk, if it was thought advisable so to do.

I beg to enclose a map of the stone tract for inspection and return, thinking possibly it may be of some assistance in settling more definitely the area of the three townships of Kathe, Kyapyin, and Mogôk.

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Enclosure 4 in No. 14.

From D. M. Smeaton, Esq., M.A., B.C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 148, dated Rangoon, 6th May 1887.

In continuation of my No. 219, dated the 16th April 1887, I am desired to submit a revised draft of agreement which it is proposed to make with Messrs. Streeter and

Co. for a lease of the ruby mines. The revised draft embodies some changes urged by Mr. Streeter.

Firstly.—The words "or company" have been added in condition No. (7).

Secondly.—A new condition, No. (8), has been added to provide that the Government shall have a voice in the direction, if a company is formed.

Thirdly.—The words "and other mining properties" have been added in clause (4) of the third part of the agreement, in order to cover such property as residences for miners, material used in supporting shafts, and galleries still in use, and the like.

Fourthly.—To the same part of the agreement has been added a new clause (5), by which the Government engages to furnish the lessee with a list of the claims worked under ordinary licenses at the date of the lease. The object of this is to enable the lessee to know the extent of the mining claims. It is not, however, thereby intended that no alteration shall take place in those claims. They will probably vary from year to year.

Mr. Streeter was anxious to have a document that would show the terms which the Chief Commissioner had recommended the Government of India to accept. For this purpose a copy of the agreement, signed provisionally by the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner and Mr. Streeter, was given to him. It does not bind the Government of India in any way.

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Enclosure 5 in No. 14.

DRAFT AGREEMENT between HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA on the one hand and Messrs. STREETER AND Co. of London, on the other.

It is hereby agreed that, in consideration of the payment of an annual sum of four lakhs of rupees in quarterly instalments, the first of which shall be paid on the date of the signing of the lease or within 15 days from that date, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India shall lease to Messrs. Streeter and Co., for the term of five years and six months from the 1st November 1887:—

(1.) The sole right to buy all precious stones raised by holders of ordinary licenses granted in accordance with the rules framed under the Upper Burmah Ruby Regulation within the three townships of Mogôk, Kyapyin, and Kathe in the Ruby Mines district, which local area has been notified as a stone tract under section 2 of that Regulation; or to receive from the holders 30 per cent. on their own valuation under section 5 (2), Upper Burmah Ruby Regulation;

(2.) The sole right to buy all stones confiscated under the Upper Burmah Ruby Regulation at the Government valuation, or to receive 30 per cent. on that valuation from Government;

(3.) The sole right to mine under an extraordinary license for precious stones in any place within the said three townships.

It is also agreed that the lease shall be given subject to the following conditions:—

(1.) The lessee shall not mine within 25 yards of any licensed claim;

(2.) He shall keep accounts of all duties received, and of all stones purchased, raised, or found by him with the values thereof in such form as the local Government may direct, and shall submit those accounts to the inspection of the Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines district, whenever called upon so to do;

(3.) He shall appoint and maintain at Mogôk, or such other place as may be from time to time determined by agreement between him and the local Government, an agent empowered to act in all matters connected with or arising out of his lease;

(4.) He shall remove his agent and appoint another within three months on being required by the local Government by written order so to do;

(5.) He shall submit all disputes or questions arising between him on the one side and any of the ordinary licensees or natives of the stone tract on the other to the decision of the Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines district, and abide by his decision, subject to an appeal to the Commissioner of the division;

(6.) He shall promptly obey, and to the utmost of his power cause to be obeyed by his servants, labourers, or employés, any order issued by the Deputy Commissioner

for the purpose of preventing a breach of the peace or disturbance in the said stone tract, or for the preservation of the lives and health of persons working or residing in that tract;

(7.) He shall not in any way sublet or subdivide the interests conveyed to him by this lease without the written consent of the local Government. But this condition is not intended to preclude the lessee from forming a syndicate or company to carry out the objects of the lease;

(8.) If a company is formed one of the directors shall be an officer appointed by Government;

(9.) In case of any dispute arising regarding the interpretation of this lease, or of any clause or condition of it, he shall be bound by the decision of the local Government.

It is also further agreed—

(1.) That the local Government, on behalf of the Secretary of State for India, shall allow the lessee to make such watercourses over land belonging to the State, and to take such water as may be necessary for the carrying on of his mining works, provided that the lessee shall not injure or obstruct any public road or path; and that he shall not divert any water necessary for the supply of any town or village;

(2.) That the local Government shall, subject to the forest regulations and rules, and to the payment of the usual forest dues, allow the lessee to cut such timber as he may require for his own use;

(3.) That if the said lessee shall find any metals, coal, or other minerals other than precious stones, he shall not be entitled to mine for or appropriate the same; but if the Government shall decide to lease the right to work the metals, coal, &c., so found, the lessee under this agreement shall have the refusal of that lease;

(4.) That on the expiry of the term of the lease, the lessee shall have the refusal of a new lease for such terms and on such conditions as may then be agreed upon by the parties to the present agreement, in either of two cases, and in no other, that is to say, if the local Government shall determine to lease its rights in the stone tract aforesaid which the present lessee will acquire under this agreement, or, if it shall determine to carry on mining for precious stones in that tract by its own officers, agents, or employés. And if, in either of these two cases, the Government does not give the lessee the refusal of a new lease as aforesaid, it shall take over all the mining machinery, plant, and other mining properties, which the lessee shall be possessed of within the said stone tract at a fair valuation;

(5.) That, as soon as may be, the lessee shall be furnished by the Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines district, with a list showing the claims worked under ordinary licenses at the date of the lease, together with the names of the headmen and of the men working under each headman and a statement of the extent and position of each claim.

Signed, subject to the approval of the Government of India and to any amendment or alteration, if any, of the terms or conditions which the Government of India may make.

Signed, provisionally, subject to the approval of my principals.

G. Skelton Streeter.

By order of the Chief Commissioner, subject to the approval of the Government of India.

Donald Smeaton,
Secretary to Government.

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Enclosure 6 in No. 14.

## The Upper Burmah Ruby Regulation, 1887.

Contents.

Sections.

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2. Definitions.
3. Prohibition of digging for or dealing in stones except under rules.
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SECTIONS.

5. Supplementary provisions respecting rules.
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9. Powers of search, seizure and arrest.
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13. Obligation to give information of offences.
14. Power for Government to grant lease.
15. Recovery of arrears of fees, duties and rent.
16. Acquisition of land for lessee.

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DRAFT of a REGULATION to declare the LAW relating to RUBIES and other PRECIOUS STONES in UPPER BURMAH.

Whereas it is expedient to declare the law relating to rubies and other precious stones in Upper Burmah; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title, extent, commencement, and construction.

1.—(1.) This Regulation may be called the Upper Burmah Ruby Regulation, 1887.

(2.) It extends to the whole of Upper Burmah except the Shan States; and

(3.) It shall come into force on such date as the local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

(4.) But nothing therein shall be construed to take away or derogate from any right established to the satisfaction of the local Government.

Definitions.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1.) "Precious stone" or "stone" means ruby, spinel or sapphire, and includes any other stone which the local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be a precious stone for the purposes of this Regulation:

(2.) "Stone tract" means a tract which the local Government has, by notification in the official Gazette, declared to be a local area in which precious stones are found:

(3.) "Native," used with reference to a stone tract, means a person who was born, and during the five years immediately preceding the commencement of this regulation has habitually resided in the stone tract:

(4.) "Transport" means to remove from one place to another within the territory to which this Regulation extends: and

(5.) "Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or of property.

Prohibition of digging for or dealing in stones except under rules.

3. Except as permitted by rules under this Regulation, no one shall—

(*a.*) If he is not a native of a stone tract, reside therein;
(*b.*) Dig for or raise any precious stone in a stone tract;
(*c.*) Cut or dress any precious stone;
(*d.*) Possess any precious stone in a stone tract or, for the purposes of trade, in any place beyond the limits of a stone tract;
(*e.*) Buy or sell, or be otherwise a party to the transfer of, any precious stone; or
(*f.*) Transport any precious stone.

Power to make rules.

4.—(1.) The local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Regulation to permit on such conditions and in consideration of such payments, if any, as it thinks fit, and to regulate all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(*a.*) The residence in a stone tract of persons who are not natives thereof;
(*b.*) The digging for or raising of precious stones in a stone tract;

(*c.*) The cutting or dressing of precious stones;
(*d.*) The possession of precious stones in a stone tract or, for the purposes of trade, in any place beyond the limits of a stone tract;
(*e.*) The purchase or sale of, or other mode of transferring precious stones; and
(*f.*) The transport of precious stones.

(2.) The local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may amend, add to, or cancel any rule made under this section.

Supplementary provisions respecting rules.

5.—(1.) Rules under the last foregoing section may provide for the following among other matters, namely:—
(*a.*) The grant of licenses to do anything permitted by the rules to be done;
(*b.*) The authority by which the licenses may be granted;
(*c.*) The time and manner at and in which applications for the licenses are to be made;
(*d.*) The authority by which the conditions of the licenses, and the payments, if any, to be made therefor, are to be prescribed;
(*e.*) The powers which may be exercised for the purpose of enforcing any provision of this regulation or the rules or securing the fulfilment of any condition of a license, and the authority by which those powers may be exercised;
(*f.*) The period for which any license is to remain in force;
(*g.*) The authority by which fees may be prescribed for services rendered to licensees and other persons under the rules and the limitation of the amount of those fees;
(*h.*) The authority by which forms may be prescribed for any of the purposes of the rules;
(*i.*) The exemption, absolutely or subject to conditions, of any precious stones from the operation of this regulation or the rules; and
(*j.*) Any other matter for which it is, in the opinion of the local Government, necessary to make rules in the interests of the public or of the public revenue.

(2.) A license to dig for or raise precious stones in a stone tract may impose on the holder thereof the condition that he shall, at the option of the authority granting the license, or of some other authority appointed by the local Government in this behalf or of some person upon whom the right of exercising the option has been conferred by the local Government by lease or other appropriate instrument under this regulation, either—
(*a.*) Sell at his own valuation to that authority or person all or any stones which he or any person permitted by the license to work under him finds or raises, or
(*b.*) Pay on that valuation to that authority or person such duty in respect of the stones as the local Government directs.

(3.) The local Government may, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, make rules subsidiary to, and not inconsistent with, rules made under the last foregoing section with such previous sanction, and may by rules under this sub-section prescribe, among other matters, the time and place, and the mode, at and in which the duty referred to in the last foregoing sub-section is to be paid to the authority or person to whom it is payable.

Offences.

6. In either of the following cases, namely:—
(*a*) if a person, in contravention of this Regulation or of any rule thereunder, resides within a stone tract, or digs for or raises any precious stone, or cuts or dresses any precious stone, or possesses any precious stone in a stone tract or, for the purposes of trade, in any place beyond the limits of a stone tract, or buys or sells, or is otherwise a party to the transfer of, any precious stone, or transports any precious stone, or
(*b*) if a person fails or refuses to comply with any provision of any rule under this Regulation, or commits a breach of any condition of his license,

the person shall, on conviction before a magistrate of the first class, be punished for each such offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month for the first offence and to six months for any subsequent offence, or with fine, or with both.

Presumption in prosecutions.

7. Subject to any rule under this regulation, it shall be presumed in a prosecution under section 6, until the contrary is proved, that any stone for which the accused person is unable to account satisfactorily is a stone in respect of which he has committed an offence under that section.

8.—(1.) Any stone in respect of which an offence under section 6 has been committed shall be liable to confiscation.

Confiscation.

(2.) When the offender is convicted, or when the person charged with an offence in respect of any stone is acquitted, but the magistrate decides that the stone is liable to confiscation, the confiscation may be ordered by the magistrate.

(3.) When an offence under section 6 has been committed, but the offender is not known or cannot be found, the Deputy Commissioner or other officer authorised by the local Government in this behalf either by name or by office, shall inquire into and determine the case, and may order the confiscation of the stone in respect of which the offence was committed:

Provided that the order shall not be made until one month has expired after the date of the seizing of the stone, nor until an opportunity has been given to the persons, if any, claiming any right to the stone of being heard and of producing evidence in support of their claims.

(4.) When a stone not in the possession of any person cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, the Deputy Commissioner or other officer may proceed with respect thereto under sub-section (3) as if it were a stone to which that sub-section applied.

(5.) The magistrate, Deputy Commissioner or other officer may, instead of ordering the confiscation of a stone liable to be confiscated, give the owner of the stone an option to pay, in lieu of confiscation, such sum as the officer thinks fit.

9.—(1.) Any officer authorised by the local Government in this behalf either by name or by office who has reason to believe, from personal knowledge or from information given by any person and taken down in writing, that any stone liable to confiscation under section 8 is to be found in any building, vessel, or enclosed place, may, after sunrise and before sunset,—

Powers of search, seizure, and arrest.

(*a.*) Enter the building, vessel or place;

(*b.*) In case of resistance, break open any door and remove any other obstacle to his entry;

(*c.*) Search for and seize the stone; and

(*d.*) Detain and search, and if he thinks proper arrest, any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence relating to the stone.

(2.) Any officer authorised by the Deputy Commissioner in this behalf may—

(*a.*) Search for and seize, in any open place or in transit, any stone which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under section 8;

(*b.*) Detain and search any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence under section 6, and, if that person has any stone in his possession, arrest him and any person in his company.

(3.) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, X. of 1882, relating to searches under that Code shall, so far as they can in the circumstances for the time being be made applicable, apply to searches under sub-section (1) and sub-section (2).

(4.) In either of the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) if an officer authorised to act under sub-section (1) enters, without reasonable ground of suspicion, any building, vessel, or place, or

(*b*) if an officer authorised to act under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) vexatiously and unnecessarily makes any search or detains or arrests any person,

the officer shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(5.) Where an officer is sentenced to a fine for an offence under the last foregoing sub-section, the court imposing the fine or confirming the sentence may presume, for the purposes of section 545 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, that injury has been caused by the offence, and that substantial compensation is recoverable by civil suit in respect of the injury.

10.—(1.) A magistrate may issue his warrant for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed an offence under section 6, or for the search, by day or by night, of any building, vessel, or place in which he has reason to believe any stone liable to confiscation under section 8 to be kept or concealed.

Issue of warrants by magistrates.

(2.) Warrants issued under this section shall, so far as the circumstances for the time being admit, be executed in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, X. of 1882.

11.—(1.) A person arrested or stone seized under section 9 shall be forwarded without delay to the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

Disposal of persons arrested and stones seized.

(2.) A person arrested or stone seized under section 10 shall be forwarded without delay to the magistrate by whom the warrant under that section was issued.

(3.) The police officer or magistrate, as the case may be, to whom a person or stone is forwarded under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall, with all convenient despatch, take such measures as may be necessary for the disposal according to law of the person or stone.

Report of arrests and seizures.

12. When an officer makes an arrest or seizure under section 9 or section 10 he shall, within forty-eight hours next after the arrest or seizure, make a full report of all the particulars of the arrest or seizure to his immediate official superior.

Obligation to give information of offences.

13. A police officer, railway servant, carrier of goods for hire, or person in the employ of such a carrier who is aware of the commission of or of the intention to commit an offence under section 6 shall be legally bound to give immediate information, orally or in writing, of the commission of or intention to commit the offence to a magistrate, or to a police officer above the rank of constable.

Power for Government to grant lease.

14. The local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, grant by lease or other appropriate instrument, with respect to all or any stone tracts, or to any stone tract, the right to exercise the option referred to in section 5, sub-section (2).

Recovery of arrears of fees, duties, and rates.

15.—(1.) Any fee, duty, or other money due to the Government under any rule or license made or given under this Regulation, and any money due to the Government from a grantee under the last foregoing section, may be recovered from the person from whom the money is due, or from his surety, if any, as if it were an arrear of revenue.

(2.) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be construed to affect the right of the Government to proceed by suit, in addition to or in lieu of any process authorised by that sub-section, for the recovery of any such money as is mentioned in the sub-section.

Acquisition of land for lessee.

16. If, in the opinion of the local Government, the acquisition of any land on behalf of a grantee under section 14 is desirable for the purposes of this Regulation, the local Government may, at the request of the grantee, proceed to acquire the land under the provisions of the Upper Burmah Land Acquisition Regulation IX. of 1886, and, on payment by the grantee of the compensation awarded under that Regulation, and of the charges incurred by the Government in connexion with the proceedings, the land shall vest in him, subject to such conditions, if any, as the local Government may in each case prescribe.

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## Draft Rules under the proposed Upper Burmah Ruby Regulation, 1887.

1. These rules made by the Chief Commissioner of Burmah, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for regulating matters specified in sections 4 and 5 of the Upper Burmah Ruby Regulation, 1887, shall come into force at the commencement of that Regulation.

### Part I.—Definitions.

2. In these rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

(1.) "The Regulation" means the Upper Burmah Ruby Regulation, 1887:

(2.) "Stone" means a stone as defined in section 2 of the Regulation, and, in any place where the word occurs in these rules, may be declared, by a subsidiary rule under section 5, sub-section (3), of the Regulation, to include for any purpose stated in the rule such a parcel of stones as may be described therein:

(3.) Other expressions defined in section 2 of the Regulation have the meanings assigned to them in that section:

(4.) "Parts" means a part of these rules:
(5.) "Deputy Commissioner" used with reference to a stone tract, means the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the stone tract is situate: and
(6.) "Claim" means a place in or from which stones are or may be dug for or raised, and includes a hmyaudwin, ludwin, surface hole, and well.

## Part II.—Residence in Stone Tracts.

3.—(1.) A person who is not a native of a stone tract may reside therein with the written permission of the Deputy Commissioner.
(2.) The permission shall be subject to such conditions as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe, and may be revoked by the Deputy Commissioner on breach of, or failure to fulfil, any of those conditions.

## Part III.—Raising of Stones.

4. Stones may be dug for or raised in pursuance of a license granted under this Part.
5.—(1.) Licenses to dig for or raise precious stones shall be either ordinary or extraordinary.
(2.) An ordinary license shall be a license to dig for or raise precious stones by the native methods, and shall not authorise the use of any explosive substance or machinery.
(3.) An extraordinary license shall be a license to dig for or raise precious stones by any method.
6.—(1.) An ordinary license to dig for or raise precious stones in a stone tract may be granted by the Deputy Commissioner to any native of the tract or, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, to any person who resides in the tract with the written permission of the Deputy Commissioner.
(2.) An extraordinary license to dig for or raise precious stones in a stone tract may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, be granted by the Deputy Commissioner to any person.
7.—(1.) An application for an ordinary license must be made in writing to the Deputy Commissioner.
(2.) An application for an extraordinary license must be in writing, and may be made to the Deputy Commissioner or to the Commissioner.
8.—(1.) An ordinary license may be granted for any period not exceeding one year, on application made therefor at such time as may be appointed by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf.
(2.) The form and conditions of the license, and the payments, if any, to be made therefor, shall be such as the Chief Commissioner prescribes.
9. An extraordinary license may be granted at any time for such period, in such form, on such conditions, and in consideration of such payments as the Chief Commissioner in each case directs.
10.—(1.) Before granting ordinary licenses for the digging for or raising of precious stones in a stone tract, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause to be prepared a list of the natives of the tract and a statement of the claims therein and of the number of persons required to work each of those claims.
(2.) The Deputy Commissioner shall appoint for each claim a headman, who must be a person to whom an ordinary license may be given under Rule 6.
(3.) If the headman applies for an ordinary license, he shall state in his application the names of the persons, being natives of the stone tract or persons permitted under these rules to reside therein, who are to work under him in the claim.
(4.) If the license is granted to the headman those persons shall be specified therein by name as persons permitted by the license to work in the claim under him.
(5.) Subject to any rules which the Chief Commissioner may make in this behalf, the Deputy Commissioner, if he sees fit, may during the currency of a license, on application made to him for the purpose, substitute for any person named in the license and ceasing or desirous of ceasing to work thereunder any other person possessing the qualifications required by the foregoing clauses of this rule.
(6.) If the headman does not apply for an ordinary license within the time appointed for that purpose, or, so applying, does not obtain the license by reason of his refusal

or failure to accept the conditions thereof or undertake to make the payments, if any, prescribed therefor, the Deputy Commissioner may appoint another headman for the claim and, subject to the provisions of the foregoing clauses of this rule, grant an ordinary license to him.

(7.) Every ordinary license shall impose on the holder thereof the condition mentioned in section 5, sub-section (2), of the Regulation.

(8.) The headman of a claim shall not permit any person to work therein who is not specified in the license as a person permitted thereby to work in the claim under him.

(9.) The headman of each claim shall keep or cause to be kept a book, in a form to be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner, in which he shall register or cause to be registered every stone found or raised by himself or any person working under him.

(10.) The headman shall produce the book for inspection to the Deputy Commissioner, or to an officer appointed by the Deputy Commissioner in this behalf, at such times and places as the Deputy Commissioner may by written order direct, and shall produce with the book all the stones registered therein which have not been disposed of in manner herein-after in this rule provided.

(11.) When the book and stones have been produced under the last foregoing clause of this rule, the headman shall, on the requisition of the Deputy Commissioner or officer, value each stone for the purposes of the condition mentioned in section 5, sub-section (2), of the Regulation.

(12.) If the authority or person referred to in that sub-section declines to buy a stone at the price for which the headman expresses, in the presence of the Deputy Commissioner or officer, his willingness to sell it, the stone shall be taken charge of by the Deputy Commissioner or officer, and the duty referred to in clause (*b*) of the sub-section shall become payable to the authority or person.

(13.) On taking charge of the stone the Deputy Commissioner or officer shall cause it to be weighed and placed in a packet which may be sealed or marked by the headman with his own seal, or mark, and shall be placed by the Deputy Commissioner or officer in safe custody in the treasury or such other place as the Deputy Commissioner may appoint.

(14.) The Deputy Commissioner or officer shall also give a receipt to the headman specifying the weight of the stone, the price for which the headman was willing to sell the stone, the duty payable by him, and such other particulars as the Deputy Commissioner prescribes.

(15.) The particulars specified in the receipt given to the headman under the last foregoing clause of this rule shall be noted in the book kept by the headman and be entered in a register to be kept by the Deputy Commissioner or officer.

(16.) For every stone placed in safe custody under clause (13) of this rule there shall be payable such fee, not less than one rupee or more than fifty rupees, as the Chief Commissioner prescribes.

(17.) If the duty is not paid by the headman directly to the authority or person entitled to receive it, it shall be payable in manner herein-after provided.

11.—(1.) If any question arises as to the limits of, or the title to work, any claim in a stone tract, it shall be referred to and decided by the Deputy Commissioner.

(2.) Subject to revision by the Commissioner, the decision of the Deputy Commissioner on the question shall be final.

## Part IV.—Cutting of Stones.

12.—(1.) No one shall cut or dress stones within the limits of a stone tract, or without a license, beyond the limits of a stone tract.

(2.) A license to cut and dress stones beyond the limits of a stone tract may be granted by the Deputy Commissioner of Mandalay, or such other officer as the Chief Commissioner appoints in this behalf, in such form, on such conditions, and in consideration of such payments as the Chief Commissioner prescribes.

## Part V.—Purchase and Sale of Stones.

13.—(1.) Within the limits of a stone tract stones may be sold under the provisions of Rule 10 by the headman of a claim in the tract to an authority or person having,

with respect to the tract, the right to exercise the option referred to in section 5, subsection (2), of the Regulation.

(2.) Within those limits no other person may either sell or buy stones.

14.—(1.) A license to buy and sell stones beyond the limits of a stone tract may be granted for any period not exceeding one year by the Deputy Commissioner of Mandalay in such form, on such conditions and in consideration of such payments as the Chief Commissioner prescribes.

(2.) The application for the license must be made in writing to the Deputy Commissioner of Mandalay at such time as may be appointed by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf.

(3.) If the Deputy Commissioner of Mandalay so requires, the application must be accompanied by a certificate of the character of the applicant from the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the applicant resides, and by a bond executed by two surieties, in such sum as may be prescribed by the Deputy Commissioner of Mandalay, guaranteeing the observance by the applicant of the rules under the Regulation and of the conditions of the license.

(4.) If the Deputy Commissioner of Mandalay is satisfied that the applicant is of good character and, where he has required the applicant to give security, that the security is sufficient, he shall, subject to the foregoing clauses of this rule, grant the license.

(5.) A person to whom a license has been granted under this rule shall keep a record, in such form as may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner, of all stones which he buys or sells, and shall, whenever called upon to do so, present the record and any stones possessed by him for inspection by the Deputy Commissioner of Mandalay or any officer or person appointed by that Deputy Commissioner in this behalf.

(6.) A person applying for a license under this rule must either, if he has no stones in his possession, sign a declaration to that effect and annex it to his application, or, if he possesses stones, annex a list of them to his application and, if so required, present them for inspection by the Deputy Commissioner of Mandalay.

(7.) Any stones which the person may have in his possession when the license is granted toh im must be entered in the record kept under clause (5).

(8.) Without the special sanction of the Chief Commissioner a license under this rule shall not be given to a native of a stone tract or to the holder of an extraordinary license to dig for or raise precious stones.

15.—(1.) Stones of which the Deputy Commissioner or officer has taken charge under clause (12) of Rule 10 shall be forwarded at the risk of the owners to such authority at Mandalay as the Chief Commissioner appoints, by such persons, routes, and methods, and at such times as the Deputy Commissioner directs.

(2.) With each stone a copy shall be sent of the entry relating thereto in the register kept by the Deputy Commissioner or officer under clause (15) of Rule 10.

16. The Chief Commissioner shall establish a Ruby Mart at Mandalay, and the Deputy Commissioner of Mandalay, with the approval of the Commissioner, shall appoint a superintendent thereof.

17. All stones forwarded to Mandalay under Rule 15, as well as stones which holders of extraordinary licenses to dig for and raise precious stones, or other lawful holders of stones, may of their own accord send to the authority appointed by the Chief Commissioner under that rule, shall be sold at the Ruby Mart.

18.—(1.) A person licensed under Rule 14 to buy and sell stones beyond the limits of a stone tract may buy stones at the Ruby Mart.

(2.) No one except a person described in clause (1) of this rule may buy stones at the Ruby Mart.

19.—(1.) Save as provided by clauses (2), (3), and (4), of this rule stones sent under Rules 15 and 17 to the authority appointed in Mandalay shall be sold by the superintendent at auctions to be held at the Ruby Mart at such times as may be proclaimed by the Deputy Commissioner in manner prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

(2.) If, before any such stone has been sold at an auction under clause (1) of this rule, the owner thereof attends the Ruby Mart on any day other than a day proclaimed for an auction under that clause and requests the superintendent to exhibit it in the Mart for private sale, the superintendent shall so exhibit it, and if the owner so requires,

allow it to remain so exhibited till the Mart is closed on the day preceding that on which the next auction is to be held or till the stone is sold, whichever event may first happen.

(3.) While the stone is exhibited under clause (2) of this rule, the owner may sell it to a person licensed under Rule 14.

(4.) If the owner so sells the stone and any duty is payable in respect thereof, the superintendent shall give the owner an order to the Treasury officer at Mandalay to receive the duty and, on production of the Treasury officer's acknowledgment of the receipt thereof, shall deliver the stone to the purchaser and take a receipt therefor from him.

20. There shall be payable to the Government in respect of every stone sold by auction such fee for the sale thereof, not exceeding two per cent. of the purchase-money, as the Chief Commissioner prescribes.

21.—(1.) When a stone has been sold by auction the superintendent shall give the person declared to be the purchaser thereof an order to the Treasury officer at Mandalay to receive the purchase money.

(2.) The order shall be in a form to be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner, and shall state the following among other matters, namely:—

(*a.*) The name of the purchaser;

(*b.*) Such particulars respecting his license as will facilitate his identification;

(*c.*) The name and residence of the owner of the stone;

(*d.*) The amount of the purchase money to be paid into the Treasury;

(*e.*) The portion, if any, of that amount to be credited as duty;

(*f.*) The portion thereof to be credited to the Government as the fee in respect of the sale; and

(*g.*) The balance to be paid to the owner of the stone.

(3.) On presentation of the order the Treasury officer shall receive the amount of the purchase money stated therein to be payable into the Treasury, and give a receipt therefor to the purchaser.

(4.) On presentation of the receipt of the Treasury officer, the superintendent shall deliver the stone to the purchaser and take a receipt therefor from him.

(5.) If the person declared to be the purchaser does not pay the purchase money into the Treasury within 24 hours after the order for the payment thereof is ready for delivery to him, the Deputy Commissioner of Mandalay may cancel the license held by that person under Rule 14.

22. The superintendent shall keep a register of private and public sales and other transactions at the Ruby Mart in such form as may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

## Part VI.—Supplemental Rules.

23.—(1.) If the holder of any license under these rules other than an extraordinary license granted under Part III. contravenes any rule under the Regulation or commits any breach of, or fails to fulfil, any condition of his license, or fails to make any payment in respect of the license at the time for the making thereof, the Deputy Commissioner may cancel the license.

(2.) The Deputy Commissioner may, in his discretion, instead of cancelling the license, permit the licensee to compound the contravention, breach, or default by payment of such sum as the Deputy Commissioner thinks fit.

(3.) Orders made by the Deputy Commissioner under this rule shall be subject to revision by the Commissioner.

24. If the holder of an extraordinary license granted under Part III. contravenes any rule under the Regulation or commits any breach of, or fails to fulfil, any condition of his license, or fails to make any payment in respect of the license at the time for the making thereof, the Deputy Commissioner shall report the contravention, breach, or default to the Commissioner, and the Commissioner may thereupon, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, cancel the license or, in his discretion, permit the contravention, breach, or default to be compounded by payment of such sum as he thinks fit.

25. Nothing in the Regulation or in these rules shall apply to cut and set stones worn on the person or possessed solely for the purpose of personal adornment by persons not licensed under Rule 14.

26. All powers conferred by these rules may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

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Enclosure 7 in No. 14.

From Sir E. C. BUCK, Secretary to the Government of India, to the SOLICITOR TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Calcutta (No. 33 M.), dated Simla, May 23, 1887.

I am directed to forward a copy of the papers noted on the margin, and to request that you will be so good as to draw, in communication with the Chief Commissioner of Burmah, an agreement between the Secretary of State in Council on the one hand and Messrs. Streeter & Co. on the other, with respect to the lease of the rights enumerated in clauses (1), (2), and (3) of the first paragraph of the draft accompanying the letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, No. 148, dated the 6th May 1887.

Draft of Upper Burmah Ruby Regulation.
Draft of Rules under that Regulation.
Copy of letter from the Secretary for Upper Burmah to the Chief Commissioner of Burmah to the address of the Secretary, Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 219, dated the 16th April 1887, with annexed draft of agreement with Messrs. Streeter & Co.
Copy of letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burmah to the Secretary, Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 148, dated the 6th May 1887, with annexed draft of revised agreement with Messrs. Streeter & Co.

2. With respect to that draft I am to communicate the following remarks :—

(1.) In the opinion of the Government of India it should be expressly stated in the instrument that the lease is subject to the provisions of the Upper Burmah Ruby Regulation and the rules from time to time in force under that Regulation.

(2.) The Government of India has decided that the lease is not to be for a longer period than five years from the 1st November 1887.

(3.) If there is anything in section 28 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, as amended by the Specific Relief Act, 1877, which bears on "conditions" (5) and (9) and "further agreement" (4), it will be noticed by you. The further agreement (4) should, in the opinion of the Government of India, provide for a reference to arbitration in case of dispute.

(4.) The formation of a company under the terms of condition (7) will not be sanctioned until the terms of the lease have been finally settled.

(5.) As regards condition (8), it appears to the Government of India that there are strong objections to the appointment by the Government of a director of the company which it is apparently proposed to form. The object which the Chief Commissioner has in view would probably be attained by a clause to the effect that the books and proceedings of the company shall be open to the inspection of the local Government or of an officer appointed by it in that behalf.

(6.) The Government of India attaches particular importance to the further agreement (1). The license to the lessee to take such water as may be necessary for the carrying on of his mining works must not only contain the provisos with respect to injury to and obstruction of public roads and paths and the diversion of the water supply of towns and villages, but must be so expressed as not to leave to the lessee the power of obstructing the watercourses of other persons or of depriving headmen of such water as they may require for the working of their claims. The agreement must not imply any guarantee whatever on the part of the Government that a sufficient or any supply of water shall be forthcoming for the carrying on of the mining works of the lessee.

(7.) The further agreement (2) must be not only subject to the Upper Burmah Forest Regulation and the rules from time to time in force thereunder, and to the

payment of forest dues, but subject also to the timber to be cut being on land at the disposal of the Government, and to any rights secured by any lease granted or continued by the Government and in force at the time of the execution of the agreement. One Maung Po Myin is understood to have a lease of the ruby mines forests in respect of teak, caoutchouc, and lac.

(8.) You will, perhaps, find it necessary to communicate with the Chief Commissioner respecting the precise intendment of the further agreement (4). The intention appears to be that Messrs. Streeter & Co. are to have the first refusal of the new lease (*a*) unless some one else offers a higher sum than Messrs. Streeter & Co. are willing to give, and (*b*) unless the Government determines to take the mines under its own management. In the former case (*a*) the new lessee, and in the latter case (*b*) the Government, is to take over the machinery and plant of Messrs. Streeter & Co. at a valuation to be settled by arbitration.

The expression "all the mining machinery, plant, and other mining properties" appears to the Government of India to be too wide and vague, and there should be substituted for it some words defining in more precise terms the properties which are to be taken over at a valuation. The properties should in any case be useful and in serviceable condition; and, while buildings might be included, galleries would seem to be part of the working of the mines, and not properly subject to compensation.

(9.) The further agreement (5) appears to be unnecessary, and to be likely to be mischievous in so far as it may in any sense be taken to imply any undertaking on the part of the Government not to increase during the term of the lease either the number of claims or their area. As the Chief Commissioner explains, no such undertaking is intended.

3. I am to request that, when you have drawn the lease in communication with the Chief Commissioner, you will lay it before the Honourable the Advocate-General for settlement, and submit it, as settled by him, for the approval of the Governor-General in Council before it is executed.

4. A copy of this letter is being sent to the Chief Commissioner. Should any question arise in connexion with the preparation of the lease, which, either in your opinion or in that of the Chief Commissioner, should be submitted for the orders of the Government of India, it will of course be stated for the decision of his Excellency in Council.

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Enclosure 8 in No. 14.

From Sir E. C. BUCK, Secretary to the Government of India, to the SOLICITOR TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Calcutta (No. 40M.), dated Simla, 2nd June 1887.

In continuation of my letter No. 33M of the 23rd ultimo, on the subject of the lease of the Upper Burmah Ruby Mines, I am directed to state for your information and guidance that the Government of India has determined that the words "in any "place within the said three townships," in clause (3) of the first paragraph of the draft agreement accompanying the letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, No. 148, dated the 6th of May 1887, require limitation, and that the clause should be modified by the addition of the words "as defined in the license." Clause (3) should therefore run as follows:—"The sole right to mine under an "extraordinary license for precious stones in any place within the said three town-"ships as defined in the license."

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No. 15.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 5th June 1887.

Your telegram, 4th June. Ruby mines. Unger has never yet made a definite offer. We have no knowledge of a communication from him until March 1886, when he presented himself to the Chief Commissioner of Burmah as the agent of a syndicate in Paris and as mouthpiece of certain unnamed European capitalists. All that he then did was to suggest certain preliminary surveys. Chief Commissioner did not consider his proposals sufficiently serious to justify us in postponing decision in regard to specific offers of two firms which were then before us, especially as when pressed to produce his credentials, Unger has declined to respond to invitation. We find no mention of Messrs. Rothschild and Company, of London, as connected with syndicate of which Unger is agent, in any correspondence before a letter from Unger to the Government of India, dated 10th March 1887. Mention of 400,000*l.* a year for an indefinite term of years in that letter can hardly be a grave proposal. Moreover, the Secretary of State has already expressed his objection, in which we concur, to granting at the outset anything but a very short lease to any one. As to Unger being prevented by Government from visiting mines, Bernard will explain reasons. Dealings of Government with Streeter are as follows:—In April 1886, when Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Company on one side, and Mr. Streeter on the other side, sent in tenders for short leases, Streeter made highest offer within prescribed time, and we informed him that, if general conditions imposed by us met his views, we should be prepared to accept his offer. We see no just grounds for cancelling this arrangement.

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No. 16.

TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY, dated 6th June 1887.

Ruby mines. Please act on my former telegrams, and make no arrangement with anyone without sanction from home. Correspondence with Unger has just reached me, and without further information it will be difficult to answer its statements in House of Commons.

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No. 17.

TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY, dated 10th June 1887.

Ruby mines. My telegram of November 18 gave orders that no binding agreement should be made without my previous approval. I assume that this has been borne in mind, and request that full information as to all negotiations, value of mines, native rights, and nature of districts and workings may be supplied to me as soon as possible. When I have received this I will send further instructions.

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No. 18.

From the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Revenue and Agricultural Department, to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (No. 3), dated Simla, 11th June 1887.

As your Lordship may desire to be placed in possession of more complete information as to what passed between our Government and Mr. Unger in regard to the ruby mines of Upper Burmah than that conveyed in our telegraphic messages of the 22nd May and 5th June, we propose in this Despatch to furnish a continuous narrative of our communications with Mr. Unger and to enclose copies of all the correspondence of which we have any cognizance.

2. We informed your Lordship in our Despatch No. 2 of the 4th June, that between February and April 1886, we had under our consideration certain tenders for a lease of the ruby mines at Mogôk, and that among other competitors was Mr. Moritz Unger, who was described by the Chief Commissioner as "the representative of

" certain unnamed European capitalists." Mr. Unger, however, while announcing himself as a competitor for the concession, did not, like the other applicants, make any specific offer. On March 23rd his lawyers, Messrs. Allen and Van Someren of Rangoon, addressed to the Chief Commissioner a letter in which Mr. Unger was described as " the " mouthpiece of capitalists in Europe," and in which it was stated that Mr. Unger, in the absence of precise information, deferred making any definite offer. He proposed, therefore, to make geological and other surveys when the country should be sufficiently safe. Sir Charles Bernard, in forwarding this letter under date 5th April, observed that " the adoption of this proposal would postpone for an indefinite period the com- " mencement of operations by the concessionaire, whoever he might be. The Chief " Commissioner is still of opinion that it would be more advantageous to grant a con- " cession for a short term of years to a well-established firm, as proposed in previous " letters." Under date March 25th, a letter of similar purport was addressed to the Viceroy by Messrs. Allen and Van Someren, who said that " our client for one feels quite " unable to say what terms he would agree to in order to obtain the concession," and " he cannot now commit himself to make any offer for the mines." In this letter Mr. Unger was described in the following terms, " our client is the agent of a very " wealthy syndicate in Paris."

3. At that time two other competitors were making offers of specific sums which gradually rose to four lakhs per annum for a lease of five years. The agent of Mr. Streeter was informed on 15th April that the Government of India was disposed to accept this offer, subject to satisfactory agreement on certain conditions, and this decision was communicated to the only competing firm, that of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co. The current lease granted by King Thebaw expired on 1st July, and it was then anticipated that the tenure of the British lessee might commence from that date. In fact, if a question had not arisen as to the rights of the native residents in the ruby tract, the investigation of which was, in the disturbed state of the country, delayed until a military expedition occupied Mogôk at the end of the year, our Government would undoubtedly have proceeded, as in a matter clearly within its jurisdiction, to conclude the agreement at once. After the provisional engagement to Mr. Streeter, of which your Lordship's predecessor was apprised by telegram on 10th June, there was naturally no further communication with any other competitor. With regard to the description of Mr. Unger quoted above, we may remind your Lordship that on 9th June the Secretary of State called attention to a newspaper report that the concession was to be granted to a French company and requested explanation. He was informed in reply that the report was unfounded, and that Mr. Streeter had guaranteed that his syndicate should contain no foreign element. It will be easily understood how, in the above circumstances, Mr. Unger, who produced no credentials, and made no definite offer, was not regarded as a serious competitor. It was entirely open to him to act like the other applicants, but this he did not do.

4. We will complete our remarks on the correspondence with Mr. Unger before adverting to another matter which he appears to make a ground of complaint. In December 1886 Mr. Van Someren addressed a letter to our Secretary, in which he repeated that Mr. Unger was prepared to make an offer for the concession after visiting the mines. He stated that Mr. Unger represented " a syndicate," and that he would have to make a report to " his home friends." Mr. Unger himself wrote to our Secretary on January 3rd, 1887, asking for permission to visit the mines, and " undertaking that none but Englishmen shall be interested " in his enterprise. On February 19th, Mr. Unger again addressed a letter to the Chief Commissioner, in which he stated that, understanding that no concession had yet been granted, he was prepared to make an offer more advantageous than any which had yet been made. We then informed him, through the Chief Commissioner, that although no lease of the ruby mines had yet been granted to Mr. Streeter, yet the arrangements were so far advanced that it would be necessary to ascertain whether Mr. Streeter was prepared to accept the terms which the Government of India was able to offer before negotiations could be entered into with any other firm. It was added that if negotiations with Mr. Streeter should be broken off, any proposals which might be made by other persons would be accepted for consideration. Mr. Unger thereupon came to Calcutta, and in a letter to our Secretary dated March 10th, informed us that he had done so in order to make " a firm offer for the concession of the ruby mines." He was informed in reply that the first refusal of the concession would be offered to Mr. Streeter, subject to certain rules and regulations, as already decided. He then apparently left India without making any definite tender.

5. In his letter to the Chief Commissioner, dated 19th February, Mr. Unger stated that he had been "requested by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons of London to study the mines." Adverting to this statement, Sir Charles Bernard informed us that "the Chief Commissioner invited Mr. Unger to show any credentials or authority he "possessed from Messrs. Rothschild, but Mr. Unger for some reason did not respond "to that invitation." He added that "there is no doubt that Mr. Unger is, as he "represents, a Paris dealer in precious stones, and he holds a commendatory letter "from a society or guild of jewel merchants in Paris." Mr. Van Someren, with his letter of 24th December, enclosed copy of a letter of general commendation addressed by a Monsieur Achard of Paris to Mr. Unger, and of a letter from the agent of the Chartered Mercantile Bank in Rangoon to Mr. Van Someren, in which he stated that Mr. Unger was the bearer of a letter of credit from Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons for a very considerable amount, and that he "represents a French syndicate of jewellery." In his letter to our secretary, dated March 10th, 1887, Mr. Unger for the first time stated distinctly that the syndicate for which he acted was headed by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons of London.

6. Your Lordship will bear in mind that from first to last Mr. Unger did not produce any credentials or make any definite offer; that the ruby mines had never produced a revenue exceeding 1½ lakh of rupees under the native dynasty; that Sir Charles Bernard had assured us that no sum approaching to four lakhs per annum would be realised under direct management, and that we had hoped, when an agreement was provisionally made with Mr. Streeter, to place our lessee in possession and begin to receive revenue from 1st July 1886. It should also be observed in what terms Mr. Unger was described to us and that we were entirely opposed to making a concession to a foreign syndicate.

7. The matter of complaint which we have mentioned above is the refusal to allow Mr. Unger to go to Mogôk. It is true that in December 1886 Sir Charles Bernard informed Mr. Van Someren that "so long as there is possibility of warlike operations "or of resistance to our troops private European gentlemen cannot be allowed to visit "the ruby mines." Mr. Unger, having applied to us direct, was in January referred to the local civil and military authorities. On February 8th, on a renewed application, the Chief Commissioner informed Mr. Unger, with our approval, that the country was not quiet enough for him to visit the ruby mines without a guard, and that Sir Charles Bernard was not then able to supply a guard for his protection. Mr. Unger then asked leave to hire a private guard of Europeans. This was declined, and Mr. Unger was finally informed by the Chief Commissioner that he could not under present circumstances give him permission to visit the ruby mines and that he warned him against proceeding thither. Mr. Unger was not placed under any restraint, and it is apparent that when he was made to understand that a provisional agreement had been made with Mr. Streeter he abandoned his intention of visiting Mogôk. We think it sufficient to say that if the competition for a lease had been still open in December 1886, and if Mr. Unger had presented authentic credentials from an influential English syndicate, his position in requesting protection in visiting the ruby tracts would have been entirely different. In the actual circumstances the question which presented itself was simply that of the expediency of allowing Europeans to travel in a disturbed country and the risks and responsibilities implied in granting that permission.

8. We would only add in conclusion that the statement of Mr. Unger, that the offer which he has never formulated "would add at least 400,000*l.* sterling per annum to "the revenue of Burmah for an indefinite number of years," is quite inconsistent with the facts before us as to previous realisations from the ruby mines, and with the conclusions formed by Sir Charles Bernard as to the revenue which we might hope to obtain from them.

We have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.
F. S. ROBERTS.
T. C. HOPE.
A. COLVIN.
G. CHESNEY.
A. R. SCOBLE.
J. B. PEILE.

Enclosure 1 in No. 18.

From Messrs. ALLEN and VAN SOMEREN, Barristers-at-Law, to his Excellency the VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, dated Rangoon, 25th March 1886.

We have the honour to inform you that we have been instructed by Mr. Moritz Unger, of No. 37, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, to address you on the subject of the concession of the ruby mines in Upper Burmah. Our client has sent to the Chief Commissioner his formal declaration that he is one of the competitors for the concession and has urged the necessity of some time elapsing before the final disposal of these valuable mines, so as to permit of some authentic information being obtained as to the extent of the tract of land in which precious stones are to be found and as to the probable value of the yearly find.

The annual contribution paid by the Burmese venturers to the late Government of Upper Burmah would afford some indication of the value of these mines, were that contribution the only consideration for the concession made to them. But there was a term in their agreement which compelled them to surrender all stones of a certain quality, and above a certain weight, to the King. The value of stones thus surrendered can scarcely, as we imagine, be ascertained. Past practice, therefore, is obviously no sufficient source from which a reasonably accurate estimate of value can be drawn.

Indeed few, if any, capitalists in Europe would incur the immense outlay attendant on the working of these mines without some survey or inspection by experienced and scientific men. And our client for one feels quite unable to say what terms he would agree to in order to obtain the concessions; for he lacks, just as every one else does, that information which might guide him to an approximate conception of its value. If, of course, from any cause, the experience and science of experts could not be brought to bear on the matter, any delay resulting from waiting for the report of such men would be obviously useless. But there is nothing impracticable in the proposal to make a survey. At present such survey may be out of the question for the reason that the country is so disturbed that no guarantee could be given of the personal safety of any survey party. But it is supposed that the Government will not much longer delay the taking of some steps to protect this valuable tract of country from the depredations of the lawless gangs of Burmans that infest the place, and whenever such steps are taken, the survey could at once proceed. Our client has in his application to the Chief Commissioner offered to send an engineer and an expert to these precious stones' beds as soon as the country is pronounced safe. He hopes he may be allowed to do so.

This very unsafety of the country is another reason for delay in making the concession. No one can be expected to launch into this enterprise with the entire absence of protection to life and property that now exists; and if the foolhardiness of any led to the commencement of work now, Government would blame itself if any of the lives of the venturers were lost.

That these mines are valuable there can be little doubt. They constitute a not inconsiderable source of revenue to the Government; and it is therefore but protecting the interests of the public to wait and see how much can be got out of this fountain before any sum (probably totally inadequate when the worth is known) is accepted by the Government for the concession.

Our client is the agent of a very wealthy syndicate in Paris which has sent him out here on purpose to view and examine these mines; and though he cannot now commit himself to make any offer for the mines, he feels persuaded that, after the requisite information is obtained, he will be able to outbid all other competitors. He could make an offer now, probably above those already made; but even that he feels would most likely be below the real value when viewed in the light of the surveyor's reports.

We feel assured that your Excellency's Government would not hastily dispose of this valuable property, seeing the question is one of such great moment to the interests of the public.

Enclosure 2 in No. 18.

From H. T. WHITE, Esq., C.S., Secretary for Upper Burmah to the Chief Commissioner, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Foreign Department, dated Mandalay, 5th April 1886.

I AM directed to solicit a reference to the correspondence concerning the ruby mines of Upper Burmah.

2. I am now to submit a copy of a letter, dated the 23rd ultimo, from Messrs. Allen and Van Someren, on behalf of a Mr. Moritz Unger, who, as the representative of certain unnamed European capitalists, is anxious to obtain a concession of the ruby mines. Mr. Unger does not make any firm offer for the concession. He proposes first to cause to be made a survey of the tract where rubies are found, in order that the value of the concession may be estimated with some approach to accuracy. The adoption of this proposal would postpone for an indefinite period the commencement of operations by the concessionaire, whoever he might be. The Chief Commissioner is still of opinion that it would be more advantageous to grant a concession for a short term of years to a well-established firm, as proposed in previous letters.

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Enclosure 3 in No. 18.

From Messrs. ALLEN and VAN SOMEREN, Barristers-at-Law, to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF UPPER BURMAH, dated Mandalay, 23rd March 1886.

UNDER instructions from Mr. Moritz Unger, we have the honour to request you to record our client's name as one of the competitors for the concession of the ruby mines in the Province of Upper Burmah.

In taking this step, our client feels that the same reason which delays the Government in the final disposal of this concession also compels him to defer making any definite offer for that concession. He perfectly well recognises how the absence of precise information as to the extent and value of these mines prevents those who have to protect the public interest from precipitately disposing of the property, and he realises how the same lack of information stands in the way of now making any firm or decided bid for the privilege of working them. While the yearly contribution made to the recent Burmese Government for the privilege of working these mines forms some indication of the Burmese opinion of their value, the terms and conditions as to the surrender of all stones above a certain weight and of certain quality brought into the question such an element of indefiniteness that it was impossible to say how much more that contribution was increased by operation of those terms and conditions. And inasmuch as similar stipulations are not likely to form any part of the contract which your Government would make with would-be venturers in the enterprise, it would be necessary, before deciding the rent that should be paid for the mines, to have some scientific survey by an engineer experienced in the mining of precious stones and by other experts, so as to enable some estimate being formed of their value over and above the contribution already spoken of. We cannot expect you to let this source of revenue go for anything under its actual value, as little can the Government expect capitalists to guess at that value and make a firm offer of the amount guessed at. Though some may be over sanguine of success and rash enough to bid a fancy price, still it is submitted that the Government would prefer a lessee who showed in his dealings with them characteristics the very reverse of over sanguineness or rashness.

Our client is, as you know, but the mouthpiece of capitalists in Europe, whose credit is far more than equal to any demand that can possibly be made for these mines; and while he is loth to commit the folly of bidding for a profit incapable of present valuation, he feels sure that were information reasonably reliable obtained as to the probable wealth of the ruby mines, and that information laid before competing capitalists, the financial support he has would enable him to outbid other competitors, to the considerable advantage of the public purse.

To obtain this information, our client is prepared to send professional men experienced in the work in question to the district where these mines are, for the purpose of making such geological and other surveys as may be deemed necessary and expedient. The results of such survey would be the property of Government. But our client would claim the right to have copies of all reports, maps, plans, &c., relating to the said survey.

The present unprotected condition of this valuable part of the country, must, our client imagines, induce the Government shortly to send to the place a detachment of troops or strong body of police. This will bring about that safety to life and property the absence of which prevents the immediate carrying out of a survey or complete inspection of this tract of land. If you will be good enough to inform us or our client when you consider the country safe, arrangements will be at once set on foot to effect the necessary survey.

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Enclosure 4 in No. 18.

From G. G. B. VAN SOMEREN, Esq., Advocate, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Home Department, dated Rangoon, 24th December 1886.

I DID myself the honour some few months ago of addressing his Excellency the Viceroy on the subject of Mr. Moritz Unger's application for the concession of the ruby mines in Upper Burmah. I have not been honoured with an acknowledgment of that letter, but presume the subject has had some attention and consideration from his Excellency and the Government of India.

Mr. Unger is in Mandalay now, and is anxious to obtain as early as possible all the information necessary to enable him to make a firm offer for the concession. Hitherto he has necessarily been obliged to pick up what information he could from those Burmans, Shans, and Chinese whom he could see in and about the town of Mandalay, and who had had some experience of the nature of the land and out-turn of the mines. And such as it is, this information is both considerable and valuable. But of course it would be much more valuable if Mr. Unger's knowledge and experience of precious stones and their working were brought to bear on the ruby mines themselves. Mr. Unger will be unable to remain in Mandalay this time beyond the end of February next. Before that time there will he several armed expeditions operating between Mandalay and the mines. Mr. Unger desires to accompany any one of these expeditions, and would prefer an early departure. Indeed, there is an expedition now on its way to Mogôk, which Mr. Unger could easily join if he were allowed to. He has asked the Chief Commissioner for this permission and has received this reply:—"He cannot "grant permission to Mr. Unger to accompany the force now proceeding towards "Mogôk." Why he cannot does not appear. Mr. Streeter has evidently obtained permission, for he is now with the force referred to. But this permission appears not to have been given by Sir Charles Bernard. If his Excellency would be pleased to grant Mr. Unger the required permission, he could join the force now moving towards the mines. Mr. Unger undertakes to make a serious firm offer to Government immediately after having personally inspected the mines; and, from the information he already has, his offer will probably more than double, or even triple, any yet made. Indeed, if Mr. Unger were acting for himself, he would make such an offer now. But representing, as he does, a syndicate, he cannot undertake the responsibility of acting for them on the information he has already derived.

I enclose, for his Excellency's information, one letter in original from the agent of the Chartered Mercantile Bank here, and a true copy of one in my office from Mons. E. Achard, President of the Chambre Syndicate des Négociants en pierres précieuses, to Mr. Unger.

After Mr. Unger's visit to the mines, he will have to make a full report on the subject to his home friends. Of this report Mr. Unger is willing to supply the Government with a true and correct copy.

Mr. Unger wishes me to state that he is not a Frenchman as some have represented, but a born German and naturalized British subject.

Hoping to obtain the requisite permission for Mr. Unger to accompany the force now proceeding to Mogôk.

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Enclosure 5 in No. 18.

From MORITZ UNGER, Esq., to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Home Department, dated Mandalay, 3rd January 1887.

I HAVE the honour to address you with reference to an application made by me through my attorney, Mr. Van Someren, dated the 24th ultimo, asking to be permitted

to visit the ruby mines at Mogôk with the view of making an offer much more advantageous than any hitherto made for the same to the Government of India, undertaking that none but Englishmen shall be interested. My time in this country being limited, and this being the proper season, I would pray you to let me know the decision of his Excellency the Viceroy at the earliest convenience, and, if possible, by telegraph.

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Enclosure 6 in No. 18.

From H. T. WHITE, Esq., C.S., Secretary for Upper Burmah to the Chief Commissioner, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Revenue and Agricultural Department, dated Mandalay, 21st February 1887.

I AM directed to submit a letter from Mr. Moritz Unger, jewel merchant, concerning his—

(1.) Intention to visit Calcutta for the purpose of negotiating for a lease of the ruby mines;

(2.) Wish to visit ruby mines.

I am also to forward copy of the reply * that the Chief Commissioner has caused to be sent to Mr. Unger, together with orders, endorsed thereon, with a view of carrying out the orders conveyed by your telegram copied in the margin.

* Not received.

Telegram, dated 19th February 1887.

From Revenue Secretary, Calcutta, to Chief Commissioner, Mandalay.

Agree with you that Unger should be warned not to proceed; but, before employing Act, await definite instructions, which will be communicated as early as possible.

2. With reference to the passage in Mr. Unger's letter to the effect that he is acting at the request of Messrs. Rothschild of London, I am to add that the Chief Commissioner invited Mr. Unger to show any credentials or authority he possessed from Messrs. Rothschild, but Mr. Unger for some reason did not respond to that invitation. There is no doubt that Mr. Unger is, as he represents, a Paris dealer in precious stones, and he holds a commendatory letter from a society or guild of jewel merchants in Paris. Mr. G. Streeter, of Messrs. Streeter & Co., informed the Chief Commissioner that his firm knew Mr. Unger and had dealt with him for precious stones. Mr. Unger was in Mandalay for some months in the spring of 1886, and is said to have then bought rubies there.

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Enclosure 7 in No. 18.

From MORITZ UNGER, Esq., to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Burmah, dated Mandalay, 19th February 1887.

I HAD the honour of calling upon you, shortly after my arrival here, on the 12th December last, when I repeated the request, made at various times since last March by my attorney, Mr. Van Someren, that I might be permitted to visit the ruby mines with the view of making an offer for a lease or concession of the same.

You did not grant me this permission, but were good enough then to say that nothing definitely had been settled with regard to granting a lease or concession for the mines.

At the various subsequent interviews with which you honoured me, even at the last one, when I acquainted you with the rumours current to the effect that Mr. Streeter asserted that he had the concession, that he acted in accordance with this at Mogôk, forcing people to submit all stones found to his inspection and valuation, and that he was actually levying contributions, you repeated your previous assurance that nothing was settled with regard to granting a concession and that all these rumours were unfounded.

I felt the more convinced that such was the case, as it perfectly coincided with the reply of Sir John Gorst to a question in the House of Commons on the 29th ultimo.

The statement made to me yesterday that a Mr. Jackson left here on the 16th instant for the ruby mines on behalf of Mr. Streeter, with machinery to work the mines, is, I suppose, as unfounded as the other rumours above referred to; else I could not imagine that when I had the honour to write you on the 1st instant to

inform you that I had been requested by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons of London to study the mines, you would have replied, as you did on the 4th, refusing me permission to go to the mines, because the country as you said, was not yet quiet enough to go without a guard, and that you could not supply a guard for my protection. When after that I came to ask if I might go on my own responsibility, providing myself with a safeguard, you even said that I would most probably be stopped.

It is not likely that this Mr. Jackson would get permission to go there on the 16th when you refused me, as stated, only on the 15th, that being the last time I had the honour to call upon you on this subject.

Feeling thus doubly assured that the Government has not granted any concession for these mines, I now beg to confirm what I had the honour to state to you on the 15th instant, viz., that I am prepared to make a firm offer very much more advantageous to the Government than any hitherto made, and that as you informed me that any treaty with regard to the subject would have to be entered into with the Government of India, I shall proceed to Calcutta with this object, trusting to come to a satisfactory conclusion with Her Majesty's Government there.

I feel assured that you deem the matter of sufficient importance to advise his Excellency the Viceroy of this step on my part, so that nothing might be settled until my offer has been submitted.

As you were good enough to say that you are willing to give me any information available with regard to the ruby mines, I should feel much obliged if you would furnish me with whatever details you might have regarding the approximate statistics as to the annual production of rubies and other gems hitherto.

As I have some reason to entertain some hope yet of being permitted to visit the mines, my departure for Calcutta is deferred for a short time.

Waiting your favourable reply.

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Enclosure 8 in No. 18.

From Moritz Unger, Esq., to the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, dated Calcutta, 10th March 1887.

I have the honour to inform you that in pursuance to a letter which I had the honour to address to the Chief Commissioner, Sir Charles Bernard, on the 19th ultimo, and in consequence of Sir Charles referring me to the Government of India, I have come here to make a firm offer for the concession of the ruby mines.

I was therefore surprised and disappointed when, at an interview with which you were good enough to honour me this morning, you acquainted me with the fact that the ruby mines concession was virtually given away to Mr. Streeter, inasmuch as he had the first refusal, under certain rules and regulations which are now being framed, and that for the annual sum of 4 lakhs of rupees.

It is my duty to inform you that the offer which I am prepared to make would be in every way agreeable to the Government. It would add at least 400,000*l.* sterling per annum to the revenue of Burmah for an indefinite number of years, and would, I believe, be unassailable from any point of view, and the syndicate for which I have the honour to act, which is headed by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons of London, would be sufficient guarantee for the *bona fides* of the undertaking.

Under these circumstances I should feel obliged by your kindly informing me if there is still a chance of my treating with this Government about the matter; and if this chance is excluded with regard to the tract of land already disposed of, I may make an offer with regard to lands outside the convention with Mr. Streeter.

In case of the latter being admissible I should require to visit the ruby mines before my departure for Europe, and I venture to hope that under the circumstances the Government would graciously facilitate my visit there.

No. 19.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 13th June 1887.

Yours 10th. Ruby mines. Immediately on receipt of your Lordship's telegram of the 18th November I forwarded copy of it to Bernard, with orders to carry out the instructions therein contained. All the correspondence with Streeter and connected papers have now been carefully examined in the Legislative Department, and I am informed that the affair has never gone beyond the stage of negotiation, and that nothing has passed which could constitute a legal or binding agreement. On the 4th instant we forwarded a Despatch giving an account of our proceedings in relation to the ruby mines up to date, and the other information for which you have now called, and submitted for your approval draft regulations under which the mines are to be worked, as well as copies of the proposed lease. By last mail we sent another Despatch describing what took place between the Chief Commissioner and Unger. It may perhaps have escaped attention that, before entering into negotiations either with Gillanders or with Streeter, we obtained the approval of the Secretary of State, as well as permission, to issue a lease to Streeter, at a rental of four lakhs a year, if we thought it advisable to do so. Please see my telegrams to Lord Kimberley of 25th February, 27th March, and 14th April 1886, and Lord Kimberley's of the 4th March, 3rd April, and 14th April 1886.

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No. 20.

TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY, dated 22nd June 1887.

It is asserted in Parliament that Streeter's people are at work on ruby mines, or are on the spot. Please say whether so or not.

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No. 21.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 23rd June 1887.

Your telegram of 22nd. Ruby mines. Our relations with the Streeter syndicate remain exactly in the same state as has been already intimated to your Lordship. No lease or mining rights of any sort or description have been granted to it, nor are Streeter's people at work on the mines as suggested. Streeter's agent has remained at the ruby mines ever since establishment of our authority at that place; and Chief Commissioner, in the exercise of his discretion, has given to Streeter's agent permission to purchase rubies offered for sale, on condition of paying the Government a duty of thirty per cent. on the price. It was necessary to make arrangements of this kind with some one in order to prevent loss of revenue, but it does not prejudge eventual settlement of the ruby mines question, which has been reserved for your Lordship's decision.

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No. 22.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 8th July 1887.

My telegram of the 22nd June. Ruby mines. I find that statement that Streeter's people are not at work on the mines requires qualification, for Crosthwaite has just informed us that he had authorised his Deputy Commissioner to permit persons who wished to dig for rubies to do so, under the old system, and without use of machinery, as provisional means of enhancing revenue until final decision can be arrived at in regard to the disposition of the mines, and that a written permit had been issued to Streeter's son, as it might have been to any other similar applicant. Crosthwaite adds that he considered this an ordinary act of the local executive, and not of sufficient importance to be reported to Government of India. It is quite a distinct matter from leasing of Crown monopoly right on which action is suspended pending your decision.

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No. 23.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 2nd August 1887.

WITH reference to alleged use of machinery by Streeter at ruby mines, local officers report that agent has merely an ordinary license, is not allowed to use machinery or explosives of any sort, and work on exactly the same terms as any ordinary resident.

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No. 24.

TELEGRAM from the SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY, dated 3rd August 1887.

Ruby mines. Your letter 4th June. Cannot sanction any lease or agreement until I am more fully informed as to estimated value of mines, effect of working by machinery, and native rights. Propose to send out without delay experts to report to you on first two points. As to native rights, request that Chief Commissioner be instructed to make complete topographical survey and record of existing rights and supply full report. Meanwhile existing arrangements may if you think fit continue. Have informed Streeter. Despatch follows.

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No. 25.

DESPATCH from the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, No. 57 (Revenue), dated 4th August 1887.

MY LORD,

I HAVE had under my consideration the letters of your Excellency's Government in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Minerals), Nos. 2 and 3, dated respectively 4th and 11th June last, respecting the arrangements to be made for working the mines in Upper Burmah.

2. In February 1886, your Excellency, being satisfied that no binding engagement as to these mines had been made by the Government of King Thebaw, consulted my predecessor with regard to certain proposals for granting a lease to a local firm. On the 27th March you telegraphed further, reporting an offer from a Syndicate, of which Mr. Streeter was a member; and on the 14th of April you asked whether, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, the offer of Mr. Streeter's Syndicate, being the highest, might be accepted. My predecessor replied, 14th April, in a telegram which practically left the matter to the discretion of your Excellency, and thus, so far as the Secretary of State was concerned, the matter virtually rested for about seven months.

3. During that period your Excellency, being occupied in making certain necessary inquiries, did not grant any lease, or make any binding engagement with Mr. Streeter's Syndicate or with any other association, and on the 18th November I telegraphed to your Excellency as follows:—

"Ruby mines. I gather that arrangements with Streeter not finally concluded. Value of mines and rights of Government should be carefully ascertained before pledging Government. Keep me informed of results of local inquiry and of proposed arrangement, which should have my previous approval. Desirability of retention in hands of Government well worthy of consideration."

4. From this moment forward it was obviously out of the power of your Excllency's Government to make any agreement without my previous sanction, and I gather accordingly that, as a matter of fact, although preliminary negotiations with Mr. Streeter have been carried very far, no engagement has been made which prevents me from considering the matter upon its merits.

5. This being so I have come to the conclusion that I have not before me such full information with regard to the value of these mines, or to the probable effect of bringing to bear upon them for the first time the results of the application of capital and of modern

invention in the shape of machinery and explosives, as would justify me in sanctioning at present any lease or other engagement.

6. I have already quoted the telegram of the 18th November 1886 in which I laid stress upon this point, but since then, so far as I am aware, no inspection has been made by any expert on behalf of Government, nor indeed, with the exception of Mr. Streeter's agent, has any person qualified to give an opinion on the subject of ruby mining on a large scale had an opportunity of visiting the district. In these circumstances it appears to me that I should be assuming a very serious responsibility if I were to sanction a pecuniary arrangement of possibly permanent importance to the revenues of Burmah, in respect of which I have no assurance whatever that the sum proposed to be paid by way of rent may not be either greatly in excess of the real value of the mines, or, on the other hand, wholly inadequate.

7. Another subject on which I desire to have further information is that of the vested interests of native workers. Your Lordship has been rightly desirous to protect these rights, and in your letter under reply you express a hope that I shall be satisfied that they have been fully secured. On this point I feel unable, in the absence of any definite or authentic statement as to the extent and nature of these rights, to express an opinion, and I request that your Excellency will instruct the Chief Commissioner to take steps to supply this want as speedily as is consistent with the preparation of a careful and exhaustive report. I am of opinion that, until an accurate topographical survey and record of all rights and interests of the native workers has been made, no lease to an European firm or association could properly be entered into.

8. With the view of obtaining some estimate of the value of the mines and of the probable effect of working them by machinery, I propose, without delay, to obtain for your Government the services of one or more gentlemen who have the requisite scientific knowledge, or who have had experience of such matters, and to instruct them to visit the localities, and to report generally to your Excellency upon the questions under consideration. On receiving from you their report, together with such further information and advice as your Excellency may, after fuller experience, be able to supply to me, more especially with regard to the rights of the natives, I shall again take the subject into consideration, and shall decide as to the method in which the working of this important industry may be carried on with due regard to the interests of the native workers on the one hand, and on the other to those of the public. In the meantime I request that none but ordinary licenses to mine (as described in paragraph 8 of your letter under reply) may be granted; but the existing arrangement, under which Mr. Streeter is permitted to have the refusal of all rubies offered for sale in the district, on condition that he pays 30 per cent. of the price to Government, may, if your Excellency's Government thinks fit, be provisionally continued, without prejudice to any future action which the Secretary of State may hereafter think desirable, and I am of opinion that, sooner or later, the representatives of any firm or association approved by your Excellency or myself should, under proper conditions and restrictions, be permitted to visit and inspect the ruby mining district. On this subject, however, I shall again address you when arrangements for the scientific inspection of the mines have been made on behalf of the Government.

9. In order to put your Excellency, with as little delay as possible, in possession of my views, I have caused to be addressed to you the telegram marginally noted.* I take this opportunity of forwarding, for your information, a copy of all correspondence† which has passed in this country in connexion with the ruby mines.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CROSS.

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* *See* No. 24.

† From Mr. Unger, dated 3rd June 1887.
From Messrs. Streeter, dated 14th July 1887.
From Messrs. Ogilvie, Gillanders, & Co., dated 16th July 1887.
From Exploration Company, dated 21st July 1887.
To the above, dated 4th August 1887.

Enclosure 1 in No. 25.

SIR, 37, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, June 3, 1887.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, upon arriving here from India, my attention has been called to a newspaper report of a recent question in the House of Commons (in no way inspired by me, but into which my name was imported) having reference to the Burmah Ruby Mines, and from which it would appear that the India Office has no official record of my applications in this matter.

From this I presume that the documents referring thereto have not as yet been sent home, and I therefore beg to submit herein a memorandum and synopsis of correspondence and telegrams that have passed between his Excellency the Viceroy of India, Her Majesty's Chief Commissioners of Upper Burmah, and other of Her Majesty's Indian officials respectively and myself, and embodying and having reference to applications made by me, for and on behalf of a syndicate of capitalists, to be permitted, as an expert in the valuation and mining of precious stones, to proceed from Mandalay to the ruby mining district of Upper Burmah for the purpose of inspecting same, with a view to submitting to the proper authorities an offer for the lease or concession of the mines.

I shall be happy to submit a full copy of this correspondence should you desire it.

I venture to indicate as salient points in this correspondence,—

1. That, so far as is generally known, one firm only has until now been permitted to negotiate for the ruby mining concession.
2. That, from most careful and exhaustive inquiries made during my two visits to Burmah, I believe that the concession is worth more than twelve times the sum reputed to have been offered for it so far; that is to say, it is worth at least 400,000*l.* (say, four hundred thousand pounds), annually as against four lacs of rupees, said to have been offered, and that such a discrepancy may not, from its very extent, appear impossible, I beg to recall to you, as an analagous case, the very low valuation set originally upon the South African Diamond Fields, but which have, during the last 15 years, yielded an average value approaching four millions sterling per annum.

I beg to inquire whether or not the final ratification of any lease or concession of the Burmah Ruby Mines rests with the Home Government, and whether or not any other offer than that reputed to have been made by the firm before referred to will, under any circumstances, be permitted or entertained, and

I have, &c.
(Signed) MORITZ UNGER.

The Under Secretary of State
for India.

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Enclosure 2 in No. 25.

MEMORANDUM with reference to Mr. MORITZ UNGER'S Visit to BURMAH.

1. Mr. Unger proceeded to Burmah at the end of 1885, reaching Mandalay at the end of December.

2. He at once placed himself in communication with Sir Charles (then Mr.) Bernard, Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, and Colonel Sladen, Chief Political Officer for Upper Burmah, acquainting them with the object of his visit, but was informed that, owing to the unsettled state of the country and to the existence of a concession granted by the former Government of Burmah, and that would be current and valid until July 1886, nothing could be done. Further, the ruby mines district was not at that time in British possession.

3. He, however, remained in Mandalay till the visit of his Excellency the Viceroy of India at the beginning of February 1886, when he addressed himself to his Excellency, and was informed that all initiative in this matter lay with the local administration.

4. He remained in Mandalay, preserving communications with the officials before named, until the 15th March 1886, when he proceeded to Rangoon, whereafter the following correspondence ensued:

(1.) 23rd March 1886, Rangoon. Letter from Allen and Van Someren, Barristers-at-law, Rangoon, to the Chief Commissioner of Upper Burmah, stating that under instructions from Mr. Unger they write to ask that his name shall be noted as one willing upon behalf of a powerful syndicate to make a liberal bid for the ruby mines concession; assuming that the Government will not grant any concession without first ascertaining at least approximately its value, and offering to send to the mines, at his own cost, experts and engineers, and to furnish Government with copies of their reports.

(2.) 23rd March 1886, Rangoon. Letter from Allen and Van Someren to his Excellency the Viceroy of India, acquainting him with Mr. Unger's offer to the Chief Commissioner of Burmah, and repeating request for facilities to make survey, necessary as the basis of a firm offer. All expenses of such survey to be borne by Mr. M. Unger.

(3.) 5th April 1886, Mandalay. Letter from H. Thirkell White, Esq., Secretary for Upper Burmah, to the Chief Commissioner to Allen and Van Someren, Rangoon, acknowledging receipt of their letter of 23rd March, and to say that the same would be submitted to the Government of India.

Memorandum.—At the end of April it was currently reported that the Government had given the ruby mines concession to Messrs. Streeter.

(4.) 29th November 1886, Rangoon. Letter from G. Van Someren to H. Thirkell White, Esq., asking reply to letter of 23rd March.

Memorandum.—An expedition to Mogouk, accompanied by Mr. Streeter and party, was upon the point of leaving.

(5.) 5th December 1886, Mandalay. Letter from H. Thirkell White, Esq., to G. Van Someren, Rangoon, acknowledging receipt of letter of 29th November. He is instructed to say that the decision of the Government of India has not yet been communicated to the Chief Commissioner, stating that a British force is on its way to the mines; but so long as there was a possibility of warlike operations, private European gentlemen cannot be allowed to visit the mines.

The Chief Commissioner is unable to provide Mr. Unger with an escort, and cannot permit him to accompany the force now proceeding.

Memorandum.—Mr. Streeter and party proceeded to Mogouk with the above-mentioned expedition.

(6.) 22nd December 1886, Mandalay. Letter from H. T. White, Esq., to G. Van Someren. The Government of India have intimated that they cannot entertain Mr. Unger's application.

(7.) 26th December 1886, Rangoon. Letter from G. Van Someren to the Secretary of the Viceroy. Referring to letter of 23rd March, trusting same has had consideration of Government, and soliciting a reply.

Mr. Unger is in Mandalay, desirous of obtaining the fullest possible information upon the ruby mines in order to make a firm offer for the concession.

The information he has gathered from native sources, though considerable, does not justify him in making an offer without visiting the mines; were he acting for his own risk and account he would make a firm offer without first going to the mines, and it would be several times greater than the sum reputed to have been offered, but before he can engage his friends he must visit the mines. Repeating former request to accompany any one of the military parties now in movement between the capital and Mogouk, and at his own cost to make full surveys and reports, placing same at the disposition of Government. Correcting representation that Mr. Unger is French; he is a naturalised British subject of German birth. Enclosing with other credentials letter from the agent of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, stating that Mr. Unger has with his bank an extensive credit from Messrs. N. M. Rothschild, of London, and that he is a responsible man.

(8.) 3rd January 1887, Mandalay. Telegram from Mr. Unger to H. P. Macdonald, Esq., Officiating Home Secretary, Indian Government, Calcutta, renewing application to be permitted to visit ruby mines, and engaging that none but Englishmen should be interested. Will be able to make a bid much more advantageous than any yet made.

(9.) 8th January 1887, Calcutta. Telegram from Revenue Department, Calcutta, to Mr. Unger. Government of India cannot grant leave to proceed to mines. Mr. Unger must consult local civil and military authorities.

Memoradum.—Upon receipt of foregoing, Mr. Unger had interviews with the Secretary to Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief, who declared himself unable to grant the permit sought, stating that the matter rested entirely with the civil authorities. Mr. Unger then repeated his application to Sir Charles Bernard.

(10.) 1st February 1887, Mandalay. Letter from Mr. Unger to Sir Charles Bernard, confirming conversation had with Sir Charles this morning, when Mr. Unger stated that he had been requested by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, of London, to study the ruby mines, and Sir Charles had asked Mr. Unger to state this in writing. Repeating request to be permitted to proceed.

(11.) 4th February 1887, Mandalay. Letter from H. T. White, Esq., to Mr. Unger, acknowledging letter of 1st. The country is not yet quiet enough for Mr. Unger to visit the mines without guard, which Chief Commissioner regrets he cannot furnish.

(12.) 19th February 1887, Mandalay. Letter from Mr. Unger to Sir Charles Bernard, reminding the Chief Commissioner of the several previous applications made for permission to go to ruby mines, and of his assurances to Mr. Unger that nothing definite had been settled with regard to their exploitation, in spite of statements made by Mr. Streeter that the concession had been granted to him for the sum of four lacs of rupees per annum.

Remarking that Sir Charles' assurances coincide with the statement in the House of Commons by Sir John Gorst on the 29th January that nothing had been settled.

Reminding the Chief Commissioner of Mr. Unger's renewed request for leave to go to the mines upon the 15th instant, and of the Chief Commissioner's reply that in present state of country it was impossible, though on the following day a Mr. Jackson left Mandalay for the mines with machinery.

Recalling to Chief Commissioner Mr. Unger's request for leave to go forward, providing his own guard, whereon the Chief Commissioner warned him that he would be stopped.

Accepting the Chief Commissioner's assurances that nothing had been settled, and that nothing could be done except through the Indian Government.

Mr. Unger proposes shortly to proceed to Calcutta to negotiate there.

(13.) 21st February 1887, Mandalay. Letter from H. T. White, Esq., to Mr. Unger, acknowledging letter of 19th, which will be forwarded to Indian Government.

Declining permission to proceed to ruby mines, and warning him against attempting to proceed thither.

(14.) 10th March 1887, Calcutta. Letter from Mr. Unger to Sir E. C. Buck, Knt., Secretary to the Government of India, referring to letter of 19th ultimo.

Expressing Mr. Unger's surprise and disappointment at Sir E. C. Buck's statement in conversation this morning that the ruby mines concession had virtually been given to Mr. Streeter for four lacs of rupees per annum, whereas the offer Mr. Unger was prepared to make on behalf of the syndicate headed by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, of London, would add at least 400,000*l.* (say, four hundred thousand pounds) per annum for an indefinite number of years to the revenue of Burmah. Asking if he may still treat with the Indian Government, and, if not for the ruby tract proper, then for lands outside those conceded to Mr. Streeter.

(15.) 11th March 1887, Calcutta. Letter from Sir E. C. Buck, Knt., to Mr. Unger. He is directed, in reply to Mr. Unger's letter of yesterday, to inform him that the Government of India cannot deal with any application connected with the ruby mines in Burmah except through Mr. Crosthwaite, Chief Commissioner of Burmah, to whom Mr. Unger's letter will be forwarded next mail.

As regards the ruby tract proper, Mr. Unger is right in understanding that the first refusal of the concession will be offered to Messrs. Streeter & Co., in accordance with agreement already made with that firm.

(16.) 12th March 1887, Calcutta. Letter from Mr. Unger to H. T. White, Esq., Mandalay. Mr. Unger has been notified that a letter addressed by him to the Government of India, with reference to the ruby mines, will be forwarded this mail to Mr. Crosthwaite, and that any offers or proposals must be made through him.

Mr. Unger regrets having left Mandalay before Mr. Crosthwaite's arrival there, but will return if Mr. Crosthwaite can treat, in which case he will be obliged for a telegram to that effect, as otherwise he is proceeding to Europe.

(17.) 11th April 1887, Mandalay, received at Bombay on 16th April. Telegram from the Chief Commissioner to Mr. Unger:

"Thanks for offer of Mr. Unger's services in connexion with ruby mines, but finds himself unable to avail thereof. To what address should letters be sent for Mr. Unger?"

(18.) 17th April 1887, Bombay. Telegram from Mr. Unger to Mr. Crosthwaite, giving Mr. Unger's permanent address, No. 37, Boulevard Haussmann Paris.

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Enclosure 3 in No. 25.

My Lord, 18, New Bond Street, July 14, 1887.

Now that the question of the completion of the arrangement for the lease of the ruby mines has come into your Lordship's hands for final decision, we trust that your Lordship will be good enough to consider the enclosed short statement of the facts of the case up to the present time, so far as we or our agents are concerned, and that you will arrive at the conclusion that the confirmation of the provisional arrangements made between ourselves and the Local Government will be most conducive to the development and successful working of the mines, the increase of the revenue, and the general prosperity of the district.

We remain, &c.

The Secretary of State for India. (Signed) Streeter & Company.

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Enclosure 4 in No. 25.

A short Summary of the Negotiations made by Messrs. Streeter & Co. during the last 18 months.

1. In December 1885 Messrs. Streeter applied to the India Office for a concession of the ruby mines in Burmah, and were advised by Lord Harris, then Under Secretary of State for India, to send an agent out to India to treat directly with the local Government.

2. Having heard of the existence of a concession granted to certain Frenchmen, for working the mines, by the Burmese Ambassadors, then in Paris, Messrs. Streeter & Co. bought up that concession with all the papers relating thereto, in order that the undertaking should be entirely in British hands.

3. In January 1886, Messrs. Streeter & Co. appointed Captain Patton their agent, and sent him to India with full powers.

4. Captain Patton, on arriving at Rangoon, found that certain offers had been made already to the local Government for a concession of the ruby mines; he lost no time in sending in his tender in compliance with the terms of a letter from the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, dated 18th April 1886. His tender was accepted, and he wired to Messrs. Streeter & Co. that "the offer of four lacs was accepted subject to certain conditions."

5. No formal agreement was then signed, although one was drawn up, as it was deemed desirable to wait and see if any native rights existed, which could not be done until the district was occupied by our troops.

6. On the 17th July 1886, the Government of India wrote and suggested to Captain Patton that a representative of Messrs. Streeter & Co. should accompany the expedition to be despatched to the mines, adding that, pending the completion of the agreement, it might be possible for Messrs. Streeter & Co. to arrange for making terms with the native contractor, whose lease had expired, to carry on the working of the mines.

7. Mr. G. S. Streeter and Major Charles Bill accordingly left England in August 1886 with full powers to act on behalf of Messrs. Streeter & Co.

8. On their arrival at Mandalay the terms of the agreement between the Government of India and Messrs. Streeter, and the rules and regulations affecting the working of the mines, were discussed with the Chief Commissioner.

9. In November 1886 they accompanied the ruby mine column on its march to Mogok in order that they might as stated in a letter written by the General in command of Upper Burmah Field Force, be put in possession of the mines on arrival of the troops.

10. On their arrival at Mogok, in accordance with an undertaking previously given to Sir Charles Bernard, they employed Mr. Robert Gordon, an engineer lately in Government service, to make a survey and map of the district.

11. During their stay at Mogok, Mr. G. S. Streeter acted, at the Deputy Commissioner's request, as valuer for the Government of the stones brought in by the natives, and also at a latter date was present with the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Crosthwaite, at at an interview with the chief headman of the district when the draft regulations and rules for the management of the mines were discussed.

12. Before leaving Burmah, Mr. G. S. Streeter signed a provisional agreement with Mr. Crosthwaite for a lease of the mines for 5 (five) years and six months, and also obtained the Chief Commissioner's sanction to hold an ordinary mining license under the Upper Burmah Ruby Regulation Act, 1887, pending the confirmation of the agreement by the Secretary of State for India. He also obtained the monopoly of purchasing stones in the ruby tract on payment of an *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent.

13. In order to carry out these last-mentioned objects, Mr. Streeter, on leaving Burmah for the purpose of collecting a competent staff and buying machinery, gave a letter of procuration to Mr. Altaz, who is now residing at Mogok in a stockade house built on a site granted by the Deputy Commissioner.

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Enclosure 5 in No. 25.

The Exploration Company, Limited,
5, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C., London,
July 21, 1887.

My Lord,

Statements having been made in the House of Commons to the effect that no arrangements have been entered into for working the ruby mines of Burmah, I address your Lordship for the purpose of inquiring whether an offer from my company to work these mines would be favourably entertained.

The Exploration Company, Limited, on behalf of which I make this application, is composed of 20 members, among whom are some of the best known names in the city, as is shown by the list of incorporators contained in the articles of association, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose herewith. The following are the members of the consultative committee:—

Mr. Leopold de Rothschild.
Mr. Martin Ridley Smith.
Mr. Dillwyn Parrish.
Mr. Herbert R. Magniac.

The principal object of the company is to acquire mining interests in various parts of the world.

In the event of an offer being acceptable, I would request your Lordship to state in what shape the Government would like to have it made; and we submit for your consideration as a basis of payment by us either of the following methods:—

First. On a per-centage of the net profits above working expenses, and a fair interest upon the amount of capital invested; or,

Second. After a full examination of the property by experts nominated by the Government and ourselves, a fixed yearly rental for a series of years, the amount of the said rental to be determined by the reports of the experts.

This company would be prepared to undertake a full examination of the property at its own expense, provided the Government will furnish opportunity for the same and full protection to the engineers employed.

I need hardly dwell upon the fact that so very little authentic information is available regarding the ruby mines of Burmah that it would be difficult to arrive at an equitable basis of arrangement without such an examination by experts.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. McKinlay,
Secretary.

The Secretary of State
for India.

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Enclosure 6 in No. 25.

7, St. Mildred's Court, London, E.C.,
July 16, 1887.

My Lord,

As we learn from Sir John Gorst's statements in the House of Commons that your Lordship in Council has under consideration the working of the ruby mines of Burmah, we beg to submit, for your Lordship's consideration, copy of a letter addressed on the 14th February 1887 by our Rangoon firm, Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., to the Chief Commissioner of Burmah, offering to work these mines on certain conditions, which we have now the honour to confirm.

We presume that the correspondence that passed in 1886 between the Government and our firm on this subject has been sent home, and we will only refer to it to say that our firm made the first offer for the mines, that our offer was recommended for acceptance, and we submit that our long connexion with Burmah and with the precious stones trade entitles it to special consideration.

We venture further to draw attention to the special advantages that the Government would derive under our proposals, Nos. 1 and 2, by having the full or partial benefit of the increasing revenue which may be expected to accrue from the judicious working of the mines.

In conclusion, we may mention that at least three fourths of the Burmah rubies imported into Europe for the last quarter of a century, not to mention other precious stones, have been sold by our friend Mr. Warwick, with whom we work in this country.

We have, &c.

The Under Secretary of State for India.

(Signed) Ogilvy, Gillanders, & Co.

P.S.—Since writing the above, we have received from Rangoon, by mail of 21st June, delivered to-day, copy of a further letter addressed by our Rangoon firm, on 16th June 1887, to the Chief Commissioner of Burmah, a copy of which we enclose for the information of your Lordship in Council.

O., G., & Co.

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Enclosure 7 in No. 25.

Sir,

Rangoon, February 14, 1887.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 229, of the 7th February, and we hasten to lay before the Chief Commissioner our proposals concerning the working of the ruby mines in Upper Burmah.

Firstly. In the event of Government deciding to work the mines on their own account, we should be happy to undertake the business of selling, either in Mandalay, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, or London, whichever might at the time appear the best market for the particular stones available, for a net commission of 5 per cent. on proceeds of the stones. The charges would not amount to much. They would be merely the sums actually expended for postage and insurance. We should prefer taking delivery of the stones in Rangoon, but, if necessary, we shall be happy to make such arrangements as will admit of our taking delivery at Mandalay; or,

Secondly. We should be prepared to work the mines, through some of the former Burmese concessionaries, on joint account with Government. We would take delivery of and distribute the stones for sale, as described above, and divide with Government the profits equally every half year or every year, as may be arranged. Our accounts would, of course, be open to the inspection of an officer appointed by the Chief Commissioner, and in all matters connected with the business we should always be prepared to act in consultation with Government. We should be happy to provide all the working capital, and so obviate the necessity of Government coming under cash advance. This arrangement might be tried for, say, five years.

These proposals are merely sketches of the manner in which the business may be worked, and we shall be happy to amplify our remarks if the Chief Commissioner feels it in his power to denote the scheme which is likely to prove most acceptable to Government.

If neither of the above proposals commend themselves to Government, we should still be happy to consider the business on the basis of a lease, somewhat in the manner proposed on a former occasion, and if it is intended that the business shall take this form, we

should be very glad if Government would favour us with the conditions they would desire to lay down as the basis of such a lease.

Hoping that the Chief Commissioner will lay our proposals before the Government of India,

We have, &c.
(Signed) GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co.

H. Thirkell White, Esq., C.S.,
Secretary for Upper Burmah,
to the Chief Commissioner, Mandalay.

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Enclosure 8 in No. 25.

SIR, Rangoon, June 16, 1887.

WE learn, from a Reuter's telegram published here on the 13th instant, that Sir John Gorst stated last week in the House of Commons that the Secretary of State for India considered that no agreement binding on the Government subsisted with Messrs. Streeter for the lease of the ruby mines of Upper Burmah, and, on the supposition that the statement is correct, and concluding from it that a lease to Messrs. Streeter is now uncertain, we venture again to draw the attention of the Chief Commissioner to the proposals for the working of the mines which we had the honour of submitting for the consideration of the Government of India in our letter to you dated the 14th February 1887.

We would desire to urge specially the advantages to the Government of a proposal that the mines should be worked by the Government themselves, and the proceeds thereof sold through our agency in the chief markets of the world.

1st. The entire profits of the mines would be realised by the Government.

2nd. That such profit would probably be far more than any possible rent under a lease.

3rd. The existing rights of the original owners and the interests of the people of India would be watched over and controlled more efficiently and completely than would be possible by any other method of dealing with the mines.

If, however, the Government should not be inclined to undertake the working of the mines entirely themselves, we would then draw attention to an alternative proposal to work them on the joint account with the Government, we finding the necessary outlay.

If neither of these proposals should find favour with the Government, we shall be glad to know what terms are likely to be acceptable.

We have, &c.
(Signed) GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co.

H. Thirkell White, Esq., C.S.,
Secretary for Upper Burmah,
to the Chief Commissioner, Mandalay.

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Enclosure 9 in No. 25.

SIR, India Office, August 4, 1887.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd June, and, in reply, to inform you that, in the absence of full information with regard to the value of the Burmese ruby mines, or the probable effect of bringing to bear upon them for the first time the application of capital and the results of modern invention in the shape of machinery and explosives, Viscount Cross does not feel justified in sanctioning at present any lease or other engagement.

I am, &c.
M. Unger, Esq. (Signed) JOHN E. GORST.

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Enclosure 10 in No. 25.

GENTLEMEN, India Office, August 4, 1887.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th July, and, in reply, to inform you that, in the absence

of full information with regard to the value of the Burmese ruby mines or the probable effect of bringing to bear upon them for the first time the application of capital and the results of modern invention in the shape of machinery and explosives, Viscount Cross does not feel justified in sanctioning at present any lease or other engagement.

So far as his Lordship is aware, no inspection has hitherto been made on behalf of the Government by any person qualified to give an opinion on the subject of ruby mining on a large scale.

Another reason which, in his Lordship's opinion, renders it impossible at present to sanction any lease, is that he possesses no sufficient information regarding the position of the native workers, whose vested rights it will be necessary carefully to protect.

His Lordship proposes, without delay, to take steps to inform himself on these points.

He will adopt immediate measures for ensuring a complete examination of the mines by competent experts, and if you or any other firm or association approved by him should wish to make further investigations, he will request the Government of India to afford facilities for the inspection of the mines by your representatives under such restrictions as the local administration may think necessary. On this subject, however, a further communication will be made to you when arrangements have been completed for the inspection of the mines on behalf of the Government.

His Lordship regrets the delay which must thus occur before a final decision on your proposal can be arrived at.

I am, however, to add that the Government of India have been authorised to continue provisionally, if they should think fit, without prejudice to any future action which the Secretary of State may hereafter think desirable, the existing arrangement with your firm, under which you have the refusal of all rubies offered for sale in the stone district on condition of paying 30 per cent. of the price to Government.

I am, &c.

Messrs. Streeter. (Signed) JOHN E. GORST.

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Enclosure 11 in No. 25.

GENTLEMEN, India Office, August 4, 1887.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th July, and, in reply, to inform you that, in the absence of full information with regard to the value of the Burmese ruby mines, or the probable effect of bringing to bear upon them for the first time the application of capital and the results of modern invention in the shape of machinery and explosives, Viscount Cross does not feel justified in sanctioning at present any lease or other engagement.

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I am, &c.

Messrs. Ogilvie, Gillanders, & Co. (Signed) JOHN E. GORST.

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Enclosure 12 in No. 25.

GENTLEMEN, India Office, August 4, 1887.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st July, and, in reply, to inform you that, in the absence

of full information with regard to the value of the Burmese ruby mines, or the probable effect of bringing to bear upon them for the first time the application of capital and the results of modern invention in the shape of machinery and explosives, Viscount Cross does not feel justified in sanctioning at present any lease or engagement.

So far as his Lordship is aware, no inspection has hitherto been made on behalf of the Government by any person qualified to give an opinion on the subject of ruby mining on a large scale.

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I am, &c.

The Exploration Company, Limited. (Signed) JOHN E. GORST.

# EAST INDIA (BOMBAY-BURMA TRADING CORPORATION).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 20 August 1889;—*for*,

"RETURN of CONTRACT between the SECRETARY OF STATE for INDIA and the BOMBAY-BURMA TRADING CORPORATION referring to the TEAK FORESTS of UPPER BURMA, and CORRESPONDENCE relating thereto."

India Office,
24 August 1889.

JOHN E. GORST,
Under Secretary of State for India.

*(Sir Roper Lethbridge.)*

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RETURN of CONTRACT between the SECRETARY OF STATE for INDIA and the BOMBAY-BURMA TRADING CORPORATION referring to the TEAK FORESTS of UPPER BURMA, and CORRESPONDENCE relating thereto.

No. 1.

LETTER, No. 5, of 21st July 1888, from the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Forests), to the Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, copy of further correspondence on the subject of the negotiations with the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, in respect of the leases of forests in Upper Burma held by them.

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

No. 576 F.

From the Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner of Burma; dated 13th June 1888.

IN your letter, No. 265–6 F., of the 13th April last, you communicated further remarks relative to negotiations with the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, in respect of the leases of forests in Upper Burma held by them; and the following proposals were submitted by you for the consideration of the Government of India, with a view to arriving at an early settlement of the matter:—

(*a.*) That the account between the Government and the Corporation be accepted, on the basis that *Rs.* 4,34,434. 14. were due to the Corporation on 24th June 1887.

(*b.*) That the principle of payment per ton, which during the last year has worked without friction, be accepted, as being more simple and involving less risk to Government than the division-of-proceeds principle.

(*c.*) That in case the tonnage principle be accepted, the Corporation agreeing to a rate of 10 rupees and 6 rupees per ton as proposed, a proportionate reduction, corresponding to the difference between $23\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. and 20 per cent., should be made for the first three years to the extent of 1 rupee per ton.

(*d.*) That a reasonable liability be enforced on the Corporation, under contract, to work all forests, as otherwise the working would be concentrated on the best-paying forests.

(*e.*) That the Ningyan lease be extended by three years, from 1896 to 1899, and that the Pyaungshu lease be curtailed by four years.

(*f.*) That a minimum of the timber to be extracted from each forest be fixed, the Yaw Forest being for the present left out of consideration, and a proviso being made by which this minimum can be revised with the consent of both parties.

(*g.*) That the Corporation should during the year of grace be allowed to fell new timber, as well as to extract timber that has been felled.

You at the same time forward a copy of the proposed draft terms of Agreement as negotiated with the Corporation, for such modifications and orders by the Government of India as may be deemed necessary.

It is noticed that you record the objections raised by the Conservator of Forests to the draft Agreement submitted, and his reasons for dissenting from certain of the proposals made therein; and that you call special attention, in paragraph 10 of your letter under acknowledgment, to several minor points raised by Mr. Hill.

2. In reply, I am directed to convey the following observations on the subject:—

(*a.*) His Excellency the Governor General in Council, whilst continuing to regard as perfectly reasonable the refusal to recognise, as a matter of course, a loan bearing interest at the rate of 48 per cent. as an advance of forest revenue is, nevertheless, provided the Corporation accepts all other points of the Agreement now proposed, willing to yield this point, and to allow the amount of *Rs.* 4,34,434. 14. in full of all claims, and after deducting the payments due by the Corporation up to the 24th June 1887.

(*b.*) The Government of India is prepared to agree to either the tonnage or the division-of-proceeds principle, with preference for the latter. As now advised, however, His Excellency in Council cannot allow the sale of timber in the raft to be conceded as a right in the terms of the Agreement, although he has no objection to give this proposal a fair trial; but, as it is quite impossible to foresee what may be the results on the sales and the trade generally, the Government should not be bound to sell the timber in the water; and it would be preferable that Government should, if considered necessary by you, share the actual cost of landing the timber in proportion to the percentage of the division of proceeds.

(*c.*) The Government of India cannot agree, in case the tonnage system be adopted, to any reduction of the rate agreed upon, viz., 10 rupees for full-sized timber, and 6 rupees for under-sized timber, for any time whatsoever. The reduction of $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. was offered as an inducement to the Corporation to accept of a division of the net proceeds; but if this latter principle be withdrawn, the necessity for the concession altogether disappears. Moreover, a reduction in the tonnage rate would reopen the question as regards other lessees. His Excellency in Council also decides that, even in case the division principle be now accepted, the period of reduction should not count from the date on which the Agreement is finally settled, nor, under any circumstances, extend beyond December 1890. It is apparent that the maintenance of the term of three years would, with every postponement of the date from which it were to commence, involve an increasing sacrifice of revenue in proportion to the expanding organisation for working the forests.

(*d.*) The Governor General in Council confirms your proposals to enforce, under the contracts, a liability to work each forest to a reasonable extent.

(*e.*) The Government of India can under no circumstances accept the extension of the Ningyan lease. The large financial sacrifice involved is alone sufficient to require the refusal of this concession, even if there was no room for the fears expressed by the Conservator that Government would be more liable to be pressed to undertake excessive girdling operations. Your argument, that the same danger would exist of the Forest Department being forced to girdle for the sake of revenue, even if the forests were under State management, can hardly be accepted, seeing that the Department would probably be able to realise the same revenue from a much smaller number of trees, and, even if this were not practicable, could be required to prevent anything like excessive or injurious girdling. Nor can the proposal be admitted to make all leases conterminous, on the plea that the position of the Corporation would be less advantageous after the conclusion of the Ningyan lease. No responsibility rests upon the Government to maintain the privileges and

and profits of the Corporation at an equal level throughout any definite term of years. I am finally directed to draw your attention to the lease of Maung Bauk, whose forests are further removed from the market than any leased by the Corporation, but who, nevertheless, pays a higher royalty, and who, with other lessees in similar circumstances, would have equal claims to a reduction.

(*f.*) The proposal to fix a minimum to be extracted from each forest is a natural sequence of, and is involved by, the proposal under (*d*). The Government of India is willing, however, to accede to your wish to leave the Yaw Forest at present out of consideration and to permit the minimum to be revised from time to time with the consent of both parties.

(*g.*) The Government of India is unable to accept the suggestion to allow felling during the final year of grace, as such a concession would defeat the whole object for which this year is allowed.

3. Unless you have yourself any strong argument to urge against the decision of the Government of India communicated in this letter, you are hereby instructed to put these terms before the Corporation as the final decision of the Government of India. It has been decided that two alternative Agreements (draft copies enclosed for your own information only), the one on the basis of the tonnage, the other on that of the division-of-proceeds principle, shall be drawn up by the solicitor to the Government of India and the Honourable the Advocate General of Bengal, in personal communication with Mr. Ribbentrop, Inspector General of Forests. Mr. Ribbentrop will then go to Rangoon, taking the Agreements with him, with powers to accept, on the part of the Government of India, a final settlement of the question between Government and the Corporation. It would, under these circumstances, be advisable if the Corporation were asked to obtain for their Rangoon representative full powers to conclude a final agreement. The date of Mr. Ribbentrop's departure from Calcutta for Rangoon will be communicated to you in due course by that officer himself.

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Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

I.—Proposed Draft Terms of Agreement with the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, which the Government of India is willing to accept.

---

1. THAT Government assume possession and control of all forests leased by the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited.

2. That the Corporation work the following forests, as contractors, for the periods named hereunder—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ningyan Forest - - - | Up to 31st December | | 1897 |
| Chindwin Forest - - | „ | „ | 1900 |
| Mu Forest - - - - - | „ | „ | 1900 |
| Taungdwingyi Forest - | „ | „ | 1900 |
| Thaingôn Forest - - | „ | „ | 1900 |
| Pyaungshu Forest - - | „ | „ | 1904 |
| Yaw Forest - - - | „ | „ | 1900 |

Provided (i) that no trees are felled during the last 12 months of working; and (ii) that the Corporation shall not be entitled to any payment or compensation for any work done or expenses incurred in respect of timber which has

has not been taken past any of the revenue or rafting stations, which will be distinctly defined and named in the contract to be entered into for each forest, on the dates on which the contract lapses, as mentioned above against each forest.

All timber which remains unextracted—*i.e.*, which has not passed the revenue and rafting stations specified in each contract, shall become the absolute property of Government, and the Corporation shall have no lien thereon, any loss to the Corporation and any gain to Government having been fully considered in the advantages this Agreement confers.

3. That the Corporation be allowed to surrender the Malun and Mindun forests on the execution of this Agreement.

4. That the Corporation may, with the consent of the Local Government, and on giving two full years' notice, surrender any of the forests included in this Agreement. Provided that the condition hereinafter agreed to of an annual gross extraction of 50,000 tons shall remain in force for the rest of the forests worked by the Corporation until the 31st December 1897, when the Agreement for the Ningyan Forest lapses—*i.e.*, that the Corporation shall till then exact annually not less than 50,000 tons from such forests as are worked by them, subject to such conditions of working as are laid down by the law and rules, and not less than 30,000 tons after the 31st December 1897. Provided also, that the Local Government shall not withhold its consent to such surrender, if the Corporation are prevented, by causes not under their own control, from working the forest.

5. That the Government reserve to itself the right to cancel the contract of any forest in the working of which the Corporation commit a breach of, or fail to comply with, any of the conditions attached to the contract of such forest; and that the Government reserve the right, in the event of failure or refusal by the Corporation to work each forest to the extent hereunder assigned, and to pay the fine imposed on account thereof, to cancel the contract for all or any forests, in addition to any other measure the Government may lawfully take for the recovery of any loss it has sustained.

6. That the conditions on which the Corporation shall work the seven forests above named are as follows:—

(*a.*) That the Government bind themselves to girdle, or permit the Corporation to girdle, teak trees in sufficient number to provide for an aggregate average annual outturn of not less than 100,000 tons of teak timber, in addition to such teak timber as may be required for Government purposes; the proportion girdled in each forest to be ordinarily as follows:—

| | | *Tons.* |
|---|---|---|
| Ningyan Forest, sufficient trees for | - - - | 60,000 |
| Chihdwin Forest | ditto - - - | 21,000 |
| Mu Forest | ditto - - - | 10,000 |
| Taungdwingyi Forest | ditto - - - | 1,500 |
| Thaingôn Forest | ditto - - - | 5,500 |
| Pyaungshu Forest | ditto - - - | 2,000 |
| Yaw Forest | ditto - - - | Proportion to be fixed after the end of 1890; |

provided, that if it is proved to the satisfaction of Government that the condition of any forest shows that, in due consideration of the maintenance of its present character, no further girdling should take place, this proportion may be altered.

(*b.*) That the Corporation bind themselves to extract and bring to the sale depôt at Rangoon annually, not less than 50,000 tons of teak timber

timber until the 31st December 1897, and not less from each forest district than—

| | *Tons.* |
|---|---|
| Ningyan Forest | 30,000 |
| Chindwin Forest | 10,500 |
| Mu Forest | 5,000 |
| Taungdwingyi Forest | 750 |
| Thaingôn Forest | 2,750 |
| Pyaungshu Forest | 1,000 |
| Yaw Forest | Quantity to be fixed immediately after the end of 1890; |

this proportion to be maintained, provided that a sufficient quantity of girdled timber is placed at the disposal of the Corporation in each forest; that from the 31st December 1897, and up to the 31st December 1900, the Corporation bind themselves to extract and bring to the sale depôt at Rangoon annually not less than 30,000 tons of timber, and not less from each forest district than—

| | |
|---|---|
| Chindwin Forest<br>Mu Forest<br>Taungdwingyi Forest<br>Thaingôn Forest<br>Pyaungshu Forest<br>Yaw Forest | [May be filled in by Chief Commissioner.] |

(*c.*) That a separate contract shall be made for each forest, and that the revenue and rafting stations for each forest shall be distinctly specified and named; that such contract shall specify the limits of the forest to which it refers, the class of trees which may be felled, and the manner in which such trees shall be felled and logged.

(*d.*) That it shall be open to the parties to this Agreement to revise the scales of minimum girdling and extraction stated above in (*a*) and (*b*).

(*e.*) That the contractors shall deliver any timber extracted under this Agreement, except as hereinafter provided, in the Rangoon timber depôt, or in any other safe depôt that may be agreed upon.

(*f.*) That the Secretary of State shall cause all timber thus delivered at Rangoon to be sold by public auction, without reserve, within two weeks after delivery; provided that the contractor may demand the postponement of such sales for a period not exceeding six months, and the Conservator of Forests for a period not exceeding six weeks.

(*g.*) That the Secretary of State shall pay for the timber thus sold at Rangoon 80 per cent. of the gross receipts of such sale until the 31st December 1889, and thereafter 76¼ per cent., in full satisfaction of all expenses connected with the extraction, transport and salvage, storage and sale of the timber, as well as of all advantages granted under the Corporation's leases with the late Government of Upper Burma.

(*h.*) That the Corporation shall, on the requisition of the local government if the quantity exceeds 200 tons, and of the Conservator of Forests if the quantity does not exceed 200 tons, deliver any timber extracted under this Agreement at any intermediate station on the ordinary line of export between the forests and the Rangoon timber depôt, provided such timber is required for *bonâ fide* Government purposes; provided also, that in the event of any unusually large quantity of timber being required for Government purposes, the local government shall give the Corporation reasonable notice, in anticipation of the demand, in order to enable the Corporation, if necessary, to strengthen their staff in the particular forests on which the demand is to be made; such timber shall be valued at a price equal to the average prices of the month obtained at auction sales in Rangoon, less the

 difference

difference in floating charges; and of this price the following percentage shall be paid to the Corporation within one month after the delivery of the timber, viz., 80 per cent. till 31st December 1889, and thereafter 76¼ per cent.

(*i.*) That if the Corporation extract less than the total minimum quantity provided in this Agreement, they shall pay, for each ton of the number of tons by which the total quantity extracted is deficient from the total minimum quantity laid down in this Agreement, a fine of

(i.) *Rs.* 8. 7. till 31st December 1889,

(ii.) *Rs.* 9. 7. for the remainder of the lease, excluding the year of grace; provided that, if the condition of the creeks and streams generally over all the forests in any year has been so unfavourable, or if any adverse circumstances over which the Corporation had no control have arisen, such as, in the opinion of the local government, to prevent the extraction of the full minimum as provided in this Agreement, the local government may remit the fine on the whole of the deficient number of tons on account of that year.

(*j.*) That if in any year the Corporation extract less than the minimum number of tons laid down or agreed on for any forest, they shall pay, for each ton of the number of tons by which the total quantity extracted is deficient from the minimum laid down or agreed on for such forest, a fine of

(i.) *Rs.* 8. 7. till 31st December 1889,

(ii.) *Rs.* 9. 7. for the remainder of the lease, excluding the year of grace; unless—

(i.) In the opinion of the local government there have been unusual difficulties in the way of extraction of timber from such forest sufficient to account for the deficient extraction; and

(ii.) The local government is satisfied that the Corporation had provided ample dragging and other working power to extract the minimum number of tons if circumstances had been usually favourable.

(*k.*) That the Government shall employ no other contractors to fell or extract timber within the forests for which the Corporation are contractors, unless the Corporation refuse to deliver timber for Government purposes on the requisition of the local government or the Conservator, as the case may be, at reasonable contract rates and within a reasonable time.

(*l.*) That the customary rights of the people, safeguarded in the leases with the ex-King, shall not be interfered with or suspended by this Agreement.

(*m.*) That the Corporation accept the sum of *Rs.* 4,34,434. 14., in full satisfaction of their claims against the late King of Burma, as shown in the account of 24th June 1887, except such as may be preferred on account of the Queen's necklace and war losses; provided that this exception be not held to admit any liability on account thereof.

(*n.*) That for all timber extracted after the 24th June 1887, and up to the date from which the new contract comes in force, the Corporation shall pay royalty at the following rates—

| | |
|---|---|
| (i.) On all timber measuring 4 feet 6 inches and over in mean girth and 18 feet and over in length - | *Rs.* 10 per ton. |
| (ii.) On all timber of smaller dimensions than those named in (i) - - - - - - - | *Rs.* 6 per ton. |

Enclosure 3, in No. 1.

II.—Proposed Draft Terms of Agreement with the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, which the Government of India is willing to accept.

1. THAT Government assume possession and control of all forests leased by the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited.

2. That the Corporation work the following forests, as lessees, for the extraction of teak timber, for the periods named hereunder :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ningyan Forest - - - | Up to 31st December | | 1897 |
| Chindwin Forest - - | „ | „ | 1900 |
| Mu Forest - - - - | „ | „ | 1900 |
| Taungdwingyi Forest - - | „ | „ | 1900 |
| Thaingôn Forest - - | „ | „ | 1900 |
| Pyaungshu Forest - - | „ | „ | 1904 |
| Yaw Forest - - - | „ | „ | 1900 |

Provided (i) that no trees are felled during the last 12 months of working; and (ii) that the Corporation shall not be entitled to any payment or compensation for any work done or expenses incurred in respect of timber which has not been taken past any of the revenue or rafting stations, which will be distinctly defined and named in the lease to be entered into for each forest, on the dates on which the lease lapses, as mentioned above against each forest.

All timber which remains unextracted, *i.e.*, which has not passed the revenue and rafting stations specified in each lease, shall become the absolute property of Government, and the Corporation shall have no lien thereon, any loss to the Corporation and any gain to Government having been fully considered in the advantages this Agreement confers.

3. That the Corporation be allowed to surrender the Malun and Mindun Forests on the execution of this Agreement.

4. That the Corporation may, with the consent of the Local Government and on giving two full years' notice, surrender any of the forests included in this Agreement. Provided that the condition hereinafter agreed to of an annual gross extraction of 50,000 tons shall remain in force for the rest of the forests in the possession of the Corporation until the 31st December 1897, when the Agreement for the Ningyan Forest lapses, *i.e.*, that the Corporation shall till then extract annually not less than 50,000 tons from such forests as are in their possession, subject to such conditions of working as are laid down by the law and rules, and not less than 30,000 tons after the 31st December 1897. Provided, also, that the Local Government shall not withhold its consent to such surrender if the Corporation are prevented, by causes not under their own control, from working the forest.

5. That the Government reserve to itself the right to cancel the lease of any forest in the working of which the Corporation commit a breach of, or fail to comply with, any of the conditions attached to the lease of such forest; and that the Government reserve the right, in the event of failure or refusal by the Corporation to pay the royalty for each forest hereunder agreed to, to cancel the lease of all or any of the forests, in addition to any other measure for recovery of its dues which the Government may take.

6. That the conditions on which the Corporation shall work the seven forests above named are as follows :—

(*a.*) That the Government bind themselves to girdle, or permit the Corporation to girdle, teak trees in sufficient number to provide for an aggregate average annual outturn of not less than 100,000 tons of teak

timber, in addition to such teak timber as may be required for Government purposes; the proportion girdled in each forest to be ordinarily as follows:—

| | | *Tons.* |
|---|---|---|
| Ningyan Forest, sufficient trees for | - - - | 60,000 |
| Chindwin Forest - ditto | - - - - | 21,000 |
| Mu Forest - - - ditto | - - - - | 10,000 |
| Taungdwingyi Forest ditto | - - - - | 1,500 |
| Thaingôn Forest - ditto | - - - - | 5,500 |
| Pyaungshu Forest - ditto | - - - - | 2,000 |
| Yaw Forest - - ditto | - - - - | Proportion to be fixed after the end of 1890; |

provided that if it is proved to the satisfaction of Government that the condition of any forest shows that, in due consideration of the maintenance of its present character, no further girdling should take place, this proportion may be altered.

(*b.*) That the Corporation bind themselves to extract, *i.e.*, to bring to the rafting stations annually not less than 50,000 tons of teak timber until the 31st December 1897, and not less from each forest district than—

| | *Tons.* |
|---|---|
| Ningyan Forest - - - - - - | 30,000 |
| Chindwin Forest - - - - - - | 10,500 |
| Mu Forest - - - - - - - | 5,000 |
| Taungdwingyi Forest - - - - - | 750 |
| Thaingôn Forest - - - - - - | 2,750 |
| Pyaungshu Forest - - - - - - | 1,000 |
| Yaw Forest - - - - - - - | Quantity to be fixed immediately after the end of 1890; |

this proportion to be maintained, provided that a sufficient quantity of girdled timber is placed at the disposal of the Corporation in each forest; that from the 31st December 1897, and up to the 31st December 1900, the Corporation bind themselves to extract, *i.e.*, to bring to the rafting stations annually not less than 30,000 tons of timber, in such proportion from each forest district as may hereafter be agreed upon.

(*c.*) That a separate lease shall be made for each forest, and that revenue and rafting stations for each forest shall be distinctly specified and named; that such lease shall specify the limits of the forest to which it refers, class of trees which may be felled, the manner in which such trees shall be felled and logged, the manner in which waterways may be utilized, and the power of the forest officer to remove obstructions in such waterways at the cost of the lessee.

(*d.*) That it shall be open to the parties to this Agreement to revise the scales of minimum girdling and extraction stated above in (*a*) and (*b*).

(*e.*) That the Corporation shall pay a royalty as follows on all timber extracted, *i.e.*, which has been brought to the rafting stations, whether it is sold locally or exported:—

(i.) On all timber measuring 4 ft. 6 in. and over in mean girth, and 18 feet and upwards in length - - - - - - - - - *Rs.* 10 per ton.

(ii.) On all timber of smaller dimensions - *Rs.* 6 per ton.

(*f.*) That if in any year the Corporation extract less than the minimum quantity laid down in this Agreement, they shall pay, for each ton of the number of tons by which the total quantity extracted is deficient from the total quantity laid down in this Agreement, a fine of *Rs.* 9. 7.; provided that, if the condition of the creeks and streams generally over all the forests in any year has been so unfavourable, or if any adverse circumstances over which the Corporation had no control have arisen, such

such as, in the opinion of the Local Government, to prevent the extraction of the full minimum of 50,000 tons, the Local Government may remit the fine on the whole of the deficient number of tons on account of that year.

(*g.*) That if in any year the Corporation extract less than the minimum number of tons laid down or agreed on for any forest, they shall pay, for each ton of the number of tons by which the total quantity extracted is deficient from the minimum laid down or agreed on for such forest, a fine of *Rs.* 9. 7.

Unless—

(i.) In the opinion of the Local Government there have been unusual difficulties in the way of extraction of timber from such forest sufficient to account for the deficient extraction; and

(ii.) The Local Government is satisfied that the Corporation had provided ample dragging and other working power to extract the minimum number of tons if circumstances had been usually favourable.

(*h.*) The Corporation shall deliver at any place on the ordinary line of export from any forest, on the requisition of the Local Government if the quantity exceeds 200 tons, and of the Conservator of Forests if the quantity does not exceed 200 tons, such quantities of timber as may be required for *bonâ fide* Government purposes, at such rates, not exceeding those which may be prescribed by any rules in force, as may be agreed upon; provided that, in the event of any unusually large quantity of timber being required for Government purposes, the Local Government shall give the Corporation reasonable notice, in anticipation of the demand, in order to enable the Corporation, if necessary, to strengthen their staff in the particular forest on which the demand is to be made.

(*i.*) That the Government shall employ no other contractors to fell or extract timber within any of the forests leased by the Corporation, unless the Corporation refuse to deliver timber for Government purposes under requisition of the Local Government or the Conservator, as the case may be, at reasonable contract rates and within a reasonable time.

(*j.*) That the customary rights of the people, safeguarded in the leases with the ex-King, shall not be interfered with or suspended by this Agreement, or any leases made under it.

(*k.*) That the Corporation accept the sum of Rupees four lacs and thirty-four thousand four hundred and thirty-four, and annas fourteen (*Rs.* 4,34,434. 14.), in full satisfaction of their claims against the late King of Burma as shown in the account of the 24th June 1887, except such as may be preferred on account of the Queen's necklace and war losses; provided that this exception be not held to admit any liability on account thereof.

(*l.*) That for all timber extracted after the 24th June 1887, and up to the date from which the new contract comes into force, the Corporation shall pay royalty at the following rates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (i.) On all timber measuring 4 ft. 6 in. and over in mean girth, and 18 feet and over in length - - - - - - - - - | *Rs.* 10 per ton. |
| (ii.) On all timber of smaller dimensions than those mentioned in (i.) - - - - - | *Rs.* 6 per ton. |

No. 2.

LETTER, No. 8, of 9th October 1888, from the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Forests), to the Secretary of State for India.

WE have the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, copy of papers which contain the final result of the negotiations with the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, in respect of the leases of forests in Upper Burma granted them by the late Government. For this satisfactory solution of a difficult and intricate question much credit is due, in our opinion, to the Chief Commissioner of Burma and our Inspector General of Forests, whose tact and judgment in their personal conferences with the representatives of the Corporation contributed much to the successful termination of this protracted case.

2. We may add that the payments to be made to the Corporation under the arrangements now effected have been entirely adjusted by per contra debits of the royalty due to Government on account of timber extracted from the forests by the Corporation.

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Enclosure 1, in No. 2.

No. 516—6 F., dated Rangoon, 21st August 1888.

From the Officiating Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma to the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

IN continuation of my letter, No. 641—6 F., dated the 23rd June 1888, I am desired to report the final result of the negociations with the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation.

Mr. Ribbentrop met the Chief Commissioner at Mandalay, and at a preliminary consultation, at which Mr. Hill was present, it was decided to refuse any reduction in the tonnage rates of 10 rupees and six rupees per ton proposed by the Government of India, but to give the Corporation once more the opportunity of accepting the proceeds-principle, with a reduction for the first three years of the contract, as formerly offered. The representative of the Corporation was then invited to meet the Chief Commissioner and Mr. Ribbentrop.

2. Mr. Andrews, who appeared on behalf of the Corporation, and was empowered to act for them, refused positively to entertain this offer, and said that, unless some concession were made to him, his instructions were not to continue the negociations. He was informed that the tonnage rates could not be reduced, and that, unless the Corporation came to terms, the Government was prepared to stop the timber until the lump-sum rents, due under the King's lease, were paid. Mr. Andrews pleaded the great expense to which the Corporation has been put in reorganising its establishments, and more especially he laid stress upon the cost of maintaining Karen guards in the forests in the Pyinmana and Chindwin Districts, without which his European officers could not be expected to work. It was apparent that, although the Corporation might very likely be coerced into accepting the terms offered by the Government of India, as stated in the draft Agreement in its entirety, yet there was no likelihood of their consenting until after they had time to bring further influence to bear upon the Home Government.

3. In the Chief Commissioner's opinion, a speedy settlement with the Corporation, and the avoidance of further agitation and discussion, is most desirable for many reasons, especially as the other lessees, whose contracts are still unsigned, are holding back until the result of the negociations with the Corporation is seen. He admits, to some extent, the justice of the plea raised by the Corporation regarding the Karen guards. Although these guards were entertained by the Corporation primarily in their own interests,

yet

yet they have no doubt contributed to the general order of the district in which they are employed, by preventing dacoits from finding a safe refuge in the forests. It is also true that, owing to the presence of one or two gangs in the hills east of the Pyinmana District, the maintenance of these guards is necessary. It appeared to the Chief Commissioner, after consulting Mr. Ribbentrop and Mr. Hill, that if any concession was to be made to the Corporation, it might be most conveniently and fairly made by undertaking to pay some part of the cost of the guards employed in the forests. It was, therefore, decided that Mr. Andrews should be offered, as the only possible concession, the payment of the Karen guards up to a total sum of one lakh of rupees. This concession was offered as a pure act of grace, and not as admitting any claim on the part of the Corporation to place the charge of maintaining guards upon the Government.

Mr. Andrews has been required to sign the general contract on behalf of the Corporation, and also to execute the separate contract required for each forest, so that no possible excuse for re-opening the discussion may remain. Mr. Andrews accepted these terms, and the matter has accordingly been finally closed. Care has been taken to enter in the contract a clause securing the Government from all responsibility for the maintenance of such guards as the forest lessee may need for the protection of his servants or contractors.

The contracts with the other lessees will be settled on the same lines. It will be unnecessary to make any similar concession to them.

4. The Chief Commissioner proposes that the lakh of rupees, which under the present settlement is to be paid to the Corporation for the forest guards, should be taken as a charge against the Upper Burma Forest Revenues, and that the Corporation shall get credit for it against the duty leviable on their timber.

Copies of the general Agreement and separate contracts, as signed, subject to any verbal alterations which the law officers may consider it necessary to make in order to express the intention of the contracting parties, are enclosed.

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Enclosure 2, in No. 2.

MAIN AGREEMENT between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation Limited.

ARTICLES of Agreement made and entered into this 18th day of August 1888 between the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereinafter referred to as the Secretary of State) of the one part and the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation "Limited" a Joint Stock Company having its registered office in Bombay (hereinafter referred to as the Corporation) of the other part Whereas the Corporation have for many years past leased Teak Forests in Upper Burma and when the British Government took possession of that kingdom the Corporation claimed not only to hold leases of forests stretching over a very large extent of country but also to be entitled under promises from the Government of the late King to renewals of such leases after the expiration of the existing terms And whereas the Corporation claimed from the British Government (I.) a very large sum of money said to be due to them by the Government of the late King on a balance of account and (II.) damages or compensation for the losses said to have been caused to the Corporation in timber elephants and money advances to foresters by the war and the disturbances that ensued thereon And whereas there have been protracted negociations between the parties hereto with the view of bringing about an amicable adjustment of the several matters in dispute between them and such negociations have resulted in the compromise the terms of which are embodied in these presents Now these presents witness that it is hereby mutually covenanted and agreed between and by the said parties hereto as follows:—

1. That Government shall be taken to have assumed possession and

control of all forests leased to the Corporation by the late Government of Upper Burma.

2. That the Corporation shall subject to the Upper Burmah Forest Regulation (No. VI. of 1887) and all rules and notifications passed and to be passed thereunder work the following forest tracts as contractors for the extraction of teak timber for the period named hereunder—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pyinmana Forest | - - | up to 31st December | 1897 |
| Chindwin Forest | - - | „ „ | 1900 |
| Mu Forest | - - - | „ „ | 1900 |
| Taungdwingyi Forest | - | „ „ | 1900 |
| Thaingôn Forest | - - | „ „ | 1900 |
| Pyaungshu Forest | - - | „ „ | 1904 |
| Yaw Forest | - - - | „ „ | 1900 |

Provided (i) that no trees are felled during the last 12 months of working (ii) that all timber which has not passed one or other of the revenue stations specified in each lease and in respect of which the rent or royalty payable has not been paid and on which the Government revenue-paid hammer mark has not been affixed shall be considered as unextracted and shall remain the absolute property of Government and the Corporation shall have no lien on or interest in any timber which shall remain unextracted at the end of their lease or license nor shall they be entitled to any compensation for any work done or expenses incurred in respect of such last-mentioned timber.

3. That the Corporation shall be allowed to surrender the Malun and Mindun Forests on the execution of this Agreement.

4. That the Corporation may with consent of the Local Government and on giving two full years' notice in writing to them surrender any of the forests included in this Agreement provided that the provision hereinafter contained for an annual gross extraction of 50,000 tons shall remain in force for the rest of the forests which are being worked by the Corporation under this Agreement until the 31st December 1897 when the Agreement for the Pyinmana Forest lapses *i.e.* that the Corporation shall till then extract annually not less than 50,000 tons from such forests as are being worked by them and not less than 30,000 tons after the 31st December 1897 and up to 31st December 1900 Provided also that the Local Government shall not withhold its consent to such surrender if the Corporation are prevented by causes not under their own control from working the forests.

5. That the Secretary of State shall be at liberty not only to cancel the lease of any forest in the working of which the Corporation fail to comply with any of the conditions attached to the lease of such forest but also in the event of failure or refusal by the Corporation to pay the royalty for each forest hereunder agreed to to cancel the lease of all or any of the forests and this in addition and without prejudice to any other measure for recovery of its dues which the Government may take.

6. That the conditions on which the Corporation shall work the seven forest tracts above-named are as follows—

(*a.*) The Government shall girdle or will permit the Corporation to girdle teak trees in sufficient number to provide for an aggregate average annual outturn of not less than 100,000 tons of teak timber in addition to such teak timber as may be required for Government purposes the proportion girdled in each forest to be ordinarily as follows—

| | *Tons.* |
|---|---|
| Pyinmana Forest sufficient trees for - - - | 60,000 |
| Chindwin Forest - „ - - - - | 21,000 |
| Mu Forest - - „ - - - - | 10,000 |
| Taungdwingyi Forest „ - - - - | 1,500 |
| Thaingôn Forest - „ - - - - | 5,500 |
| Pyaungshu Forest - „ - - - - | 2,000 |
| Yaw Forest - - „ - - | Proportion to be fixed after the end of 1890. |

Provided

Provided that if it is proved to the satisfaction of Government that the condition of any forest shows that in due consideration of the maintenance of its present character no further girdling should take place this proportion may be altered.

(*b.*) The Corporation will extract *i.e.* bring to the revenue stations annually not less than 50,000 tons of teak timber until the 31st December 1897 and not less from each forest district than

| | *Tons.* |
|---|---|
| Pyinmana Forest - - - - - - | 30,000 |
| Chindwin Forest - - - - - - | 10,500 |
| Mu Forest - - - - - - - | 5,000 |
| Taungdwingyi Forest - - - - - | 750 |
| Thaingôn Forest - - - - - - | 2,750 |
| Pyaungshu Forest - - - - - - | 1,000 |
| Yaw Forest - - - - | Quantity to be fixed immediately after the end of 1890. |

This proportion to be maintained provided that a sufficient quantity of girdled timber is placed at the disposal of the Corporation in each forest and from the 31st December 1897 and up to the 31st December 1900 the Corporation bind themselves to extract *i.e.* to bring to the revenue stations annually not less than 30,000 tons of timber in such proportion from each forest district as may hereafter be agreed upon.

(*c.*) A separate lease or license shall be made for each forest and the revenue and rafting stations for each forest shall be distinctly specified and named Such lease or license shall specify the limits of the forest to which it refers the class of trees which may be felled the manner in which such trees shall be felled and logged the manner in which waterways may be utilised and the power of the forest officer to remove obstructions in such waterways at the cost of the Corporation.

(*d.*) It shall be open to the parties to this Agreement to revise the scale of minimum girdling and extraction within the total quantities stated above in (*a*) and (*b*).

(*e.*) The Corporation shall pay a royalty as follows on all timber extracted *i.e.* which has been brought to the revenue stations for export and also on all timber sold locally—

(i.) On all timber measuring 4 ft. 6 in. and over in mean girth and 18 ft. and upwards in length - } *Rs.* 10 per ton.

(ii.) On all timber of smaller dimensions - *Rs.* 6 per ton.

(*f.*) If in any year excepting the last year of each contract the Corporation extract less than the minimum quantity laid down in this Agreement they shall pay for each ton of the number of tons by which the total quantity extracted is less than the total quantity hereby agreed to be extracted a fine of Rs. 9. 7. provided that if the conditions of the creeks and streams generally over all the forests in any year has been unusually unfavourable or if any adverse circumstances over which the Corporation had no control have arisen such as in the opinion of the Local Government to prevent the extraction of the full minimum of 50,000 tons the Local Government may remit the fine on the whole of the deficient number of tons on account of that year.

(*g.*) If in any year excepting the last year of each contract the Corporation extract less than the minimum number of tons laid down or agreed on for any forest they shall pay for each ton of the number of tons by which the total quantity extracted is less than the minimum laid down or agreed on for such forest a fine of *Rs.* 9. 7. unless—

(i.) In the opinion of the Local Government there have been unusual difficulties in the way of extraction of timber from such forest sufficient to account for the deficient extraction and

(ii.) The Local Government is satisfied that the Corporation had provided ample dragging and other working power to extract the minimum number of tons if circumstances had been usually favourable.

Provided always that nothing herein contained shall render the Corporation liable to pay a double fine for the same deficiency.

(*h.*) The Corporation shall deliver at any place the Upper Burma on the ordinary line of export from any forest on the requisition of the Local Government if the quantity exceeds 200 tons and of the Conservator of Forests if the quantity does not exceed 200 tons such quantities of timber as may be required for *bonâ fide* Government purposes at such rates not exceeding those which may be prescribed by any rules then in force as may be agreed upon provided that in the event of any unusually large quantity of timber being required for Government purposes the Local Government shall give the Corporation reasonable notice in anticipation of the demand in order to enable the Corporation if necessary to strengthen their staff in the particular forest on which the demand is to be made.

(*i.*) In the event of the Corporation refusing or neglecting to deliver timber for Government purposes under requisition of the Local Government or the Conservator as the case may be at reasonable contract rates and within a reasonable time the Government shall be at liberty to extract themselves or employ other contractors to fell or extract timber within any of the forests leased by the Corporation.

(*j.*) The customary rights of the people safeguarded in the leases with the ex-King shall not be interfered with or suspended by this Agreement or any leases made under it.

(*k.*) The Corporation shall accept the sum of Rupees four lacs and thirty-four thousand four hundred and thirty-four and annas fourteen (4,34,434. 14.) in full satisfaction of their claims against the late King of Burma as shown in the account of the 24th June 1887 except such as may be preferred on account of the price of a necklace alleged to have been supplied by the Corporation to the late Queen and war losses provided that this exception be not held to admit any liability on the part of the Secretary of State on account of the same claims or either of them.

(*l.*) For all timber extracted after the 24th June 1887 and up to the date from which the new contract comes into force the Corporation shall pay royalty at the following rates—

| | |
|---|---|
| (i.) On all timber measuring 4 ft. 6 in. and over in mean girth and 18 feet and over in length - - | *Rs.* 10 per ton. |
| (ii.) On all timber of smaller dimensions than those mentioned in (i) - - - - - - | *Rs.* 6 per ton. |

In the event of any disputes arising as to the interpretation of any of the clauses or provisions of this Agreement the decision of the Chief Commissioner shall be final.

In conclusion it is hereby covenanted and agreed that these presents and any or all sub-licenses executed under this Agreement shall be liable to such verbal alterations as may be considered necessary or advisable by the legal advisers to the Government of India provided that the sense and purport of these presents or any agreement executed thereunder shall not be altered or changed and it is further agreed that this license or sub-licenses framed thereunder which may have been altered by the legal advisers to the Government of India shall be duly signed by the contracting parties and shall be submitted for these presents or any sub-license which may have been executed under this Agreement.

In

In witness whereof the Conservator of Forests and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Forest Department Upper Burma on behalf of the said Secretary of State and Louis Andrews on behalf of the said Corporation have hereunto set their hand the day and year first hereinbefore written.

(signed) *H. C. Hill*
Conservator of Forests and
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
Forest Department Upper Burma

Witnesses
(signed) *C. A. Toppit*
*Bert. Ribbentrop*

(signed) *Louis Andrews.*

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Enclosure 3, in No. 2.

From the Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

No. 981 F.—Revenue and Agricultural Department.—Forests.

Simla, 3rd October 1888.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 516–6 F., dated the 21st August last, reporting the final result of the negotiations with the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, in respect of the leases of forests in Upper Burma granted them by the late Government; and forwarding a copy of the Articles of Agreement (License) entered into with the Corporation, together with copy of seven sub-licenses similarly executed.

2. In reply, I am to convey the confirmation of the Government of India to all your proceedings in this matter, including the grant (as an act of grace) of one lakh of rupees as a contribution by Government towards the expenses incurred by the Corporation on the maintenance of armed Karen guards, who were originally engaged for the protection of their forest works, but who, by their presence, served to secure the preservation of peace and order in the districts where they were employed. It is observed, and approved of, that the provisions of the sub-licenses distinctly bar any further claims in this connection.

3. In conclusion, I am to express the gratification of the Government of India at the satisfactory termination of the difficult and intricate negotiations in question.

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No. 3.

DESPATCH from the Secretary of State for India in Council to the Governor General of India in Council, No. 97 (Revenue), dated 22nd November 1888.

I HAVE considered in Council your letters* concerning the final settlement of the questions pending since 1885 in regard to the claims of the Bombay Corporation upon the forests of Upper Burma. I learn that the second draft Agreement, which provides for a tonnage rate of royalty, has been adopted.

*No. 5, dated 21 July 1888.
No. 8, dated 9th October 1888.

2. I approve your having assented to the concession whereby, as an act of grace, the sum of one lakh is contributed by the Forest Department towards the cost of Karen guards, maintained in the forests by the Corporation for the protection of their agents and for the maintenance of order.

3. I share your Excellency's satisfaction that this matter should have been brought to an amicable adjustment, and your appreciation of the good service done by the Chief Commissioner and the Inspector General of Forests in securing such an adjustment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Cross.*

---

# EAST INDIA
## (BOMBAY-BURMA TRADING CORPORATION).

**RETURN** of CONTRACT between the SECRETARY OF STATE for INDIA and the BOMBAY-BURMA TRADING CORPORATION referring to the TEAK FORESTS of UPPER BURMA, and CORRESPONDENCE relating thereto.

(*Sir Roper Lethbridge.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
27 *August* 1889.

[*Price* 2½ *d.*]

346. *Under* 3 *oz.*

H.—12. 9. 89.

# EAST INDIA (UPPER BURMA, INTOXICATING LIQUORS).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 3 August 1888;—*for*,

"COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE that has passed between the SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA in Council and the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, and also between the VICEROY of INDIA and the CHIEF COMMISSIONER of BURMA, relating to the issuing of LICENSES for the Sale of INTOXICATING LIQUORS and of OPIUM in UPPER BURMA."

India Office,
9 August 1888.

J. A. GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State.

*(Mr. Bryce.)*

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
9 *August* 1888.

LONDON:
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AND
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COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE that has passed between the SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA in Council and the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, and also between the VICEROY OF INDIA and the CHIEF COMMISSIONER of BURMA, relating to the issuing of LICENCES for the sale of INTOXICATING LIQUORS and of OPIUM in UPPER BURMA.

(Revenue, No. 63.)

The Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency The Right Honourable The Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord, India Office, London, 18 August 1887.

WITH reference to recent correspondence, I forward herewith, for your Excellency's information, copy of the papers noted in the margin,* respecting the issue of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors and opium in Burma.

* Question by Mr. Bryce, 22nd July 1887.
Answer.
Question by Mr. Bryce, 2nd August 1887.
Answer.

2. You state that you do not understand why the question is now raised, as no orders have been passed by you since the regulation of 19th March 1886, a matter in regard to which I am addressing you separately in the Legislative Department. I find, however, in the proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, Burma, for December 1886, distinct proposals in connection with this mattter. The reply which I caused to be given to Mr. Bryce on the 22nd July last was founded mainly upon this document, which was considered likely to form the basis of any measures which might be deemed expedient. As, however, you explain in your telegram of the 6th instant that some recent action has taken place in connection with the grant of spirit licences in Burma, it is not necessary further to allude to this matter, especially as I now gather from you that the whole subject of the Burmese opium and liquor traffic is under consideration. I shall therefore await a full report of your proceedings, including a return of licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors and opium issued in Upper Burma since the annexation of that country, showing the number of such licences issued; the times at which the districts for which, and the periods for which, they have been issued; the prices paid for them respectively; the conditions or regulations subject to which, they have been issued; and the estimated number (so far as is ascertainable) of Chinese, of Shans, and other non-Burman Buddhists, and of non-Burmans who are not Buddhists, in each of the several districts aforesaid.

3. I do not desire to fetter your discretion in general matters of administration, and it does not seem necessary that you should receive my special sanction before making such arrangements for the revenue administration of the province as you may consider necessary. I desire, however, to impress upon you that the strongest precautions should be taken to prevent the sale of opium and spirits to Burmans, and the issue of licences in places where the population is purely Burmese.

4. I am aware of your desire to be informed at once when the attention of Parliament is likely to be called to any subject of Indian administration, and I know that you are fully alive to the expediency in matters of importance of keeping me duly informed as to the progress of affairs. In the present instance, however, the only details procurable are contained in the volumes of proceedings where the narrative is disconnected and incomplete. Nor is it possible in some cases to trace accurately the course of events, seeing that isolated circumstances are frequently modified by subsequent transactions.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Cross.*

(ENCLOSURE.)

*Friday, 22nd July* 1887.

Mr. Bryce.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India,—

(1.) Whether it is the fact that, under the Native Kings of Independent Burma the sale and use of intoxicating spirits and of opium were strictly prohibited to natives.

(2.) Whether the Government of India has lately inquired, from the officers in charge of districts in Upper Burma, their opinion as to the propriety of licensing the sale of intoxicating spirits and of opium.

(3.) Whether the great majority of the officers so consulted have reported against the introduction of such a licensing system, and stated that it would prove highly injurious to the native population.

(4.) And whether, notwithstanding such reports, the Government of India have lately made an order for the issue of licenses for the sale of spirits, and intend to authorise the sale of opium.

(1) and (2.) Yes.

(3.) The reports have not yet reached the Secretary of State, but he understands that the introduction of a general licensing system for the sale of intoxicating liquor and opium is deprecated.

(4.) No such order has been reported to the Secretary of State. But it may become expedient to grant licenses for the sale of spirits in such towns as Mandalay, Bhamo, and other places where Chinese and other non-Burmans chiefly congregate. The Chinese, Shans, Kachyens, and other non-Burman races have long been in the habit of consuming opium, which is imported from Yunnan, and it may be expedient to regulate the sale of opium by restricting it to the larger towns, and forbidding its sale to Burmans or in country districts. Whatever regulations are made will be for the purpose of restricting the sale of spirits and opium in the interest of public order, and of preventing their sale to Burmans, and most certainly not with the view of raising revenue thereby.

*Tuesday, 2nd August* 1887.

Mr. Bryce.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India,—

(1). Whether any licenses for the sale of intoxicating spirits have already been issued in Upper Burma; and whether, if so, some such licences have been issued in districts where there are no Chinese, and the population is purely Burmese.

(2). Whether Her Majesty's Government will now consent to present to the House the reports recently received by the Government of India from officers in charge of districts in Upper Burma, relating to the question of issuing licences for the sale of intoxicants and of opium, together with other correspondence bearing on the subject which they can properly produce.

(3). And whether Her Majesty's Government will undertake that no licences for the sale of intoxicants or of opium in Upper Burmah shall be issued until those reports have been presented, and until the regulations under which it is proposed to issue such licences have been laid upon the table of the House.

(1.) The Secretary of State is informed by the Viceroy that no orders relating to the sale of either opium or spirits in Upper Burma have been issued by the Government of India since the approval of the regulation of 19 March 1886. Under this regulation the sale of opium and spirits to Burmans was prohibited. All licences issued and now subsisting have been issued under this regulation.

(2.) The reports referred to have not yet been received by the Secretary of State, and cannot, therefore, be now presented to the House. On their arrival the Secretary of State will consider them and all other correspondence on the subject, with the view of giving to Parliament all information bearing on the subject which can properly be produced.

(3.) All licences to sell opium or spirit are only issued under condition that these articles shall not be sold to Burmans. The issue of licences cannot, in the opinion of the Government of India, be suspended, because then the importation of opium, the manufacture of spirit, and the sale of both would at once be unrestricted. The Secretary of State is informed that the whole subject of the Burman opium and liquor traffic is still under the consideration of the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and his proposals are not yet before the Government of India. But the Secretary of State will intimate his opinion to the Viceroy that the strongest precautions should be taken to prevent the sale of opium and spirits to Burmans and the issue of licences in places where the population is purely Burmese.

(No. 159 of 1888.)

Government of India.—Department of Finance and Commerce.—Separate Revenue, Excise.

The Government of India to The Right Honourable Viscount *Cross*, G.C.B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India; dated Simla 16th June 1888.

My Lord,

In Despatch No. 63, dated the 18th August 1887, your Lordship desired to be furnished with "a full report of our proceedings, including a return of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors and opium issued in Upper Burma since the annexation of that country, showing the number of such licenses issued, the times at which, the districts for which, and the periods for which they have been issued, the prices paid for them respectively; the conditions or regulations subject to which they have been issued, and the estimated number (so far as is ascertainable) of Chinese, of Shans, and other non-Burman Buddhists and of non-Burmans who are not Buddhists, in each of the several districts aforesaid." It was at the same time stated that, though it was not necessary that we should obtain sanction before making arrangements for the revenue administration of Burma, your Lordship desired to impress upon us that the strongest precautions should be taken to prevent the sale of opium and spirits to Burmans. We have now the honour to forward copies of communications received from the Chief Commissioner of Burma, which are noted in the schedule annexed to this Despatch, and to report the orders which we have passed on the proposals submitted by him.

2. Before discussing the question how the traffic in opium and intoxicating liquors in Upper Burma should be dealt with, it is necessary first to consider what the present facts are regarding their use. The answers given by the district officers to the series of questions put to them by the Chief Commissioner show not only what the present condition of Upper Burma is in this respect, but also what it was under the late Burmese Government. It may not be wise to assume that these answers in all cases show correctly what proportion of the people are abstainers, and what proportion are non-abstainers; but the broad facts are such as can be readily ascertained, and these have been placed beyond doubt by the enquiries which have been made by the district officers. It is clear that drinking, whether of rice spirit, jaggery spirit, or of toddy, has always been, and is, a fairly common practice in Burma. It is practised somewhere commonly, somewhere rarely, but the fact is there, and the main features of the situation are shown to be,—

(1) The people of Burma in every district drink; in some places abstention is the rule, and in others the exception.

(2) The sympathies of the respectable classes, or at any rate of those among them who are of mature age, are decidedly against a policy of allowing unrestricted sale, though there has been no formal protest emanating from Burmans themselves.

(3) Drunkenness was an offence under the monarchy, but there was not even the pretence of a systematic repression of it, the administration of the prohibitory ordinance being altogether capricious.

3. In the case of opium also the facts are simple. No license for sale or import of opium has been given, and no revenue is derived from the traffic; but the traffic certainly exists; and the stringent rules against the sale of opium which were enacted, and it is said somewhat rigorously enforced, as soon as we took over the country, failed altogether to suppress the trade, although they caused it to disappear from public view; and at present opium is reported to be cheap and easily procurable. The prohibitions of the late Burmese Government against the possession of opium were equally ineffective and in conflict with its official actions. An important duty of 5 rupees a viss (3·65 lb.) was in fact charged on opium imported into Mogaung, and it was so common as to be used as a medium of exchange at the jade mines. With respect to the inconsistency

sistency shown by the late Burmese Government in this matter, it is pointed out that a similar prohibition was in force against killing animals, although there were classes who had no other means of livelihood than catching fish.

4. It is clear then that in both cases we have to deal with a large existing traffic, and the first question which arises is whether it is possible by legislation to suppress this traffic, and to wholly prevent the consumption of either opium or intoxicating liquor. If it is not possible to enforce a law of this nature, then the only alternative is to regulate and control the traffic; and any attempt to regulate it must commence with the establishment of a system of licenses. By this means, although the price of licit liquor may be higher than the previous price of smuggled liquor, a considerable part of the demand for illicit liquor will be removed; and as the methods of manufacture and the channels of the traffic become known, there will be a chance of the remaining trade in smuggling being successfully dealt with. In that case, however, it is important to observe that the only questions with which the Government of India has to deal are questions not of principle but of administration, and they are questions which have already become thoroughly familiar under the very varied conditions which exist in different parts of India.

5. As regards the question of fact whether Government is able to carry out a policy of absolute prohibition, we cannot hesitate to adopt the conclusion that the local administration is in the best position to judge of what it can do and of what it cannot do, and we agree with the chief Commissioner in thinking that in Upper Burma a law for this purpose could not be practically enforced. On this point the Chief Commissioner in his first letter simply remarks that by anyone who has seen the country and knows the character of the people to be dealt with, and the means at the disposal of Government, the task of preventing illicit importation of opium or illicit manufacture and consumption of liquor will be admitted to be hopeless. As, however, we consider it a matter of importance that there should be no misapprehension regarding this, we desire to draw attention to some of the difficulties which render an experiment of this kind less likely to be successful in Upper Burma than elsewhere.

6. In other parts of India, where the country is thickly populated, thoroughly known, and has long been opened out and settled; where we maintain costly preventive establishments; and where licit opium and liquor are offered for sale at prices which, if high compared with the incomes of the people, are not prohibitive; we nevertheless find from the records of our criminal courts, and from other sources of information available to us, that smuggling is extensively carried on. In Upper Burma, however, the country is to a great extent sparsely populated, unknown, impassable, and covered with jungle, and the facilities for smuggling are immensely greater. In such a country it is practically impossible to prevent the importation of opium or the manufacture of illicit liquor. A proposal to establish a customs line along the frontier was, indeed, considered by the Chief Commissioner, but, after consultation with the various local officers, it was abandoned as hopeless, apart from the consideration that it is quite impracticable on account of the prohibitive cost; and, as regards liquor, it is stated that in the wild forest and jungle with which the country is covered, illicit distillation can be carried on without fear of detection. It is obvious too, that the same causes render easy the illicit sale of opium and liquor when once they have been brought into or manufactured in the country.

7. In addition to this, the agencies which the Government might be able to utilise for the purposes of detection are not such as have much chance of successful working. It is pointed out by the Chief Commissioner that, though the opinion of the priesthood and of the better classes is adverse to the use of intoxicating liquor, it is idle to expect any active support from these classes in the enforcement of a restrictive law. In Lower Burma it is reported that little assistance is obtained from informers and from rival dealers, and there appears no reason to expect that such assistance will prove more useful for detective purposes in Upper Burma. There remains only the agency of the police. Of these, the Burma recruits may be regarded as for this purpose untrustworthy. The force is, however, almost wholly composed of foreigners, and the foreign police officers, can be at once identified; they have little sympathy with the people; and even if they were not already otherwise fully employed, and could always

always be relied on to resist the powerful and persistent inducements that will be offered to secure their passive assistance, they would constitute a most unpromising agency for employment on detective duties. Nor, apart from the evils of endeavouring to enforce a law which could be so easily evaded, and which must necessarily in its punishments be capricious and unpopular, is there any probability, even if the Government were prepared to sacrifice progress in all other directions in order to pay for improved administration in this one, that in such a country a policy of absolute prohibition would meet with any real success. The alternative is therefore forced on us of bringing the traffic under control by the establishment of as complete an excise system as the conditions of the case admit.

8. The following are the proposals of the Chief Commissioner for the purpose of regulating and controlling the traffic in intoxicating liquors:—

(1.) To extend the Excise Act to Burma, so as to give a legal basis to the measures of restriction and prevention which it is intended to introduce.

(2.) As regards the three northern districts, Bhamo, Myadaung, and Ruby Mines, where drinking is as common as in India, to adopt the ordinary Indian method of licensed central distilleries or regulated outsills for manufacture; and to sell by auction the privilege of vend at places where a demand for spirits exists.

(3.) In other places to confine manufacture and sale to the head-quarters of subdivisions and districts; to allow manufacture at central distilleries, or, when consumption is too small to admit of the expense of such a system, by regulated outstills; and to sell by auction the privilege of vend, but to condition it in every case by a prohibition of sale to Burmans.

(4.) To license the sale of toddy (*tári*) in districts where palms are numerous, and to tax it by prohibiting sale except under licenses and by selling by auction the privilege of sale.

9. We have sanctioned these proposals, with the exception of those for the taxation of toddy. The arrangements proposed by the Chief Commissioner as regards other liquors are really designed to prevent distillation and sale, except under conditions of taxation, and to control the consumption by limiting the sources of legitimate supply; and though it is to be feared that these will be only partially successful, and that licensed distilling and selling may be made a cloak for illicit dealing, yet this is inevitable in the beginning, and it is a stage that has to be passed through. As regards toddy, which is a comparatively innocuous beverage, we are inclined to doubt whether the time is ripe for introducing any licensed system into purely agricultural tracts. There is no evidence before us that a trade in toddy exists there; the people drink their own toddy, but there does not appear to be a class of persons who buy it from one set of people to sell it to another. We have accordingly directed the Chief Commissioner not to give licenses for sale of toddy or establish licensed shops, except in townships where he finds that a real demand has given rise to a traffic which it is necessary to regulate.

10. In the case of opium, the Chief Commissioner proposes:—

(1.) To extend the Opium Act of 1878 to Upper Burma.

(2.) To license import by anybody wishing to import opium on payment of a duty of 15 rupees a viss, the opium being kept under surveillance by public officers from the time of its first import till its final delivery to the retail vendor.

(3.) To allow opium shops to be licensed for retail sale at 21 towns only; and,

(4.) To prohibit sale to Burmans.

11. The first, second, and fourth of these proposals we have accepted. At present so little is known as to the nature and extent of the local opium traffic, and as to the effect of any rules which may be introduced, that no system can

be other than experimental. The whole trade is at present illicit, but it is known to exist, and the only chance there is of suppressing smuggling is to introduce some regular system, and to watch its operation. Smuggling will no doubt continue, but it will not be untraceable, especially as the number of consumers is limited. The third proposal, to allow opium shops to be licensed for sale in 21 towns, we have carefully considered; but after examining the returns which the Chief Commissioner has submitted, we think it probable that the number may with safety be still further reduced, and we have requested him to reconsider his proposal with a view to this being done. We enclose a statement giving detailed information regarding the 21 towns in which he proposes to permit the retail sale. The Chief Commissioner has also submitted for approval rules drawn up under the Excise and Opium Acts. They require revision especially in the matter of form, but this will be carried out at leisure, and in the meantime we have sanctioned their immediate introduction subject to a few alterations, such as the insertion in the form of Opium License of the condition already prescribed in the regulations, which prohibits sale to Burmans.

12. We have also directed the Chief Commissioner to give effect to the proposed arrangements, both as regards opium and as regards intoxicating liquors, with as little delay as possible.

13. In conclusion we take the opportunity of expressing regret that Sir John Gorst should have stated in the House of Commons when replying to Mr. Bryce on the 24th April, that the long delay on the part of the Government of India in furnishing this information was "unjustifiable." We need scarcely remind your lordship that Upper Burma in its rural parts is even now a practically unknown country. When it is recollected that it has been under our administration for two years only; that nearly all the energies of the district officers have been required for the suppression of disorder and the introduction of an organised system of administration; that many of them are new to the people, to their customs, and even to their language; that nothing is so difficult to acquire as a knowledge of the secret habits of an alien race; we think we have reason to object to the implication that there has been any dilatoriness on the part of our officers in dealing with this difficult subject. Indeed, we are certain that when your Lordship observes the extent, the minuteness, and the character of the information which we are now in a position to supply, you will be ready to acknowledge that the inconsiderate complaints of delay preferred against the Government of India, or rather against the Chief Commissioner of Burma and his officers, in reference to this matter are both unjust and ungenerous. There are probably no officials in the British Empire whose duties are being discharged under such difficult and anxious conditions as those of Sir Charles Crosthwaite and his subordinates, or upon whose physical energies there is at this moment a greater strain. Sir Charles Crosthwaite was aware that the investigation upon which he was engaged was one of the most vital importance; that it was occupying the attention of a large body of public opinion at home; that out of it there might arise a hot and bitter controversy; that his policy would be closely scrutinised; and that consequently it was absolutely necessary for him to ascertain with the utmost preciseness the multifarious and frequently obscure conditions and facts upon which that policy would have to be based; and we are decidedly of opinion that the delay of a few months more or less in collecting and digesting the information on which to lay down the lines of the policy to be pursued, in excise matters, in our newly acquired territory, was much less important than the obligation to render it as accurate and complete as possible.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Dufferin.*
*F. S. Roberts.*
*G. Chesney.*
*A. R. Scoble.*
*C. U. Aitchison.*
*C. A. Elliot.*
*J. Westland.*

*Schedule of Papers.*

1. Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 526, dated the 20th March 1888, and enclosures.

2. Statement showing the population of the places in which it is proposed to permit retail sale of opium.

3. Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 652-15E., dated the 23rd March 1888. (*For enclosures, see No.* 6.)

4. Telegram from the Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 71, dated the 6th April 1888.

5. Telegram from the Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 72, dated the 6th April 1888.

6. Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 395, dated the 17th April 1888, and enclosures.

7. Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 473-15E., dated the 20th April 1888, with letters and statements from Divisional and District Officers.

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## Enclosure No. 1.

*Confidential.*

Burma.—Financial Department.—No. 526.

From DONALD SMEATON, Esquire, M.A., B.C.S., Officiating Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce; Dated Rangoon, 20th March 1888.

Sir,

IN obedience to the orders conveyed in your letter No. 5959, dated the 5th November 1887, I am now directed to lay before His Excellency the Governor-General in Council the Chief Commissioner's proposals for dealing with the opium excise question in Upper Burma.

2. The Chief Commissioner has endeavoured to obtain full information regarding the traffic in opium. The accompanying papers contain the answers of commissioners and district officers to the queries put to them. The information is vague and incomplete. But it is all that can be had, and until an excise system is established and worked no better information will be obtainable. At present the opium traffic goes on uncontrolled and in great part unknown. On our taking over the country stringent rules were enacted and somewhat rigorously enforced against the sale of opium. Many Chinese were flogged and otherwise punished for engaging in a traffic which, although it may have been nominally prohibited, was allowed to go on under the Burman Government. One of the chief complaints of the Chinese was the severity with which the British Government punished the sale of opium and the keeping of gambling houses. While this severity prevented the open traffic it did not stop it. It is clear from the inquiries which have been made that opium comes into Upper Burma in considerable quantities, and, as no duty is levied on it, it is cheap and easily procured. Large quantities are used by the Chinese, Shans, and Kachins, and the jade traffic is carried on to a large extent by means of opium. As to preventing opium from coming into Upper Burma, to anyone who has seen the country and knows the character of the people to be dealt with and the means at the disposal of the Government, the task will appear hopeless. The difficulties in the way of preventing smuggling will, as Mr. Copleston, late Excise Commissioner, says in his memorandum dated the 23rd December, be greater than in Lower Burma, where indeed they are almost insuperable. There appears, therefore, to be no other course open but that of controlling the existing traffic and checking consumption by raising the price of the drug.

3. To obtain this object the following measures are proposed:—

(*a*) To extend the Opium Act of 1878 to Upper Burma, excluding the Shan States.

(*b*) To impose an import duty on all opium imported into Upper Burma excluding the Shan States;

(*c*) To fix the places at which shops for the retail sale of opium may be opened and to sell such shops by auction to the highest bidder;

(*d*) To prohibit sale to Burmans.

4. The first question to be determined is the amount of duty to be imposed. Inquiries have been made regarding the price at which Bengal and Yunnan opium sell in Burma. It is reported that Bengal opium costs the vendor a little over 10 annas per tola, and Yunnan opium 8 annas per tola in Rangoon. The Bengal opium is much better than the

Yunnan opium. Bengal and Yunnan opium, quality being taken into account, are on fairly even terms when Bengal is sold for 56 rupees, and Yunnan for 35 rupees per viss in Rangoon. In Upper Burma Bengal opium will be dearer and Yunnan opium cheaper. The price of Bengal opium in the eastern division is said to be 65 rupees a viss. So that following the proportion obtained from the Rangoon prices the corresponding price of Yunnan opium should be 40 rupees. The present price of Yunnan opium in Upper Burma free of duty may be taken at 25 rupees a viss. It is proposed therefore, to impose a duty of 15 rupees a viss, which will raise the price to 40 rupees, at which it is considered it will be weighted equally with Government opium if that opium was sold in Upper Burma. In other words, supposing that Yunnan opium imported in Upper Burma is charged with a duty of 15 rupees a viss, it will not pay to smuggle it into Lower Burma.

5. The next question is what is the best means of collecting this duty. It can either be collected directly through Government agency or through a farmer. There is no doubt that owing to the nature of the country, which is adapted for smuggling, and to the untrustworthy character of the newly raised police, it will be very difficult to secure the full duty by direct collection. If the right of collecting the duty was farmed and sold to the highest bidder for a year or a term of years, there is no doubt that it would be more rigidly collected, and that a larger sum of money would come into the treasury. After a full consideration the Chief Commissioner has resolved on recommending the method of collecting the duty directly, notwithstanding its undoubted difficulties and disadvantages. In the present state of Upper Burma the matter of most importance is the protection and encouragement of trade, more especially with China and the Shan States. The Shan traders come down to Upper Burma by hundreds and even thousands. If a revenue farmer had the right of stopping and searching these traders, there would be risk of oppression and extortion, the results of which would not be counterbalanced by the increase of the opium revenue. The rules drafted by the Chief Commissioner and submitted herewith provide for the issue of import passes which shall specify, along with other things, the quantity of opium to be imported and the route by which it is to be imported. The importer will ordinarily have to pay the duty in advance and will have to present the imported opium at an excise opium station and deposit it in a warehouse before he can sell or transport it. If this system succeeds, it will hardly be worth the importer's while to risk the confiscation of the opium and the loss of the duty already paid for the sake of smuggling opium in excess of the quantity in the pass.

It is thought that by securing payment of the duty in advance a great hold will be obtained over both the retail vendor and the importer. It is a condition of his license that the retail vendor deposit one-fourth of the annual sum for which he has purchased the monopoly of sale in his circle. If it is found that no opium is being imported under license, while at the same time the vendor is selling opium, he will be convicted of a breach of the rules and his license will be cancelled. A comparison between the import passes and the registers of the sale of opium at the shops will show at once whether the traffic is being regularly conducted or not.

6. As to the vend of opium, it is proposed to give licenses for wholesale vend at a small fee to anyone who wishes for them. The wholesale vend will probably remain in the hands of the importers. The places at which retail shops will be allowed will be laid down by the Chief Commissioner, and the right of selling opium at those places will be sold by public auction either singly or by groups. Other methods of dealing with the matter have been considered, but have been set aside in favour of that now proposed. It has been proposed that the Government should create a monopoly of the purchase of opium in its own favour and buy up all imported opium at a fixed price, and then deal with it as Government opium is dealt with in India or Lower Burma. The objection to this is that the difficulty of enforcing the sale of opium to Government at a fixed price is as great as that of collecting an import duty, while the direct action of Government in purchasing and in selling the opium is sure to be made the subject of grave objections. Another plan, which has the support of Mr. Burgess, is to leave the importation free, to divide the province into circles, and to sell the monopoly of vend in each circle by auction. It is probable that this system, which avoids the difficulty connected with the collection of duty on imported opium, would be easier to work and as productive of revenue as any other. The main objection to it is that, while the import of opium would be unrestricted, it would be the interest of the monopolists to extend the consumption by selling the opium as cheaply as possible. This objection seems insuperable and therefore the proposal has been set aside.

7. The rules now submitted for the approval of the Government of India are based on the Punjab rules and on the rules current in Lower Burma. There are several matters which require to be noticed. In the first place, as a necessary supplement to the prohibition of sale to Burmans, it is necessary to define a Burman for the purpose of the rules. There are in Upper Burma numbers of Mahomedans and natives of India who have for generations settled in the country, and have adopted the language and costume of Burma. It is presumed that it is not intended to place them under the disabilities which are imposed on Burmans. There are other tribes and races living in Burma who habitually consume opium. For instance the Burma-born Chinese or half-Chinese, Shans, and Kachins. It is not easy to make a definition of a Burman which shall be exactly suitable for

for the purpose. The Chief Commissioner proposes to define a Burman to be a person born of Burman parents and who is a Buddhist. If the person to whom opium is sold wears the Burmese national dress and speaks the Burmese language, the burden of proving that such person is not a Burman within the meaning of the definition will be on the vendor of the opium. In other cases it will be for the prosecution to show that the person to whom the opium is sold is a Burman.

8. The extent to which the poppy plant is cultivated in Upper Burma proper is not known. It is believed, however, that the cultivation is confined to Kachin villages on the upper reaches of the Irrawaddy and of the Chindwin. It is not proposed at present to interfere with this cultivation. Power has been taken in the rules to impose an excise duty on it and to allow the village or tribe to compound for the duty by a lump payment. Opium manufactured in those places in which the poppy plant is cultivated and transported into other parts of Upper Burma will be treated as imported opium and subjected to the same rate of duty.

9. It has been proposed by some of the officers consulted to raise the maximum quantity of opium which a retail vendor may sell, and which a person without a license or pass may possess from the usual amount of three tolas to one viss, equal to 1¾ seers. The argument for this proposal is based on Lower Burma experience and on the result which may naturally be expected to follow from greatly restricting the number of shops. If the consumer lives at a distance from the shop, he will try to obtain, and no doubt will obtain, a supply sufficient to last him until he can conveniently come back. Consequently there is no doubt that the three-tola rule is not and will not be observed. In Upper Burma Chinese are in the habit of using opium largely in their dealings by way of barter with the Kachins; and others will have to come long distances to procure opium unless shops are multiplied unduly. To meet these cases the Chief Commissioner has inserted a rule to allow the Deputy Commissioner to give a transport pass for opium to persons who require it under such special circumstances as those referred to. The proposal to raise the maximum which may be possessed without a license from three tolas to a viss in all cases is open to objection. It is thought expedient, however, looking to the small number of shops and the long distances which consumers will have to travel to raise the maximum which can be sold by retail to one person at one time to 10 tolas.

10. Upper Burma has been defined to be the territories formerly governed by King Thebaw, excluding the Shan States. It is not possible to control the cultivation and manufacture of opium in the Shan States, and therefore it is best to treat opium grown there as if it were foreign. The same course, at least for the present, will have to be followed in respect of opium produced in the Kachin villages in Upper Burma proper. It is believed that the quantity so produced is small and that no difficulty will arise in dealing with it.

11. There are two questions which have been raised in the papers which accompany this letter. First, whether the license for retail vend is to permit consumption on the premises or not; secondly, whether Burmans who have contracted the habit of smoking opium are to be allowed to procure the drug or are to come under the general prohibition. On the first point much difference of opinion exists. Some officers think that if consumers are obliged to eat or smoke the opium at the shop, which would thus assume the character of an opium saloon, there would be less danger of Burmans being drawn towards the vice. Others object to opium saloons because they collect idlers and bad characters; others advocate them for the same reason. It is proposed to leave the matter optional. It might be possible by strict supervision to prevent anyone from smoking opium on the vendor's premises. But it is impossible to prevent a man from swallowing an opium pill if he wishes to take it in the shop, or from carrying it away with him if he wishes to take it at his home. On the second point some officers whose opinions are entitled to weight, advocate a rule under which any Burman who is addicted to opium may register his name and procure exemption from the general rule prohibiting the sale of opium to Burmans. It is argued that these men will get opium by some means or other, and it is therefore expedient to afford them a lawful means of supplying their wants. It is intended to apply this rule to such persons only as shall register their names at once, and not to allow the privilege to those who may contract the vice hereafter. In the Chief Commissioner's opinion it is not advisable to adopt this plan. It is unlikely that Burmans who are addicted to opium-eating will come forward to register their names, and the plan is open to the objection that it may facilitate the introduction of the use of opium into Burman families. It is better to allow no exceptions to the general rule.

12. It is not possible to say with any accuracy what the financial result of these proposals will be. Possibly a revenue of three of four lakhs of rupees may be received. If the proposals and the rules approve themselves to the Government of India, they can be put in force at once. A list of the places where it is proposed to establish retail shops is appended.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Donald Smeaton*,
Officiating Chief Secretary.

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Enclosure No. 2.

Burma.—Financial Department.—No. 473-15 E.—(Excise.)

From—DONALD SMEATON, Esquire, M.A., B.C.S., Officiating chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, dated Rangoon, 20th April 1888.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 5,958, dated the 5th November 1887, regarding the policy to be adopted in respect of excise on intoxicating liquors in Upper Burma. Your letter was received on the 21st November. In accordance with the request contained in paragraph 10 a detailed inquiry, district by district, was instituted Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners were addressed by letter on the 1st December, and a series of tabular forms, and a list of questions were sent to each officer to be filled in and answered before the 15th February. The last report to arrive was that of the Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo, which reached this office on the 13th April. On the 23rd March, in compliance with your telegram of the 21st March, the reports and tabular returns received up to date were submitted. Since then the Chief Commissioner has considered the question of liquor excise in Upper Burma carefully with the aid of the information and opinions of the officers consulted. I am now to submit printed copies of the entire correspondence, commencing with my circular letter, No. 6-1E., dated the 1st December 1887. It will be seen that there has been no avoidable delay in dealing with the question. In the present state of the postal communication in Upper Burma it takes a considerable time to transmit letters and obtain replies from outlying districts. It is moreover by no means an easy or a simple matter to get accurate, trustworthy information from local officials, many of whom have been chosen more for their strength of character and local influence than for their skill in collecting statistics and writing reports. The English district officers have had to spend most of their time in the interior on active duty. And some, like the Deputy Commissioner of Bhamo whose report has only just been received, have been absent on long and difficult expeditions.

2. In paragraph 10 of your letter the main point on which His Excellency desires to be fully informed is stated to be "the existing habits of the people of Upper Burma" in liquor manufacture and consumption. I am to explain that there is perhaps no subject on which reliable information is more difficult to obtain than this. The remarkable differences of fact and the divergencies of opinion which appear in the reports of officers at once prove and illustrate this difficulty. To take, for instance, two districts, Mandalay and Ava-Sagaing. These two districts are adjacent. The population in both is almost entirely Burman, and the people are all Buddhists. The occupations of the people are the same,—agriculture and petty trade. The climate is the same in both districts.

The following information is furnished by the two Deputy Commissioners—Mr. J. E. Bridges, C.S., of Mandalay, and Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, of Ava-Sagaing:—

Mr. Bridges, C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Mandalay, reports that—

(i.) Large portion of the population, both urban and rural, drink liquor, both spirits and toddy being drunk in the interior.

(ii.) About 53,000, or 67 per cent. of total rural population, are abstainers.

(iii.) Burmans, if asked in public, will protest against the use of spirits, but most of them drink in private.

(iv.) Use of spirits was nominaly forbidden by the late Burmese Government, but the prohibition was not enforced in practice; liquor vendors were taxed indirectly.

(v.) There are 7,900 toddy palms in the district and toddy is commonly drunk in the interior.

(vi.) Toddy, palm-sugar spirit, and rice spirit are drunk in the interior.

(vii.) Absolute prohibition of liquor is impossible large portion of the population drink and will continue to drink in spite of the prohibition.

(viii.) He disapproves of the prohibition against sale of liquor to Burmans because it is ineffectual and, as Burmans will obtain liquor in spite of it, illicit sales are common.

Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, Deputy Commissioner of Sagaing, reports that—

(i.) Scarcely any spirits are drunk: toddy-drinking is rare, and only indulged in by loose characters.

(ii.) About 148,500, or 99 per cent. of the population, are abstainers.

(iii.) A very strong feeling exists, common to all classes of Burmans, against use of liquor.

(iv.) Use of spirits was forbidden by the late Burmese Goverment and rigorously enforced against Burmans.

(v.) There are 130,000 toddy-palms in the district, but toddy is rarely drunk and only by loose characters.

(vi.) Hardly any drinking goes on in the district; the liquor drunk is rice spirit.

(vii.) Absolute prohibition of liquor is possible in Sagaing and similar districts.

(viii.) Disapproves of the existing system of licensing liquor shops, even with the prohibition against sale to Burmans, because Burmans will learn to drink. The prohibition does not prevent Burmans getting liquor.

Mr. Bridges is a civilian of 12 years' service in Burma. He has held important administrative charges in both Lower and Upper Burma, and was appointed to be Deputy Commissioner of Mandalay by Sir Charles Bernard on account of his large experience, his tact in dealing with the people, and his sympathy with them. His administration of the

Mandalay

Mandalay district has been eminently successful. He is the best junior officer and probably the best Burmese scholar in the Commission.

Mr. Colquhoun was an officer in the Burma Public Works Department from 1872 till the end of 1881. On returning to the province in the beginning of 1886 he was appointed District Officer of Sagaing, where he has remained ever since.

3. It is hardly possible to believe that in two districts which are so very similar at Mandalay and Ava-Sagaing the habits and views of the people in respect of liquor-drinking are so widely different as they are represented to be. Mr. Bridges finds that one-third of the rural population of the Mandalay district are liquor-drinkers. Mr. Colquhoun reports that only 1 per cent. of the people in Ava-Sagaing (these being only loose characters) drink liquor. Mr Bridges finds that in his district, although the toddy-palms are comparatively few, toddy is habitually drunk. Mr. Colquhoun reports that in his district, although toddy-palms abound, scarcely any toddy is drunk. Mr. Bridges is of opinion that, although a nominal prohibition against drinking existed in the king's time, the practice of drinking was winked at both by the king and his officers. Mr. Colquhoun expresses the opinion that the prohibition was real and effectual, and that it was severely enforced.

The evidence of a high official of the late Burmese Government, U Pe Si, Magistrate of the City of Mandalay under both King Mindôn and King Thebaw, is as follows:—

"The Burmese Government never openly recognised the opium and liquor traffic in Upper Burma; those persons only were punished who sold opium and liquor to Burmans. The Burmese Government admitted the existence of the traffic by levying customs dues through an officer called the Dewun Akunwun on all liquor and opium imported into Upper Burma. They also took revenue in kind from liquor and opium-sellers. Thus Chinamen were required to supply large quantities of liquor for the royal elephants and for rubbing on the posts of the palace before gilding them; they also supplied articles required by the criminal courts, such as stocks and whipping rods. The number of persons who drank liquor in the king's time was very large and amounted to about nine-tenths of the population. The number of persons who drank regularly was probably not more than one-third of the population; but all, except about one-tenth of the population, would drink whenever they had a chance of getting liquor or had sufficient money. He (U Pe Si) considers that, in view of the large number of Burmans who consume liquor, any restrictions on the sale of liquor would be inoperative."

Such is the evidence of an officer of 60 years of age, a Buddhist, a staunch adherent of the monarchy, and one who has held high office in the interior as well as in the capital. U Pe Si was for a considerable period Wun of Sagaing. Other officials of the late king who served in the interior of the Mandalay district report that from one-third to one-fourth of the rural population habitually drank liquor.

North of Sagaing is the Ye-u district. From this district the report is that the means for manufacturing arrack and fermented toddy exists in unusually large quantities: that the custom of drinking country spirits and toddy, especially the latter, is almost universal and that the feeling of the people on the subject is one of indifference. This is the report of an officer of long experience and full knowledge of the people and the language. From the Lower Chindwin district, which adjoins Sagaing on the west, the reports are similar in purport to that from Ye-u. There is great facility for obtaining intoxicating drink, especially in the rural parts, and a large proportion of the population, from 20 to 30 per cent., are in the habit of using stimulants.

4. On the question of the existence and enforcement of the law against the drinking of spirits by Burmans in the king's time, opinions are pretty evenly divided. Six experienced district officers declare that the prohibition was not enforced. Seven others assert that the law forbidding drinking by Burmans was put in force; but of these Messrs. Campbell and Buckle qualify their assertion and Captain Grey admits that punishment for disobedience of the law was meted out capriciously. Mr. Burgess, Commissioner of the Northern Division, is of opinion that the prohibition was never seriously enforced. On the whole it may be concluded that the Burmese monarchs, acting in this, as in many other matters of administration, under the influence of religious law and teaching, forbade the drinking of spirits by Burmans and decreed that drinkers should be punished; but that the aim of the law was to prevent drunkenness; that it was not intended to interfere with private drinking so long as the habit did not create a public scandal; that, therefore, although the law against drinking remained in force, punishment for breaking it was rarely inflicted and then only on drunken persons. It must be remembered, however, that under the king's government the administration of all laws was capricious and corrupt.

5. The answers to the question as to the proportion of the people who abstain from drinking are very various. In the Mandalay district Mr. Bridges reports the proportion to be two-thirds. U Pe Si, magistrate of Mandalay City in the king's time, puts it at one-tenth only. Mr. Fforde reports that one-half of the people of the Ruby Mines abstain. Mr. MacDermott reports that in that part of Shwebo (about one-third of the district) to which he has chiefly directed his inquiries only 6 per cent. are abstainers.

Mr. G. W. Shaw gives the proportion, in different parts of the Myadaung district, at from 25 to 80 per cent. Mr. Porter considers that about one-fourth of the population of the Ye-u district abstain from drinking. Captain Raikes thinks that three-fourths of the people of the Chindwin district are non-drinkers. Mr. Campbell puts the proportion of non-drinkers in the Kyaukse district at 90 per cent. Captain Eyre thinks that 40 per cent. of the people of the Pagan district abstain. These officers have all served in Upper Burma since the annexation.

Mr. Rice reports that one-half of the people in the Taungdwingyi district abstain. Captain Grey puts the proportion in Myingyan at 90 per cent. Mr. Cholmeley thinks that the non-drinking population in the Yamethin district is 97 per cent. of the whole. Messrs. Colquhoun, Buckle, and A. T. A. Shaw put the proportion of abstainers at from 98 to 99 per cent. in their districts. These six officers, with the exception of Mr. Colquhoun, are all new to Upper Burma.

In reading these reports it must be borne in mind that Upper Burma is hardly more homogeneous in its character than India. The districts on the Chinese border, Bhamo and Mogaung, differ in many respects from the purely Burman districts, such as Yamethin or Meiktila, the districts bordering on the Shan States of Wuntho and the great tracts of country on the Upper Chindwin, and on the Shan plateau, each has its own peculiarities of population, produce, and formation. The English officers have not in all cases had the power or opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the domestic habits of the people. Statements are liable to be made of a more general character than an accurate acquaintance with facts would warrant. It is therefore impossible to describe accurately the opinions or the practice of the people. It is certain that in some districts the consumption of spirits is very common, in others it is rare, in none is it unknown. Where palm-trees abound, as they do in many places, the fermented juice is commonly used and spirits are also distilled from palm sugar made from the juice.

As to the opinion of the people it is certain that the priesthood and the stricter classes of the laity condemn the use of intoxicating liquors. Their practice is not always in full accord with their opinions, but it is as a rule in the direction of abstinence. The strength of the feeling entertained on the subject is shown by the effect it has had on the opinions of the officers consulted, who are for the most part in favour of maintaining a restrictive law, which hardly one believes to be capable of enforcement.

6. The liquors which are drunk in Upper Burma are rice-spirit, spirit distilled from palm-sugar, and fermented tari. The evidence of the officers consulted shows, with the exception of the Deputy Commissioner in the Ava-Sagaing district, that the drinking of tari is very common. Mr. Campbell, Deputy Commissioner of Kyaukse, who reports 90 per cent. of the people of the district to be abstainers, mentions that many persons are found intoxicated with toddy. Even where tari-palms are scarce toddy is obtained and habitually drunk.

With the exception of Messrs. Weidemann, Colquhoun, Cholmeley, Rice and Captain Grey, the officers consulted report that country spirits distilled both from rice and palm-sugar, are in some districts to a large extent, in other districts moderately consumed.

7. The other statistics relating to liquor manufacture and drinking which the reports afford cannot be conveniently summarised. They will be found in detail in the separate district returns.

8. It appears then that the people in Upper Burma are acquainted with the use of intoxicating liquor, produced either by distillation from rice and jaggery or by fermentation from the juice of the palm-tree. The palm-tree from which this juice is obtained abounds in many districts and in some is the chief product of the soil. Jaggery is made in large quantities from the juice, and the manufacture from jaggery of distilled spirit is known and practised. The instruments or vessels necessary for the purpose of distilling are easily procured. The country is covered with wild forest and jungle in which illicit distillation can be carried on without fear of detection. The civil police lately raised are as yet raw and inefficient and, judging from the police in Lower Burma, will not be trustworthy for many years to come. They have enough to do in dealing with the serious crime which is still rife. It is true that the opinion of the priesthood and better classes is adverse to the use of intoxicating liquor. While this opinion may be relied on to approve any restriction placed on the open sale and consumption of liquor, it is idle to expect that those who hold it will actively assist the magistrates or the police in the enforcement of a restrictive law. The chief commissioner, therefore, while yielding to no one in his desire to preserve the people of Upper Burma from contracting the vice which is the curse of the British people, is bound to look to the practical effects of adopting a law of restriction which cannot be enforced. It is evident, notwithstanding the assertions of irresponsible persons, that the use of intoxicating liquor is no novelty in Burma any more than it is in India. From Mogaung, in the extreme north, where Captain Adamson has lately reported the liquor traffic to be, and to have always been, unrestricted, to the boundary of Lower Burma, there is no district in which nature has not provided the materials for making intoxicants and in which man has not more or less made use of those materials. To endeavour absolutely to stamp out and destroy this traffic is an impossible task

task, and to attempt it would involve the Government in an hopeless and demoralizing contest.

There is a middle course, namely, to permit the manufacture of liquor and its sale to others than Burmans. As the Governor-General in Council, concurring in the view expressed by the Secretary of State, is of opinion that this course should be adopted, and that the restriction on the sale of spirits to Burmans shall be maintained, it is not necessary to say more on the subject than to express the desire of the Chief Commissioner to carry the wishes of the Governor-General in Council loyally into effect, although he is unable to alter his own opinion as to the futility of the restriction, which will certainly lead to the corruption of the police. It is at any rate a concession to Burmese opinion which may not be altogether without a good effect.

9. The resolution to prevent the sale of spirits to Burmans does not, it is understood, apply to the sale or use of tari or fermented palm-juice. The abundance of palm-trees and the ease with which tari is produced, taken together with the strong evidence that the use of this drink is very general, suggest the necessity of treating the consumption of tari in a different manner. Wherever the trees abound, it is hopeless to prevent the use of tari, either by preventing the opening of shops, or by allowing shops to be opened, but forbidding sale to Burmans. The Chief Commissioner, therefore, advises that the traffic in tari shall be regulated, and the liquor subjected to taxation.

10. I am now to explain the details of the system which it is proposed to adopt. The first question which arises is the definition of "Burman" for the purpose of the restriction. In dealing with the question of the opium excise in my letter No. 526, dated the 20th March 1888, to your address, paragraph 7, it was said: "The Chief Commissioner pro-"poses to define a Burman to be a person born of Burman parents, and who is a Budd-"hist. If the person to whom opium is sold wears the Burmese national dress and speaks "the Burmese language, the burden of proving that such person is not a Burman within "the meaning of the definition will be on the vendor of the opium. In other cases it will "be for the prosecution to show that the person to whom the opium is sold is a Burman." It is proposed to adopt the same definition of a Burman for the purpose of the liquor excise rules. The next question is whether the sanction to the restriction should extend to the vendor only or to the Burman purchaser also. There can be no doubt that the restriction would be much more efficacious if the Burman transgressor were subjected to a penalty as in the king's time, and a good many of the officers favour the imposition of a severe penalty. It is in Mr. Crosthwaite's opinion open to objection that one part of the population should not only be put under a disability, but should be treated as criminal for an act which ought to be left optional, and which is in itself innocent. The vendor of liquor obtains his license on certain conditions, and he may fairly be punished for breaking those conditions. It is hardly fair to punish a Burman for using his liberty as others are allowed to use it. It is, therefore, not proposed to make the use or possession of spirits by Burmans penal.

11. The system which the Chief Commissioner proposes to adopt is as follows. First, as to the import of liquor into Upper Burma. For the purpose of the excise rules, spirits may be divided into two classes, foreign and country. The foreign liquor will be brought into Upper Burma from Rangoon by either steamer or country-boat, or by railway. The country liquor will be either distilled in Upper Burma or imported from distilleries in Lower Burma.

The question is how the import of liquor into Upper Burma is to be dealt with. It is suggested in paragraph 12 of your letter that licenses should be required for the import of all foreign liquor into Upper Burma. The import of liquor for sale, except by a licensed vendor, will of course be prohibited, whether the liquor is country or foreign. It is feared, however, that to require every private consumer in Upper Burma to take out a license for such liquor as he may import will cause great annoyance to the Europeans in Upper Burma without any compensating advantage. It may be said that if a license is not required, Burmans who are unable to buy liquor in Upper Burma will import it, and thus evade the rule designed for their benefit. To this the reply of the Chief Commissioner is that all that a strict view of duty can require is that Government should not allow temptation to be placed in the way of the people. Men who are in a position to import liquor from Rangoon, and who are so determined to get it, may very well be left to take care of themselves. It must be remarked, moreover, that in order to enforce a rule of the kind suggested, there must be established a custom's line, and searching stations on the old frontier, and the trains, and boats must be stopped and examined. The establishment of such a line within the interior of a province is to be avoided.

Secondly as to the places at which foreign and country liquors are to be sold. It is suggested in paragraph 12 of your letter under reply, that the sale of these liquors should be allowed only at selected places where foreigners are numerous. The Chief Commissioner accepts this rule for all the districts of Upper Burma, excepting Bhamo, Myadaung, and the Ruby Mine District where the consumption of liquor is reported to be so common that the sale cannot be restricted to foreigners. In other districts, shops for the sale of foreign and country spirits will, as a rule, be opened at headquarters only

where there will be Europeans and natives of India, including both the troops and their followers and the police.

Thirdly, as regards distilleries, power is taken in the rules to establish central distilleries after the Bengal fashion, or to license persons to keep distilleries or outstills. In some of the large places, such as Mandalay, it may be expedient to establish one or more licensed distilleries under Chapter III of the draft rules herewith submitted. The liquor will be liable to a tax which must be paid before it leaves the distillery. The tax at present might be fixed at 4 rupees per gallon as in Rangoon. The alternative plan is to make an enclosure after the Bengal method, and to compel all persons wishing to distil to place their stills inside the enclosure. The facilities for smuggling are so great, and the Chinese are so ingenious in making use of them, that it is unlikely that this system would succeed. It is true that the licensed distillery system has not succeeded in Lower Burma, because the license vendors have found it more profitable to sell contraband liquor; and notwithstanding the exertions of the distillers and of the police, it has been impossible to check the vendors. It is hoped, however, that the system may be more successful in Mandalay, as it will be in the hands of Chinese who will be more able to cope with the malpractices of their compatriots. The present plan, by which the monopoly of manufacture is put up to auction, and sold to the highest bidder, is economical from a revenue point of view, but is undoubtedly defective, and one of the objects which the Chief Commissioner had in view when he proposed to extend the Excise Act to Upper Burma was to obtain power to exercise more effective control over the liquor traffic by the establishment of a better system. Whether the licensed distillery or the central distillery enclosure be adopted, the Chief Commissioner proposes to tax each gallon of liquor that is produced. The object of the Excise Department here, as elsewhere, will be to tax every gallon of spirits, first by a fixed still-head duty, and secondly by a license fee for retail sale.

At smaller places where the consumption is not large enough to induce a private person to construct a distillery, or to warrant the Government to undertake the expense of maintaining a central distillery enclosure, outstills under the same restrictions as are adopted in Lower Burma will be established. It has been found in Lower Burma, as has been said above, that people will not buy or go out of their way to get distillery liquor. They prefer to resort to contraband manufacture. Experience has proved that where a demand for liquor exists, the only way to prevent illicit manufacture is to permit the establishment of outstills. These stills will be subjected to careful supervision. Their capacity and the number of days on which they will be allowed to work will be limited in proportion to the fee paid for the license, and with reference to the demand for liquor for the consumption of others than Burmans. In no case will outstills be established where there is a purely Burman population. All stills except those licensed, will, of course, be illicit, and the liquor made in them will be treated as contraband. It is, however, idle to suppose that even if the present police force was doubled the illicit manufacture of spirits could be controlled, the nature of the country being such as it is.

12. The next matter is the sale of spirits. The Chief Commissioner proposes to fix the places and the number of shops at which sale shall be allowed. The license fee for retail sale will be determined by competition for the privilege of sale. There is no doubt that this method of fixing the license fee is that most advantageous to the revenue. In Lower Burma it has been the practice to allow certain selected firms to sell foreign liquor on payment of a small fixed fee, while all the others have to compete for their licenses. The only argument in favour of this distinction is that shopkeepers who pay heavily for their licenses try to recoup themselves by adulterating their liquor or selling spurious imitations, The distinction is an invidious one and leads to not unfounded complaints on the part of those who have to compete for their licenses. It is, therefore, proposed to make no distinction and to sell by auction each license, whether it is for the sale of country liquor or of foreign, or in small places of both together.

13. I am now to explain the method in which it is proposed to deal with tari. It is assumed that the evidence contained in the reports now submitted will be held to prove that where tari trees abound, the practice of drinking the fermented juice is common. The enquiries which have been made show that the greater proportion of the tari juice is used to manufacture jaggery. It is quite impossible to distinquish between the trees that are used for jaggery and those that are used for making tari liquor. It is, therefore, difficult to take the trees with an excise duty. Any tax that is imposed on the the trees will fall on the jaggery as well as on the liquor, which is not desirable. Another difficulty arises from the system of taxation in force in Upper Burma. The thathameda is in its nature a rough income-tax. The income derived from the trees by their owners as well as the earnings of the tari climbers, have already been taken into account in the assessment of the thathameda. For these reasons the Chief Commissioner thinks it is not easy or altogether fair to seek to excise tari by a tax on the trees. In some districts the trees are already subjected to a tax, and wherever they belong to Government a rent or tax is imposed on them. Power has been taken under the rules to impose a fee of one anna per tree on owners of tari-palms, if they wish to sell tari to licensed vendors. For the present, however, the Chief Commissioner thinks it may prove expedient not to impose this tax, and

and to confine interference with the tari traffic to prohibiting sale without license, and to selling the licenses for single shops or for defined areas. He would confine the establishment of such shops to places in which tari-palms are numerous.

14. There remains the question of the licensing of breweries. I am to explain that a brewery was established in Mandalay soon after the occupation of the country for the manufacture of beer for the troops. The prohibition against sale to Burmans extends to this beer also.

15. The last question which has to be considered is the legal measure by which the proposed system of excise, or such system as the Government of India may approve, is to be enforced. Several considerations lead the Chief Commissioner to desire the extension of the Excise Act. In the first place it is an Act of which we have considerable experience, which has been found to work well, and which provided for all that is needed to establish a sound system of excise. In the second place it is in force in Lower Burma. It is inexpedient to make unnecessary differences in the law prevailing in different parts of the same country and province. Thirdly, the officers, magistrates, and police, are acquainted with the provisions of the Excise Act, and as officers are liable to be transferred from Lower to Upper Burma and *vice versa*, it is better to extend the law which is in force in Lower Burma than to draft a new law which must cover almost the same ground for Upper Burma. The Chief Commissioner, therefore, asks that the Excise Act, XXII of 1881, may be extended to Upper Burma. The draft Excise Rules submitted herewith have been framed *mutatis mutandis* on the rules now current in Lower Burma, and will, it is thought, provide the means of regulating the liquor traffic in the manner desired by the Government of India. If they are approved, the Chief Commissioner desires before starting the Excise system, to obtain the views of selected local officers upon them. The arrangements for the current year's excise have been made on the same basis as last year. It will be expedient to make no alteration during the current year, and to start the new system, whatever it may be, from the commencement of the next financial year, after perfecting the rules and making arrangements with a care and deliberation which is now impossible. The reports of the district officers are submitted in full, and their contents have also been abstracted and tabulated, district by district, for convenient reference. Two other statements are submitted; the one furnishing the information, so far as it has been possible to obtain it, required by the Secretary of State regarding the liquor licenses issued in Upper Burma since annexation, the other, showing the results of sales of liquor licenses in 1887–88 and 1888–89.

16. It is necessary to provide for the special care of spirits used exclusively in art and manufactures or in chemistry in Upper Burma. I am therefore to ask that Act XVI of 1863 be extended to Upper Burma. Draft rule No. 35 contemplates this extension.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Donald Smeaton,*
Officiating Chief Secretary.

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Revenue, No. 64.

The Secretary of State for India to His Excellency The Right Honourable The Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord, India Office, London, 9 August 1888.

I HAVE given careful consideration to your letter, No. 159 (Finance), dated 16th June 1888, and its enclosures, concerning the opium and liquor excise arrangements in Upper Burma.

2. I accept generally the conclusions to which your Government have come upon this important matter. The settlement of administrative details for giving effect to these conclusions must rest with the Chief Commissioner, subject to your orders. I concur fully in your views as to the maintenance of the prohibition against the sale of opium or liquor to Burmans, and also as to the reduction in the proposed number of opium shops. I desire that due attention be given to the injunction conveyed in my previous Despatches,* to the effect that a demand for opium or liquor must not be created or stimulated at places or in tracts where such demand does

* No. 63, dated 18th August 1887. No. 28, dated 19th April 1888.

does not exist or is at present very restricted, and that such demand is everywhere to be discouraged.

3. I observe that the Chief Commissioner was averse to maintaining the prohibition against the sale of liquor to Burmans, on the ground that such a prohibition cannot be effectually enforced. It is probable that, under any circumcumstances, a certain number of Burmans will get opium and liquor illicitly in the future, as they have done in the past. But it seems that respectable Burmans of nearly all districts desire that the prohibition should be maintained; they believe that such prohibition will make drinking more difficult for Burmans, and will operate to prevent the spread of intemperance among people of Burman race. Apparently Chinese licensed vendors of liquor consider that the prohibition will have much effect, for in one district the licensed vendor, who had given 8,600 rupees for his license when the prohibition was withdrawn, reduced his offer to 2,000 rupees as soon as the prohibition was re-imposed.

4. With reference to the final paragraph of your letter, I am glad to be able to absolve the Indian and Burma authorities from the charge of unjustifiable delay in reporting upon the subject of this Despatch, and to add that the facts and considerations bearing upon this important matter have been carefully investigated and clearly placed before you by the Chief Commissioner.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Cross.*

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(TELEGRAM) from Viceroy) Simla, to Secretary of State.

16 August 1888.

REFERRING to our Financial Despatch 159 of 16th June last, Chief Commissioner, on reconsideration, reduces opium shops to Mandalay and 17 other towns. Some of them although having small non-Burman population, lie on existing opium traffic routes. We propose to approve generally with warning that only exceptional reasons can warrant opium shops where the non-Burman population is under 90* per cent.

* Corrected by subsequent telegram to 10.

# EAST INDIA (UPPER BURMA, INTOXICATING LIQUORS.)

COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE that has passed between the SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA in Council and the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, and also between the VICEROY of INDIA and the CHIEF COMMISSIONER of BURMA, relating to the issuing of LICENSES for the Sale of INTOXICATING LIQUORS and of OPIUM in UPPER BURMA.

(*Mr. Bryce.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
9 *August* 1888.

[*Price* 2½ *d.*]

338. *Under* 2 *oz.*

H.—28. 9. 88.

# EAST INDIA (UPPER BURMA, LICENCES).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 19 August 1887;—*for*,

"RETURN of LICENCES for the Sale of INTOXICATING LIQUORS Issued in *Upper Burma* since the Annexation of that Country, showing the Number of such Licences Issued; the Times at which, the Districts for which, and the Periods for which they have been Issued; the Prices paid for them respectively; the Conditions or Regulations subject to which they have been Issued; and the Estimated Number (so far as is ascertainable) of Chinese, of Shans, and other Non-Burman Buddhists, and of Non-Burmans who are not Buddhists, in each of the several Districts aforesaid."

India Office,
2 August 1888.

J. A. GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(*Mr. Bryce.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
3 *August* 1888.

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RETURN of LICENCES for the Sale of INTOXICATING LIQUORS Issued in *Upper Burmà* since the Annexation of that Country, showing the Number of such Licences Issued; the Times at which, the Districts for which, and the Periods for which they have been Issued; the Prices paid for them respectively; the Conditions or Regulations subject to which they have been Issued; and the Estimated Number (so far as is ascertainable) of Chinese, of Shans, and other Non-Burman Buddhists, and of Non-Burmans who are not Buddhists, in each of the several Districts aforesaid.

| DISTRICT. | Number of Licenses, whether for Sale or Manufacture, or both, and of what kind of Liquor. | | Date of Issue and Period for which available. | Whether Issued at Fixed Price or Sold by Auction. | Price Paid. | Over what Area does License extend. | Conditions of License. | Estimated Number of Chinese, Shans, Non-Burman Buddhists, Non-Burmans not Buddhists. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | *Rs.* | | | |
| MANDALAY - - | 6 | For retail sale of imported European liquor. | 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887. | At fixed price, 500 rupees | 3,000 | Mandalay town, 24 square miles. | To be sold by retail quantities, not less than 12 quart bottles; not to be sold to Burmans or soldiers. | Not precisely given. |
| | 11 | For wholesale vend of imported European liquor. | - - ditto - | At fixed fee, 100 rupees - | 1,100 | - ditto - - ditto - | To be sold in quantities not under 12 quart bottles; not to be sold to Burmans or soldiers. | |
| | 2 | Hotel licenses - - - - | - - ditto - | At fixed fee, 200 rupees - | 400 | - ditto - - ditto - | To be drunk on premises; not to be sold to Burmans or soldiers. | |
| | 2 | For manufacture and retail sale of country spirits. | 1st July 1886 to 31st March 1887. | Sold by auction - - | 8,000 | - ditto - - ditto - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| TOTAL - - - | 21 | Licenses in 1886–87 - - - | - - - | - - - - | 12,500 | | | |
| | 2 | For wholesale and retail vend of European liquor. | 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888. | At fixed price, 500 rupees | 1,000 | - ditto - - ditto - | Not to be sold to Burmans or soldiers. | |
| | 6 | For wholesale vend of imported European liquor. | - - ditto - | Sold by auction - - | 4,075 | - ditto - - ditto - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 2 | For retail vend of imported European liquor. | - - ditto - | - - ditto - - - | 11,300 | - ditto - - ditto - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 2 | For manufacture and retail sale of country spirits. | - - ditto - | - - ditto - - - | 83,500 | - ditto - - ditto - | To be drunk on the premises; not to be sold to Burmans or soldiers. | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | For retail sale of tari | ditto | ditto | 13,500 | ditto | ditto | For retail vend in four shops. |
| | 2 | Hotel licenses | 1st April 1887 to 1st Dec. 1887. | Fixed fee | 200 | ditto | ditto | To be drunk on the premises; not to be sold to Burmans or soldiers. |
| | | | 1st Dec. 1887 to 31st March 1888. | ditto | 100 | ditto | ditto. | |
| | 1 | Brewery license | 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888. | No fee. | | | | |
| | 1 | For wholesale vend of fermented liquor manufactured in brewery. | ditto | Fixed fee | 16 | ditto | ditto. | |
| TOTAL | 17 | Licenses for 1887–88 | | | 1,13,691 | | | |
| RUBY MINES | 1 | For sale and manufacture of European and country spirits. | 1st Sept. 1887 to 31st March 1888. | Sold by auction | 400 | Ovr Malè township only | Not to be sold to European troops or Burmans. | Chinese 500<br>Shans 8,500 |
| MYADAUNG | 1 | For retail sale of European liquor and Mandalay beer, &c. | 8th Aug. 1887 to 31st March 1888. | Sold by auction | 550 | Tigyaing village | (1) To pay in three instalments; (2) to sell with their shops; (3) shops not to be open before sunrise or after sunset; (4) to fix signboards at the shops; (5) not to sell to Burmans and European soldiers; (6) if disputes arise, to abide by Lower Burma Excise laws. | Chinese 50<br>Shans 200<br>Non-Burmans not Buddhists 600 |
| | 1 | For manufacture and sale of country spirits. | ditto | ditto | 975 | ditto | ditto | ditto. |
| | 1 | ditto ditto | ditto | ditto | 850 | Katha village | ditto | ditto. |
| | 1 | For sale of tari | ditto | ditto | 75 | Tigyaing village | ditto | ditto. |
| TOTAL | 4 | Licenses in 1887–88 | | | 2,450 | | | |

RETURN of Licences for the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors Issued in *Upper Burma* since the Annexation of that Country; &c.—*continued.*

| DISTRICT. | Number of Licenses, whether for Sale or Manufacture, or both, and of what kind of Liquor. | | Date of Issue and Period for which available. | Whether Issued at Fixed Price or Sold by Auction. | Price Paid. | Over what Area does License extend. | Conditions of License. | Estimated Number of Chinese, Shans, Non-Burman Buddhists, Non-Burmans not Buddhists. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | *Rs.* | | | |
| SHWEBO - - - | 1 | For sale of tari - - - - - | 1st July 1887 to 31st March 1888. | Sold by auction - - | 125 | 970 square miles - | (1) To pay in three instalments; (2) to sell with their shops; (3) shops not to be open before sunrise or after sunset; (4) to fix signboards at the shop; (5) not to sell to Burmans and European soldiers; (6) if disputes arise, to abide by Lower Burma Excise laws. | Chinese - - - - 60<br>Shans - - - - - —<br>Non-Burman Buddhists - —<br>Non-Burmans not Buddhists - - - - 5,000 |
| | 1 | For manufacture and sale of country spirits. | - - ditto - | - - ditto - - - | 250 | | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | For sale of tari - - - - - | - - ditto - | - - ditto - - - | 250 | 390 square miles - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | For manufacture and sale of country spirits. | - - ditto - | - - ditto - - - | 387 | | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | For sale of tari - - - - - | - - ditto - | - - ditto - - - | 60 | 55 square miles - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | For manufacture and sale of country spirits. | - - ditto - | - - ditto - - - | 128 | | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | For sale of tari - - - - - | - - ditto - | - - ditto - - - | 125 | 270 square miles - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | For manufacture and sale of country spirits. | - - ditto - | - - ditto - - - | 250 | | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | For sale of tari - - - - - | - - ditto - | - - ditto - - - | 125 | 310 square miles - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | For manufacture and sale of country spirits. | - - ditto - | - - ditto - - - | 250 | | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | For sale of European spirits and liquor. | 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888. | At fixed price - - | 350 | Half square mile. | | |
| TOTAL - - - | 11 | Licenses in 1887-88 - - - | - - - | - - - - | 2,300 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BHAMO | 1 | Retail license for manufacture and sale of country liquor. | 22nd March 1887 to 31st March 1888. | Sold by auction | 6,800 | Bhamo town | Licensee to sell no liquor except those at his still to any European soldiers, or any Burmans, including Burmese, Shans, &c. | |
| | 1 | For wholesale vend of imported liquor. | 28th May 1887 to 31st March 1888. | ditto | 310 | ditto | To sell not less than one dozen quart bottles; country liquor not to be sold on the premises. | |
| | 1 | Retail license for manufacture and sale of country spirits. | 1st July 1887 to 31st March 1888. | ditto | 1,200 | Shwegu sub-division | Not to be sold to Burmans or European soldiers. | |
| | 1 | For wholesale vend of Mandalay beer. | No period mentioned in license. | Granted by Deputy Commissioner. | 16 | Bhamo district | Licensee not to sell to Burmans or European soldiers, or to allow liquor to be drunk on the premises. | |
| TOTAL | 4 | | | | 8,326 | | | |
| YE-U | 1 | For manufacture of country spirits and tari, and sale of foreign spirit and malt liquor. | 13th Aug. 1887 to 31st March 1888. | Sold by auction | 2,000 | Ye-u town | Not to sell to Burmans or European soldiers. | Chinese 4<br>Shan-Kadus 3,768<br>Non-Burmans not Buddhists 350 |
| KYAUKSÉ | 1 | For sale of foreign liquor | 15th July 1887 to 31st March 1888. | Sold by auction | 380 | Kyauksé | Not to sell to Burmans or European soldiers. | Chinese 50<br>Shans 200 |
| | 1 | ditto ditto | ditto | ditto | | Paleik. | | |
| | 1 | For manufacture and sale of country spirit. | 1st June 1887 to 31st March 1888. | ditto | 1,033 | Kyauksé. | | |
| | 1 | For sale of toddy | ditto | ditto | 264 | ditto. | | |
| | 1 | ditto ditto | ditto | ditto | | Paleik. | | |
| TOTAL | 5 | | | | 1,677 | | | |
| SAGAING | 1 | For sale and manufacture of tari and sale of foreign spirit and foreign fermented liquor. | 20th July 1887 to 31st March 1888. | ditto | 2,000 | Townships of Sagaing, Myinmu and Chaungu. | | Chinese 50 |
| CHINDWIN (UPPER AND LOWER). | 1 | To open four shops; (1) to sell liquor manufactured in Burma distillery; (2) foreign liquor; (3) to manufacture and sell country liquor; (4) to sell fermented and unfermented toddy. | 31st Aug. 1887 to 31st March 1888. | ditto | 2,000 | Mônywa, Alôn, Mingin, and Kindat. | Licensee not to sell to any European soldier or native of Burma. | Chinese 100<br>Shans 10,000 |

RETURN of Licences for the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors Issued in *Upper Burma* since the Annexation of that Country ; &c.—*continued.*

| District | Number of Licenses, whether for Sale or Manufacture, or both, and of what kind of Liquor. | | Date of Issue and Period for which available. | Whether Issued at Fixed Price or Sold by Auction. | Price Paid. | Over what Area does License extend. | Conditions of License. | Estimated Number of Chinese, Shans, Non-Burman Buddhists, Non-Burmans not Buddhists. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | *Rs.* | | | |
| MEIKTILA - - - | 1. | For sale of foreign spirit and foreign fermented liquor. | 14th April 1887 to 31st March 1888. | Issued at fixed price - | 200 | In Meiktila town - - | No liquor to be sold to soldiers - | Chinese - - - 8<br>Natives of India - 50 |
| | 1 | For sale of tari - - - - | - ditto - - | - - ditto - - - | 100 | - - ditto - - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | - ditto - - - - - - | 17th April 1887 to 31st March 1888. | - - ditto - - - | 100 | - - ditto - - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 2 | For manufacture and sale of shamshu. | 30th April 1887 to 31st March 1888. | - - ditto - - - | 200 | - - ditto - - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | For sale of tari - - - - | 14th May 1887 to 31st March 1888. | - - ditto - - - | - - | - - ditto - - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | Manufacture and sale of shamshu - | 10th Aug. 1887 to 31st March 1888. | Sold by auction - - | 2,700 | - - ditto - - - | No liquor to be sold to Burmese and soldiers. | Chinese - - - 6<br>Natives of India - 30 |
| | 2 | Sale of foreign spirit and foreign fermented liqour. | - ditto - - | - ditto - - - | 1,200 | - - ditto - - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | Sale of tari in two shops - - | - ditto - - | - ditto - - - | 1,000 | - - ditto - - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | Sale of tari - - - - - - | - ditto - - | - ditto - - - | 840 | In Mahlaing town - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | Manufacture and sale of shamshu - | - ditto - - | - ditto - - - | | | | |
| TOTAL - - - | 12 | | | | 6,340 | | | |
| YAMÉTHIN - - | 1 | Sale of European spirits, wine, and beer. | 1st Aug. 1887 to 31st Jan. 1888. | Sold by auction - - | 383 | Yaméthin town - - | No liquor, &c., to be sold to Burmans, Shans, or European soldiers. | Chinese - - - 580<br>Shans - - - 2,700 |
| | 1 | - - ditto - - ditto - - - | - ditto - - | - - ditto - - - | 325 | Pyawbwé town - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | Non-Burmans, not Buddhists - - 3,100 |
| | 1 | Manufacture and sale of country liquor | - ditto - - | - - ditto - - - | 1,210 | Yaméthin town - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | - - ditto - - ditto - - | - ditto - - | - - ditto - - - | 1,[illegible] | [illegible] town - - | - ditto - ditto. | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | - - ditto - - ditto - - - | 1st Sept. 1887 to 31st March 1888. | - - ditto - - - | 920 | Yindaw town - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | | |
| | 1 | Sale of fermented toddy - - | - ditto - - | - - ditto - - - | 1,600 | 25 square miles - - | Not to be sold to Burmans, Shans, and European soldiers. | | |
| | 1 | - - ditto - - ditto - - - | 15th Nov. 1887 to 31st March 1888. | - - ditto - - - | 225 | - - ditto - - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | | |
| | 1 | - - ditto - - ditto - - - | 1st August 1887 to 31st March 1888. | - - ditto - - - | 158 | - - ditto - - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | | |
| TOTAL - - - | 8 | Licenses in 1887–88 - - - | - - - | - - - - | 6,629 | | | | |
| PYINMANA - - | 4 | To sell European and country spirits | December 1885 to 31st March 1886. | One outstill licence by auction; the others at fixed rate. | Not known; records burnt. | Pyinmana town - - | Soldiers alone not allowed to buy liquor. | Chinese - - - 60<br>Shans - - - 1,000<br>Burmese - - - 7,000<br>8,060 | |
| | 1 | For sale of toddy - - - - | - ditto - - | Fixed rate - - - | ditto - | Ywagauk - - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | | |
| | 1 | - - ditto - - - - - | - ditto - - | Fixed rate - - - | ditto - | Sinthewa - - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | | |
| TOTAL - - - | 6 | Licenses in 1885-86. | | | | | | | |
| | 2 | For sale of European and country spirits. | 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887. | Records burnt - - | ditto - | Pyinmana town - - | Burmans and soldiers not allowed to buy. | | |
| | 1 | Toddy shop - - - - - - | - ditto - - | By auction - - - | 3,600 | - - ditto - - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | | |
| TOTAL - - - | 3 | Licenses in 1886–87. | | | 3,600 | | | | |
| | 1 | Sale and manufacture of country spirits. | 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888. | Country spirit by auction | 30,100 | In Pyinmana, Lèwe and Aylah. | Burmans and soldiers not allowed to buy. | Auction sale records for 1887–88 burnt. | |
| | 4 | Sale and manufacture of European liquor. | - ditto - - | Wholesale European liquor at fixed rate. | 200 | - - ditto - ditto - | - - ditto - - ditto - - - | - - ditto - ditto. | |
| | | | | Retail European liquor at fixed rate. | 1,000 | - - ditto - ditto - | - - ditto - - ditto - - - | - - ditto - ditto. | |
| | 2 | Sale of toddy - - - - - | August 1887 to 31st May 1888. | By auction - - - | 7,400 | - - ditto - ditto - | - - ditto - - ditto - - - | - - ditto - ditto. | |
| TOTAL - - - | 7 | Licenses in 1887–88 - - - | - - - | - - - - - | 38,700 | | | | |

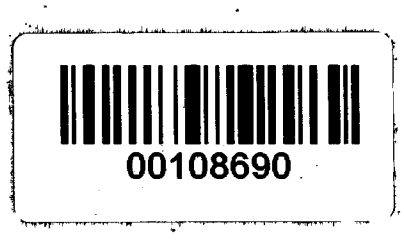
Return of Licences for the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors Issued in *Upper Burma* since the Annexation of that Country; &c.—*continued.*

| DISTRICTS. | Number of Licenses and Description of Manufacture, or Sale, and of what Kind of Liquor. | | Date of Issue and Period for which available. | Whether Issued at Fixed Price or Sold by Auction. | Price Paid. | Over what Area does License extend. | Conditions of License. | Estimated Number of Chinese, Shans, Non-Burman Buddhists, Non-Burmans not Buddhists. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MINBU - - - | 1 | Sale of European liquor - - - | 28th June 1886 to 31st March 1887. | Fixed price - - - | *Rs.* 300 | Minbu - - - - | Same as Lower Burma Excise rules. | Chinese - - - 102<br>Chins - - - - 10,293<br>Very few Shans.<br>Natives of India principally serving with troops or police. A few Indian traders in chief towns. |
| | 1 | License in 1886-87 - - - | - - - | - - - - | 300 | | | |
| | 1 | Sale of European liquor - - - | 10th April 1887 to 31st March 1888. | - ditto - - - | 500 | Minbu - - - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 2 | - - ditto - - ditto - - - | - - ditto - | Sold by auction - - | 1,054 | Salin and Sinbyugyun - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | Sale of distillery liquor manufactured in Lower Burma. | 2nd May 1887 to 31st March 1888. | - - ditto - - - | 870 | Minbu - - - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | Manufacture and sale of country spirits. | 20th July 1887 to 31st March 1888. | - - ditto - - - | 3,500 | Minbu - - - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | Sale of tari - - - - - | - - ditto - | - - ditto - - - | 770 | Minbu - - - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | - ditto - - - - - - | 30th Aug. 1887 to 31st March 1888. | - - ditto - - - | 235 | Magwè - - - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | - ditto - - - - - - | 28th July 1887 to 31st March 1888. | - - ditto - - - | 275 | Yenangyaung - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | - ditto - - - - - - | 29th Aug. 1887 to 31st March 1888. | - - ditto - - - | 180 | Salin - - - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | - ditto - - - - - - | 9th Sept. 1887 to 31st March 1888. | - - ditto - - - | 247 | Sinbyugyun - - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | - ditto - - - - - - | 20th July 1887 to 31st March 1888. | - - ditto - - - | 55 | Legaing - - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | ditto - - - - - | ditto - | - - ditto - - - | 505 | Sagu - - - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| TOTAL - - - | 19 | Licenses in 1887-88 - - - | - - - | - - - - | 7,991 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PAGAN - - - - | 1 | Sale of foreign or European liquor | 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888. | Sold by auction - - | 3,400 | Pagan town - - - | Soldiers and Burmans not allowed to buy. | Chinese, Shans, Non-Burman Buddhists, and Non-Burmans not Buddhists - - |
| | 1 | Sale and manufacture of country spirits. | 12th April 1887 to 31st March 1888. | - - ditto - - - | 4,300 | - ditto - - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | Sale of fermented tari - - - | - ditto - | - - ditto - - - | 450 | - ditto - - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | Sale of European liquor - - - | 24th March 1887 to 31st March 1888. | - - ditto - - - | 1,060 | Pakôkku town - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | Sale and manufacture of country spirits. | - ditto - | - - ditto - - - | 1,050 | - ditto - - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | Sale of fermented tari - - - | - ditto - | - - ditto - - - | 240 | - ditto - - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| TOTAL - - - | 6 | Licenses in 1887-88 - - - | - - - | - - - - | 10,500 | | | |
| MYINGYAN - - | 1 | Sale of toddy - - - - - - | 14th July 1887 to 31st March 1888. | Sold by auction - - | 6,050 | Myingyan town - - | Licensee to sell to no soldier or Burman; or more than one bottle at one time to any person. To sell only between sunrise and sunset. | Chinese - - - 180<br>Shans - - - - 397<br>Natives of India - - 200 |
| | 1 | Sale of imported liquor - - - | 2nd April 1887 to 31st March 1888. | - - ditto - - - | 2,700 | - ditto - - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | - - ditto - - - - - | 2nd June 1887 to 31st March 1888. | - - ditto - - - | 500 | Civil lines and cantonment. | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | Sale and manufacture of shamshu - | 12th March 1887, 1st April 1887, to 31st March 1888. | - - ditto - - - | 2,000 | Myingyan town - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | Sale of imported liquor - - - | 2nd April 1887 to 31st March 1888. | - - ditto - - - | 2,700 | Semeikkôn town - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | Sale of toddy - - - - - | 30th June 1887 to 31st March 1888. | - - ditto - - - | 150 | Taungtha town - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | - - ditto - - - - - | 2nd June 1887 to 31st March 1888. | - - ditto - - - | 150 | Sameikkôn village - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | | - - - - - | - - - | - - - - | 14,250 | | | |

Liquors Issued in *Upper Burma* since the Annexation of that Country; &c.—*continued.*

| | Number of Licenses issued | Description of Licenses | Duration of Licenses | Whether Issued at Fixed Price or Sold by Auction | Price Paid. | Over what Area does Licensee extend | Conditions of Licenses | Estimated Number of Persons Shown Non-European in Col. 1 as Resident in Area specified in Col. 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | *Rs.* | | | |
| [illegible] of Taungdwin- [illegible] | 6 | Licenses - - - - - | - - - | - - - - | 14,250 | | | |
| [illegible] GYAN - - | 1 | Sale and manufacture of Shamshu - | 25th June 1887 to 31st March 1888. | Sold by auction - - | 200 | Yetagyo town - - | Licensee to sell to no soldier or Burman, or more than one bottle at one time to any person; to sell only between sunrise and sunset. | |
| | 1 | Sale of toddy - - - - - | 18th May 1887 to 31st March 1888. | - - ditto - - - | 280 | - - ditto - - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | Sale and manufacture of shamshu - | 16th Aug. 1887 to 31st March 1888. | - ditto - - - | 200 | Natogyi town - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | - - ditto - - ditto - - - | 20th July 1887 to 31st March 1888. | - ditto - - - | 400 | Taungtha town - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | - - ditto - - ditto - - - | 15th Aug. 1887 to 31st March 1888. | - ditto - - - | 130 | Pakhangyi town - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | - - ditto - - ditto - - - | - - ditto - | - - ditto - - - | 250 | Ma-u village - - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | - - ditto - - ditto - - - | - - ditto - | - - ditto - - - | 100 | Tanaungdaing town - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | - - ditto - - ditto - - - | - - ditto - | - - ditto - - - | 100 | Sameikkôn village - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | Sale of toddy - - - - - | 1st Sept. 1887 to 31st March 1888. | - - ditto - - - | 110 | Tanaungdaing town - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | - ditto - - - - - - | - - ditto - | - - ditto - - - | 120 | Natogyi town - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| | 1 | Sale and manufacture of shamshu - | 12th Sept. 1887 to 31st March 1888. | - - ditto - - - | 120 | Pyinzi town - - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | |
| TOTAL - - - | 17 | Licenses in 1887-88 - - - | - - - | - - - - | 16,260 | | | |
| TAUNGDWINYI - | 1 | For sale of European liquor - - | 18th July 1887; for nine months. | Sold by auction - - | 293 | Within town limits - | Not to sell to Burmans; shops to close at 9 p.m., &c. | Chinese - - - - 50 |
| | 1 | For sale of country spirits - - | - - ditto - | - - ditto - - - | 891 | - - ditto - - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | Shans - - - - 0 |
| | 1 | For sale of toddy - - - - | - - ditto - | - - ditto - - - | 400 | - - ditto - - - | - - ditto - - ditto. | Madras Coolies, &c. - 70 |
| TOTAL - - - | 3 | Licenses in 1887-88 - - - | - - - | - - - - | 1,584 | | | |

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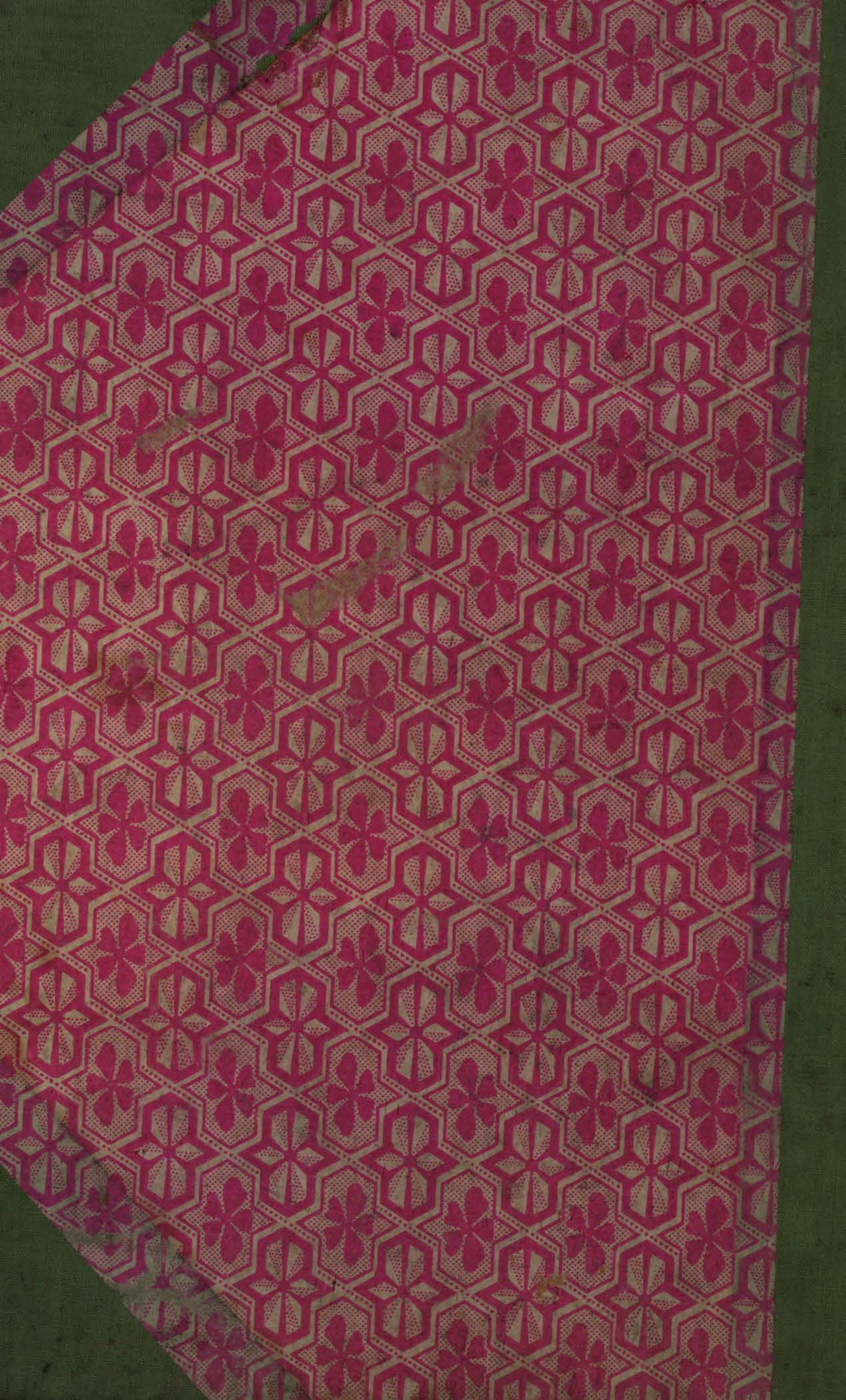
on 01 February, 2020